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This work was printed & publisshed in 1726, under the running title. The present title is owing to a knavish practice of the London Bookseller to render their copies more saleable. The same trick had been formerly played with Hume of Godscroft's History of the House of Douglas & Angus, copies of which are found under the title of "a general History of Scotland... London, 1657." Infamous Scoundrels!

1568/137.

THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND

see Note on the first blank leaf.

FROM THE

Beginning of King ROBERT I. to the Year 1690.

In which are contain'd,

The most Remarkable TRANSACTIONS of that Kingdom for near 400 Years; several of which are omitted in other Histories.

AND ALSO

A particular Account of the Antient, Noble, and Illustrious,

Family of GORDON;

From their first Arrival in *SCOTLAND* in the Reign of King MALCOLM III.

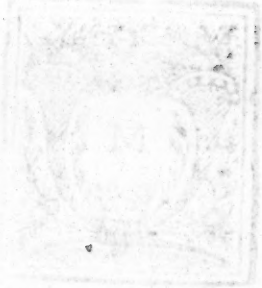
All faithfully collected from Antient and Modern, Foreign and Domestick Historians, Manuscripts, and Records of that Kingdom.

In TWO VOLUMES.

LONDON:

Printed for G. STRAHAN, at the *Golden Ball* over against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. 1732.







To the High, Puiſſant, and Noble Prince

ALEXANDER,

Duke of GORDON,

Marquis of HUNTLY, *Earl of* HUNTLY *and* ENZIE, *Viſcount of* INVERNESS, *Lord* Gordon *of* BADENOCH, LOCHABER, STRATHAVIN, BALMORE, AUCHINDOWN, GARTLY, KINCHARDINE, &c.

May it pleaſe your GRACE,

I Have preſumed to collect the following Hiſtory of your noble and illuſtrious Anceſtors; and you having ſo natural

tural and juſt a Title to it, I ſhall make no Apology for addreſſing of it to your Grace, or publiſhing it under your Protection. I acknowlege my ſelf to be very unequal to ſuch an Undertaking; and if I have not put it into ſuch a fine Dreſs as the Subject deſerves, I hope your Grace will be ſo good as to pardon me. I have done it as well as I could, and with all the Faithfulneſs, Induſtry and Candour I was Maſter of; and, *in magnis voluiſſe ſat eſt.* The Motives that induced me to this Undertaking, were,

Firſt, I could think on no other Way to expreſs my Gratitude

tude for the Favours and Countenance your Grace has been often pleaſed to honour me with, than to regiſter, as it were, and preſerve the Memory of the great, loyal and heroick Actions of your illuſtrious Anceſtors. Family Pictures have always been in much Eſteem, becauſe they repreſent to us, the Face and Countenance of our Anceſtors. A Family Hiſtory is a Picture of their Minds, and repreſents to us the noble Qualities thereof, by which they were enabled and puſht forward to atchieve great and heroick Actions; and ſo the one is as much to be preferr'd to the other, as the

Virtues of the Mind are to the Features of the Face.

The other Motive that inclined me to it, was, That I thought it would be uſeful to remain in your Grace's Family, to be often looked into by your Poſterity, That it in ſome Meaſure may contribute to raiſe in them a generous Emulation to follow the Example of their illuſtrious Anceſtors; yea even, if poſſible, to exceed them in thoſe loyal and heroick Actions, which raiſed the Family of *GORDON* to that Height of Power, Honour and Greatneſs, that long ſince it has arrived at. And if this Hiſtory can but have that Effect, had

I ſpent all my Life in collecting of it, I ſhould be proud and think my Time and Labour well beſtowed.

My Lord, If I ſhould but give your Grace that Character which you with the greateſt Juſtice can lay Claim to, I ſhould by many be eſteemed a Flatterer. I know your Grace's innate Modeſty cannot admit of Flattery; and indeed, in my Opinion, Flatterers are the moſt dangerous Perſons that can attend a great Man; for there is no Honour or Veracity in them, nor Truth or Honeſty to be expected from them: and therefore I ſhall not preſume to trouble

your Grace any longer, but only with the profoundeſt Submiſſion, to beg that you would continue to be ſo good as to eſteem me to be, what in the greateſt Sincerity I am,

May it pleaſe your Grace,

Your Grace's moſt dutiful,

moſt obedient, and

moſt faithful,

Humble Servant.

WILLIAM GORDON.

THE INTRODUCTION.

THE Hiſtories of ſeveral noble Families of *Scotland* have been written by ſeveral Perſons, who were either Relations of, or had ſome Concern in them; as the Family of *Douglas* by *Hume* of *Godscroft*, the Hiſtory of the two firſt Dukes of *Hamilton* by Dr. *Burnet*: The firſt to vindicate them of the open Rebellions they were too often guilty of; the laſt to vindicate theſe two Dukes of the Under-hand Dealings with the Covenanters they were charged with. How far theſe Books have anſwered the Deſign of their Authors, I ſhall leave it to thoſe who are pleaſed to read them to determine. The Hiſtory of the Family of *Sutherland* by Sir *Robert Gordon* of *Gordonſton*, the Hiſtory of *Drummond* by Lieutenant General *Drummond*, and by others, of ſeveral other Families. The two firſt are publiſhed

in

in Print, and the two laſt ſtill remain in Manuſcript. And

I being ſenſible of the Obligations I owe to his Grace the preſent Duke of *Gordon*, for the Favours and Countenance, he has been often pleaſed to honour me with, thought my ſelf bound in Gratitude to beſtow ſome of my Time in collecting the following Hiſtory of his noble and illuſtrious Anceſtors, ſince their Arrival in *Scotland*, a long and conſpicuous Race of Heroes, who for their Valour and Virtue, Loyalty to their Prince, and Piety toward their Country, are hardly to be parallelled, by any other Family in *Britain*, nor exceeded by any in *Europe*. Sure I am, there is none of them can make out ſuch a numerous Catalogue of Heroes who died in the Field, valiantly fighting, or ended their Days on the Scaffold, for the Honour and Intereſt of their King and Country, with ſo great Magnanimity and Chriſtian Reſignation as they can do; as I hope will appear by the following Hiſtory.

There is nothing indeed can make a great Man really great, but Virtue (*a*). *Socrates* ſearching for the right Notion or Idea of true Virtue, found, *That of all ill Men, he is the worſt, who can ſo artificially diſguiſe his Wickedneſs, as to be eſteemed and paſs for a virtuous Man, and by that Means to enjoy all the Reputation and Credit which Virtue can give.* So on the other Hand, *He muſt certainly be the moſt virtuous Man, whoſe Virtue is ſo perfect as to render him the Object of the Envy and Jealouſy of all his Neighbourhood.* And the ſo much admired *Cato*, being deſired by one of his Captains, to ask at *Jupiter-Am-*

(*a*) Socrat. apud Platon. Dial. 2. de Repub.

Ammon, what *Virtue* was? Anſwered, *That it was ſo well known, that it was needleſs to ask the Gods; for Virtue was, to will and deſire, to do juſt and honeſt Things, whatever Succeſs, good or bad, might attend the doing of it.* *Seneca* another famed Philoſopher ſays of a virtuous Man (*a*), *Ab honeſto nullâ re deterrebitur, ad turpia nullâ ſpe invitabitur.* And in another Place he ſays (*b*), That a *virtuous* Man does all his Actions for Conſcience ſake, *Nihil opinionis cauſa omnia conſcientiæ faciam.* The Heathen Poets had the ſame Notion of *Virtue*; for *Claudian* ſays (*c*),

Ipſa quidem virtus pretium ſibi, ſolaque latè
Fortunæ ſecura nitet, nec faſcibus ullis
Erigitur, plauſuve petit clareſcere vulgi.
Nil opis externæ cupiens, nil indiga laudis,
Divitiis animoſa ſuis.——

and *Horace* moſt elegantly deſcribes a *virtuous* Man (*d*),

Juſtum, & tenacem propoſiti virum
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus inſtantis tyranni
Mente quatit ſolida.——

Tacitus ſays, *Bonos Imperatores voto expetendos, qualeſcunque tolerandos.* The wiſeſt among the Heathens agreed unanimouſly in their Notion of *Virtue*: Nor were they miſtaken; for in that the Chriſtians do not differ from them. St. *Auguſtine* ſays (*e*), *He is much more virtuous who regards not the Opinion of Men,*

(*a*) Epiſt. 76. (*b*) De vita beata, cap. 20. (*c*) Conſulat. Mallii. (*d*) Lib. 3. Ode 3. (*e*) De civitat. Dei, lib. 5. cap. 12.

Men, but is ſatisfied with the Teſtimony of his own Conſcience.

Among the many Species of *Virtue*, there's none more glaring, nor makes a great Man more conſpicuous, than *Piety* towards his *Country*. It was in the higheſt Eſteem among the wiſeſt of the ancient Heathens. It was that which made *Torquatus* condemn his own Son to Death, for fighting contrary to his Command, (he being General) altho' he had gained a Victory; judging the bad Example of deſpiſing the General's Authority might prove more prejudicial to his Country than the Victory his Son had gained would be advantageous to it. *Furius Camillus*, who had delivered his Country from the Fury of the *Vejentes*, its mortal Enemies; and yet being ſo ill requited for ſo good Service as to be baniſhed, to ſatisfy the Envy of ſome of his Enemies, yet refuſed not in its laſt Extremities to reſcue it again from the *Gauls*. *Mutius Scævola* thruſt his Hand into the Flames, to puniſh it for not having ſeconded his Purpoſe to kill *Porſenna*, his Country's Enemy. *Curtius* threw himſelf, Horſe and Arms, into the Gulph, to obey the Oracle which had intimated to the *Romans*, that they, for their Safety, ſhould caſt the beſt Thing they had into it. *Regulus*, *Marcus Pulvillus*, *Quintius Cincinnatus*, and many others, are extolled by the *Romans* with the greateſt Praiſes, for their *Piety* and *Love* to their Country. Their Hiſtorians, Poets and Philoſophers, are full of Proofs for this. *Fabius* inſtructing his Son, tells him, *That whatever Injury he or any Subject may happen to meet with from the Rulers of their Country, they ſhould not be angry, nor conceive Revenge againſt it; becauſe no Crime is more hainous*

than

than that, nor will be more ſeverely puniſhed in another World, ſays the Poet (*a*).

Jamque hoc (ne dubites) longævi, nate, parentis
Accipe, & æterno fixum ſub pectore ſerva :
Succenſere nefas patriæ : nec fœdior ulla
Culpa ſub extremas fertur mortalibus umbras.
Sic docuere ſenes.——

And *Seneca* to the ſame Purpoſe ſays, *That one ſhould chuſe to ſuffer Baniſhment, rather than to return to his Country's Prejudice, to be revenged for the Injury he has received from his particular Enemies. That his Baniſhment was another's Crime, but to return to its Hurt would be his own* (*b*).

——*Melius exilium eſt tibi,*
Quàm reditus iſte : crimine alieno exulas,
Tuo redibis. ——————

Chriſtians do not differ from the Heathens in their Eſteem of this Virtue of *Piety*. They rank it among the firſt of thoſe Duties we owe to our Neighbour. 'Tis commanded by the firſt Precept of the ſecond Table of the Decalogue, *Honour thy Father and thy Mother*; under which Names no Chriſtian but knows, or ſhould know, that Rulers, Kings, and their ſubordinate Magiſtrates, are comprehended as our Fathers, and our Country as our Mother. When the Safety of theſe comes in Competition with the Safety of Subjects Lives, their Wives, Children, Eſtates,

(*a*) Silius Italicus, lib. 7. belli Punici. (*b*) In Thebaid.

Eſtates, or what's deareſt to them in the World, they ought to venture all for the Safety of their KING and COUNTRY, their *Civil Father* and *Mother*. Chriſtian Caſuiſts make no Difficulty to determine, That a Man who ſeeing his Father and his own Child at the Point of ſtarving for Want of Food, and he having but ſo ſmall a Quantity as can only ſave one of their Lives, he is obliged (according to *Piety*) to prefer the Life of his Father to that of his own Child. How much more is he obliged to prefer the Safety of his King and Country to the Safety of whatſoever is deareſt to him.

Chriſtianity teaches Servants to be obedient, faithful and reſpectful to their Maſters, tho' harſh and ſevere, and Children in like manner to their Parents, tho' of a froward Humor: How much more, if the King, the common Father, be of a froward Humor, are Chriſtian Subjects bound to be faithful and dutiful to him? Nothing is more expreſly enjoin'd by the Apoſtles. The learned *Grotius* (*a*) has made it clearly appear, *That it is unlawful for Subjects to reſiſt their Sovereign, by the Precepts of the Apoſtles, by the Judaical Law, and by the Civil Law.* And our learned Country-man *Barclay*, in that excellent Book of his, *Contra Buchananum & cæteros Monarchomachos*, has not only ſolidly refuted all thoſe *Antimonarchical* Writers, and the Reaſons by them adduced to prove it lawful for Subjects to reſiſt their Sovereigns, but in like manner has anſwered all the frivolous Objections brought by them againſt the Doctrine of *Non-reſiſtance*.

Which

(*a*) Lib. 1. cap. 4. de jure belli & pacis, per totum cap.

Which was the Doctrine that was both taught and practiſed univerſally in the Chriſtian Church in the primitive and pureſt Ages of it, as is manifeſt from the Writings of the Chriſtian *Apologiſts*. *Tertullian* plainly ſays, *That it was neither for Want of Power or Numbers, in Court or in Camp, in City or Country, that the Chriſtians peaceably ſubmitted to their perſecuting Emperors; and that the Chriſtian Religion taught them to give active Obedience to the lawful Commands of the ſupreme Magiſtrate, and to the unlawful, paſſive.* They choiced rather to loſe their Lives, than to reſiſt the ſupreme Powers. *Cum tam gravia perpetimur, ne verbo quidem reluctamur*, ſays *Lactantius* (*a*). And St. *Cyprian* (*b*), *Nemo noſtrum quando apprehenditur, reluctatur; nec ſe adverſus injuſtam violentiam veſtram quamvis nimius & copioſus noſter ſit populus, ulciſcitur.* But to this ſome of our *Antimonarchical* Writers have replied, *That it was not for want of Will, but of Power, that theſe pious and primitive Chriſtians did not reſiſt thoſe perſecuting Heathen Emperors*; notwithſtanding that *Tertullian*, *Lactantius*, and the other *Apologiſts*, have told them the quite contrary.

This is ſo bare-fac'd a Falſhood, and ſo contradictory to the whole of the Church Hiſtory, that I ſhould take no Notice of it, were it not that 'tis commonly made Uſe of to deceive thoſe who are neither acquainted with the Writings of the Fathers, nor the Hiſtory of the Church. I hope there are none who will refuſe, that in *Conſtantine*'s Time, and afterwards, the Court and Camp were made up of Chriſtians. Did any of them in *Julian* the Apoſtate's

(*a*) Lib. 5. (*b*) Ad Demetr.

ſtate's Time, or in the Time of the *Arian* Emperors who were after him (I ſay, the Fathers of the Church in thoſe Days) teach that it was lawful to reſiſt thoſe perſecuting Emperors? No indeed. St. *Ambroſe* (*a*) tells us what was then taught, and what Chriſtians could do in Caſe of Perſecution. When he and the Flock committed to his Care were perſecuted by *Valentinus*, the Son of *Valentinian*, he ſays, *Coactus repugnare non novi, dolere potero, flere potero, gemere potero, adverſus Milites, Gothos quoque, lachrymæ mea arma ſunt, talia enim ſunt munimenta ſacerdotum: aliter nec debeo, nec poſſum reſiſtere.* Now there was no Man of greater Courage in the Empire than this holy Father. He was a conſiderable Officer, and Governor of *Milan*, when he was elected Biſhop of that City; and a Man of ſo great Chriſtian Fortitude, that he ſtopt *Theodoſius* the Great from entring the Church, till he had done Penance for the Maſſacre he had been guilty of at *Theſſalonica*. *Nazianzenus* ſays (*b*), *That when* Julian *was endeavouring to ruin the Chriſtians, he was kept back from it by their Tears, becauſe that was the only Remedy againſt the Perſecutor.* *Optatus* ſays (*c*), *There is not any Man above the Emperor.* *Chryſoſtome* ſays of the Emperor *Theodoſius* (*d*), *That he was Top and Head of all Men upon Earth.* And *Cyril*, writing to *Theodoſius* the younger, ſaith, *Unto your Excellency there is no State equal, much leſs ſuperior.* I could bring innumerable Citations from the Writings of the ancient Fathers to this Purpoſe, were not what I have adduced ſufficient to prove, that

(*a*) Lib. 5. Orat. in Auxen. (*b*) Theodoret. Hiſt. Eccl. lib. 4. cap. 4. (*c*) Lib. 3. (*d*) Homil. ad pop. Antioch.

hat *Non-reſiſtance* was univerſally taught and practi-
ed as a Part of the Chriſtian Religion in the primitive
Church, even when it was in their Power to have re-
iſted, if they had thought it lawful. We have now
ndeed made up a Religion to our ſelves in many
Things far different from that of the primitive Church.
Buchanan was the firſt (for what I know) *Scotſman*
hat ever wrote, or publickly maintained, That it
was lawful for Subjects to reſiſt or dethrone their
Princes. But I muſt confeſs that he has gotten too
oo many Followers or Diſciples.

True it is, Kings and ſupreme Rulers ſhould not
rovoke their Subjects to Wrath or Indignation, ac-
ording to the Advice given by the Apoſtle to all
ort of Fathers; for *Piety* is not only the Duty of
nferiors towards their Superiors, but that likewiſe
f Superiors toward their Inferiors; and denominates
he one *pious* as well as the other. But altho' it hap-
en Superiors to fail in the Duty incumbent on them
oward their Subjects, 'tis always *impious* in Subjects
o be deficient in *Piety* towards their Superiors. For
heir mutual Obligations to one another proceed
ot from a Paction or Contract betwixt themſelves,
ying the one to be dutiful to the other, conditional-
y that the other be dutiful to him; but they proceed
om the Ordinance and Law of GOD, commanding
oth to do their Duty in Obedience to his Will, in-
ependent of the one's Performance to the other.
Wherefore as he would juſtly be thought an *unnatural*
nd *impious* Son who ſhould be an unconcerned Specta-
or to the Attempts of any private Perſons, againſt the
ortune, Fame, Life or Liberty of his Father, even
ho' he had provoked him to Indignation, and dealt
nkindly with him. In like manner, he cannot be a

dutiful and loyal Subject, who is unconcerned at the Attempts of his Fellow-Subjects, or of Strangers, against his Sovereign, or the chief and supreme Rulers of his Country, upon whose Preservation his Country's Honour, Peace and Liberty so much depend. [*Attoniti jactura rei familiaris, salutem proditis Reipublicæ* (*a*).] And how much more impious and disloyal must he be, who concurs with disloyal Subjects against his Prince, even tho' disobliged by him.

This is very well declared by *Seneca* (*b*), in these Words, *This unanimous Consent of Cities and People in loving and defending their Kings, and in hazarding themselves and all they have, when ever the Safety of their Prince requires it, is not without good Ground. Nor is it self Contempt or Folly in so many Thousands to expose their Lives, and by so many Deaths to redeem the Life of one, sometimes a weak old Man. For as the whole Body is subservient to the Soul, and the Body being a Thing so sensible, great and comely, and the Soul hidden and remote from the Senses, it being uncertain in what Part of the Body it resides; yet the Hands, the Feet, the Eyes, are its Servants; the Skin covers it; by its Command we lye down to rest, or we run restless to and fro. If it be an avaritious Master, we search the Seas for Gain; if ambitious, we have long since thrust our Hands into the Fire, or voluntarily thrown our selves into a Precipice. In like manner this numberless Multitude environing one's Soul, is ruled by his Spirit, is plyed by his Reason, and would by its own Strength oppose, oppress, and bruise it self, unless it was supported by Counsel.*

Where-

(*a*) Pericles apud Thucydidem, lib. 2. (*b*) De Clementia, lib. 2. cap. 3.

Wherefore they love their own Safety, when they lead ten Legions into the Battle for one Man; when they ruſh into the firſt Ranks, and receive in their Breaſts the Wounds from their Enemies, that their Prince's Army may not be vanquiſhed. For he is the Bond or Knot which unites the Commonweal. He is the vital Breath which ſo many Thouſands reſpire, who would be nothing but a Burden to themſelves, and a Prey to any, if that Soul of the State were taken away.

——Regè incolumi mens omnibus una:
Amiſſo rupêre fidem.——

Therefore (concludes he) *Kings and Princes, or by what Names ſoever the Defenders of the Commonweal are called, 'tis no Wonder they are loved by the People above all their private Concerns: For if wiſe Men ſhould prefer the publick Good to their private Good, it follows that he ſhould be moſt dear to all upon whom the publick or common Good depends: For 'tis now ſometime ago, that the Prince and People are ſo ſtrictly linked together, that one cannot be ſeparate from the other without the Ruin of both. For as the Prince has need of Strength and Power, ſo has the People of a Head.* So far *Seneca*.

To which purpoſe *Q. Curtius* (*a*), ſpeaking of *Alexander*, ſays, *When you ſo eagerly expoſe your Body to manifeſt Dangers, you do not remember that you draw the Lives of ſo many People to be loſt with you.* And *Lucan* (*b*), of *Ceſar* hazarding his Life in a little Boat:

(*a*) Lib. 10. (*b*) Lib. 5.

Cum tot ab hac anima populorum vita ſaluſque
Pendeat, & tantus caput hoc ſibi fecerit orbis,
Sævitia eſt voluiſſe mori.——————

Plutarch ſays (*a*), 'tis the firſt or chief Action or Work of *Virtue*, to preſerve him who preſerves others. *Primum virtutis opus ſervare ſervantem cæteros.* And *Caſſiodorus* ſays, *Servants do well, who by their own Death ſave their Maſter's Life; for their Conſcience telling them, that they are bound to be faithful to their Maſters, it ſeems agreeable to Reaſon, that they ſhould prefer their Maſter's bodily Life to the Life of their own Body.* And again, *Out of Love therefore, and eſpecially for the Safety of many, one may expoſe his own Body to Death. Regium nomen gentes, quæ ſub Regibus ſunt, pro Deo colunt,* ſays *Curtius.* And *Artabanus* the *Perſian, among many good Laws we have this* (*b*), *That the King is to be honoured and adored as the Image of GOD, Conſerver of all Things.*

If Subjects, according to what all wiſe Men judge, be bound ſo ſtrictly to reſpect, and be careful of the Safety of their Sovereign above the Safety of all what's deareſt to them; how hainouſly muſt they be *impious* who either hurt him in his Perſon or Reputation. *Solomon*, the wiſeſt of Men, forbids by an expreſs Precept, Subjects to think an ill Thought of their King; and tho' he had in the ſame Chapter been ſpeaking of bad Kings, yet he would have Subjects (*c*) to have ſo great a Regard

(*a*) Pelopidæ initio. (*b*) Apud Plutarch. in Themiſt. (*c*) Eccl. cap. 10. v. 20.

to them, as not to harbour an ill Thought of them. In that Law which the Almighty gave to the *Iſraelites*, the Command is expreſs, not to ſpeak ill of the Kings or ſupreme Rulers (*a*); *Thou ſhalt not revile the Gods, nor curſe the Ruler of thy People.* In which Precept (as the learned *Grotius* obſerves) the ſpecial mentioning of *ſupreme Powers*, ſhews that there is ſomething ſpecially commanded: For it is not lawful to accuſe a private Man of Faults he is not guilty of, therefore People ſhould abſtain from accuſing of the King, or blaming him even for Faults he is really ſtained with. *Noah* was truly naked, yet *Cham* was *impious*, and therefore accurſed for telling of it even to his Brethren; and they were bleſſed for concealing of it even from their own Eyes. Now if the King ſhould not be hurt by Thought nor Word, how much leſs by Deed. *Horrendum eſt* (ſays *Joſephus* ſpeaking of *David*) *Regem, quamvis malum, interficere; pœnam enim id facienti immiuere ab eo qui Regem dedit.*

Yet altho' all theſe Obligations of *Piety* towards the chief Rulers of the Country be ſo clear, ſo expreſly enjoined by the Almighty in the Old and New Teſtament, ſo much commended and recommended by the wiſeſt of the Heathens, ſo exactly practiſed by the primitive Chriſtians towards Heathen Princes; Princes who had not one Spark of *Piety* towards ſo dutiful Subjects, but on the contrary, drench'd all the Places of their Dominions, and vigorouſly endeavoured their utter Deſtruction: Yet, I ſay, the World has been ſtill plagued with *impious* People who pretend to be Chriſtians, and to take the Scriptures

(*a*) Exod. cap. 22. ver. 28.

ptures for their only Rule, ſtill rebelling and revolting againſt their lawful Princes, cloaking their Rebellion with the Pretence of *Religion* and *Piety* towards GOD, dethroning and murdering their Kings, ruining their Country, oppreſſing their Fellow-Subjects, depriving them of their Goods, of their Liberties, of all the Comforts of their native Country, and of their Lives too. Now if this be not an open, impious and profane mocking of GOD and Religion, I don't know what is, or how it is poſſible to mock either of them; and therefore from ſuch Chriſtians, *libera me, Domine.*

In ſuch Torrents of *Impiety*, thoſe Subjects muſt certainly be very vigorous in the contrary Virtue, who are not hurried along with their Impetuoſity, but perſevere in their Duty, and reſiſt to the uttermoſt of their Power. And as one who ſhould choice to loſe his Life to preſerve that of his Father or Mother, would be a Martyr of *Piety*; (for every Virtue may have its own Martyrs, when one choices rather to die than to violate its Obligations, or act contrary to it) much more would he be a Martyr of this Virtue, who ſhould choice to loſe his Life for the Safety of his King and Country; and if he be unſtained with other Crimes, or die truly penitent for them, he cannot miſs a Martyr's Reward. Now there is no noble Family in *Britain* can with better Grounds and clearer Evidences lay Claim to this Virtue of *Piety* towards their Country, and *Loyalty* to their Prince, than the Family of *GORDON*: Ever ſince it has been conſpicuous among the *Noble Families* in *Scotland*, none of them can furniſh ſuch a numerous Liſt of Martyrs, for their Loyalty towards their King and Country, as it can do. And I'm hopeful, by the following

owing Hiſtory, to make it very clearly appear that there was never one of the Heads of that Family that drew their Sword againſt their Sovereign, from their firſt coming to *Scotland*.

I have ſeen and peruſed four Manuſcript Hiſtories of the Family of *Gordon*; The *Firſt* was writ in *Latin* by *John Ferrerius*, a Native of *Piedmont*. He came to *Scotland*, and lived a Monk in the Abbay of *Kinloſs* in *Murray*, and there he wrote the Hiſtory of that Family *Anno* 1584. He ſays he wrote it from the Records and Regiſters then kept in the religious Houſes of *Scotland*. But he has been very careleſs and negligent in his Search; for ſurely he never did ſee the Chartulary of *Kelſo*, in which there are a good many Charters to be ſeen of Lands given by the Family of *Huntly* to that Abbacy before *Robert* I.'s Time: None of which he takes any Notice of; which he would certainly have done, had he known of them. That Hiſtory is very ſhort and ſuperficial, and comes no further down than the Year 1545; it may be printed in leſs than two Sheets of Paper, and ſo muſt be very defective, as indeed it is.

The *Second* was writ by Sir *Robert Gordon* of *Gordonſton*, entitled, *The Hiſtory of the Families of* Gordon *and* Sutherland. He was ſecond Son of, and Tutor to the laſt nam'd Family, and he is much larger on it than on the Family of *Gordon*. 'Tis a pretty large *Folio*. The Copy I had is in cloſe Writ, and is in the Poſſeſſion of the preſent Sir *Robert Gordon* of *Gordonſton*, great Grandchild to the Author. It is a very fine Hiſtory, and contains many great Tranſactions in the Highlands of *Scotland*, not to be found in any printed Hiſtory of this Nation, and deſerves very well to be made more publick. He brings down

the Hiſtory of theſe two Noble Families to the Year 1630, or thereabout. I ſhall have an Occaſion to give a more full Account of this fine Gentleman in the following Hiſtory.

The *Third* was writ in *Latin* by Mr. *Robert Gordon* of *Straloch*, a Gentleman eminent for Virtue and Learning, and highly reſpected by all who knew him; and he is yet well known by his Geographical Maps of *Scotland*. He wrote this Hiſtory of the Family of *Gordon* when he was very old, and ends it very abruptly about the Year 1594, when he himſelf was but a Youth. His old Age, and the Situation of his Dwelling, hindred him from ſearching into the Regiſters and publick Records; ſo that it is in many Things very defective. But what we have of it is very well done, and deſerves the greateſt Credit; for he was a Gentleman of the ſtricteſt Veracity. But more of him hereafter.

The *Fourth* was written (as I am told) by one Mr. *Burnet*, a Prieſt of the *Romiſh* Church, who lived in *Scotland* in King *James* VII.'s Time; and I'm ſorry I can give no further Account of him, only I've been told he was a *Mearns* Gentleman. He has been honeſt, loyal, and a Man of good Learning. He entitles his Hiſtory, *The Pourtrait of true Loyalty expoſed in the Family of* Gordon, without Interruption to this preſent Year 1691, with a Relation of the Siege of the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* in the Year 1689, and here he ends his Hiſtory. And as he continues it much further than any of the former Authors have mentioned, ſo he is more exact and full than any of them; yet in many Things, even of Moment, he is very defective, and gives but a very lame Account of what happened to the Family of *Gordon* in

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the Time of the Rebellion againſt *Charles* I. and II. It appears he did never ſee Sir *Robert Gordon*'s Manuſcript Hiſtory, nor has he at all looked into the Regiſters or Records, and ſo behoved to be guilty of many Omiſſions. He ſeems to have been pretty well acquainted both with the *Scots* and *Engliſh* Hiſtorians; but being an intire Stranger to our Regiſters, has with them fallen into a good many Chronological Miſtakes.

Theſe forenamed Authors have been great Helps to me in compyling the following Hiſtory; nay, it would have been a very hard Task, if practicable at all, to have done it without them, conſidering that the moſt ancient Papers of that noble Family, are now not to be ſeen, being taken away when it had almoſt been ruined with their Prince *Charles* I. and are not as yet recovered. Notwithſtanding all theſe Helps were ſo defective that I found my ſelf obliged to ſearch into all the publick Records and Regiſters I had Acceſs to, as alſo to conſult all our *Scots* and many foreign Hiſtorians, who treat of *Scots* Affairs. I have alſo been much aſſiſted by ſeveral Manuſcripts I have procured, and ſhall mention in their proper Places; and from thoſe Hiſtorians and Manuſcripts have I collected the following Hiſtory, with all the Impartiality and Candour I was capable of. I have advanced I think no Matter of Fact for which I give not a ſufficient Voutcher. If I have been by them led aſtray, they muſt bear the Blame of it. I have been in ſeveral Places obliged to narrate the Faults, Crimes and Failings of ſome great Men. I have fixed nothing upon them for which I have not given ſufficient Authority. I acknowledge it was the moſt unpleaſant Part of my Task, and would

would willingly have forborn it, had not the Veracity incumbent upon all Hiſtorians required, and that excellent Rule of *Cicero*, *Ne quid falſi audeat dicere Hiſtoricus, ne quid veri non audeat*, (which I always reſolved ſtrictly to follow) commanded it. And ſo I hope the candid and impartial Reader will eaſily pardon me for it.

When I at firſt reſolved to write this Hiſtory I intended to have reſtricted it to the Hiſtory of the Family of *Gordon* only; but when I came to look more narrowly into it, I found the Heads of that illuſtrious Family ſo much and ſo deeply concerned in all the great Tranſactions of the Nation, and the Hiſtory of the one ſo linked with the other, that it was impoſſible to ſeparate them, or to give any tolerable Account of the one, without intermixing the Hiſtory of the other; and therefore, with the Hiſtory of that Family, I have given a ſhort Account of all the memorable Tranſactions of this Nation, from the Year 1300 to the Year 1690, which is about 400 Years, collected as above, with all the Exactneſs that the Brevity I have preſcrib'd my ſelf will allow. It has indeed ſwell'd this Work to a much greater Bulk than I at firſt intended. But then I hope it will render it much more pleaſant, profitable and uſeful to the Reader, eſpecially ſince we have ſcarce any printed Hiſtory of the Nation ſince the Death of King *James* VI. that deſerves much Regard. As for the Hiſtory of *Montroſe*'s Wars, I have all imaginable Regard and Reſpect to the Memory of the excellent and very reverend Author of it, but muſt beg Leave to ſay, That it is rather a Panegyrick upon *Montroſe* than a Hiſtory of the Nation; and he has fallen into ſome Miſtakes that

that I will be obliged to take Notice of. Biſhop *Guthry*'s Memoirs as printed, are very defective, and in ſeveral Things wrong, as I will be obliged alſo to notice in its own Place. As for Biſhop *Burnet*'s ſecret Hiſtory of his own Time, it is ſufficiently examined by others already, ſo I ſhall take little Notice of it. *Spang*, a Presbyterian Preacher, wrote in Latin a Hiſtory of the Troubles in *Charles* I's Time, entituled, *Hiſtoria motuum in Scotia*. He wrote it in *Holland*, where he lived, from Hearſay; and 'tis full of groſs Errors, as the learned *Straloch*, in a Manuſcript of his by me, makes clearly appear. Indeed that learned Gentleman wrote a full and excellent Hiſtory of the Troubles in thoſe Times, from the Year 1636, to the Reſtoration 1660; but, to the Nation's Loſs, it is now loſt. All that I after the narroweſt Search among the Friends of that Family was able to recover of it, was ſo much as contains the Hiſtory of 1637, 38, 39, and a Part of 40, and thoſe few Years take upwards of 90 Sheets of Paper in cloſe and ſmall Write; and what we have of it, is wrote with ſuch Candour and Judgement, that if it had not been loſt it would have made up an excellent Hiſtory.

The only Hiſtory we have of that Time, of any Value is, *Pere Monteith de Salmonet*, a *Scots* Man, and once Miniſter at *Duddiſton*: But he went to *France* in the Time of thoſe Troubles, and became Secretary to Cardinal *de Retz*, and there wrote that Hiſtory in the Language of that Nation. 'Tis a very full and good Hiſtory, but of little Uſe to the moſt Part of *Scotland*, they being Strangers to the *French* Language.

Altho the Stile of the following Hiſtory be rude and unpoliſhed, I hope it will be intelligible, and may be

be excuſed, as being the beſt I could frame. If Meat be wholeſom and ſavory, a good Stomach likes it beſt without Sauce. If Truth be clear and uncontroverted, ſome like it better in its native Beauty, than in the extrinſick Ornaments of Phraſes and Language, (*a*) *Multum operæ impendi verbis non oportet. Hæc ſit propoſiti noſtri ſumma, quod ſentimus loquamur, quod loquimur ſentiamus : non delectent verba noſtra, ſed proſint : ſi fieri poſſet, quid ſentiam oſtendere quàm loqui mallem.*

The following Hiſtory is to conſiſt of two Volumes, the firſt contains the Hiſtory of that illuſtrious Family, from the firſt of that Name who came into *Scotland* with *Malcolme* III. (which *Ferrerius* makes to be about the Year 1061) to the Death of *George* 5th Earl of *Huntly*, *Anno* 1576, containing alſo a Hiſtory of the moſt remarkable Tranſactions of the Nation, from *Robert* I. to that Time, to which is ſubjoined an Appendix, containing the Papers referred to in this firſt Volume.

The ſecond Volume, which will be very ſoon publiſhed, begins where the firſt ends, *Anno* 1576, and continues the Hiſtory of that illuſtrious Family from that Time, to the Surrender of the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, by the late Duke of *Gordon*, *Anno* 1689, being the Space of 113 Years; not a long Time, but a Time in which two ſovereign Princes, Queen *Mary*, and her Grandſon *Charles* I. were barbarouſly murdered, the firſt by a foreign and cruel Princeſs, and the laſt by his own unnatural and rebellious Subjects. In this Time both Church and State ſuffered very horrible Convulſions, and both came to be buried in a Chaos

(*a*) Seneca Epiſt. 75.

Chaos of Confuſion. This is alſo a very dark Part of our Hiſtory, occaſioned by the Penury of printed Hiſtories (as I have formerly noticed.) However I have, with a good deal of Induſtry, made my ſelf Maſter of ſeveral Manuſcripts, which has given me a great deal of Light into ſeveral conſiderable Parts of our Hiſtory, not known to, or at leaſt not taken Notice of by any of our former Hiſtorians; and in fine I have endeavoured, with all the Exactneſs and Fidelity that I am Maſter of, to make it as uſeful for my Country as it was in my Power to do. I have ſubjoined to that Volume a ſhort *Genealogical Account* of the principal Families of the Name of *Gordon*; and if I have erred in any Part of this, I ſhall name thoſe who have led me aſtray, and let them bear the Blame of it. I can ſay I have done it without the leaſt Byaſs to any Family: I wiſh the Proſperity of all of them; and if I have been in the Wrong to any Family, I think in Juſtice I may expect to be excuſed, and let the Blame ly on themſelves, for not giving me better Information, ſince my Deſign of publiſhing this Hiſtory, was communicated to moſt, if not all of them, ſome Time ago.

NOTA

NOTA.

THrough Inadvertency 'tis ſaid, Page 99. of the foregoing Hiſtory, *That the Succeſſors of* Alexander *3d Earl of* Huntly, *are to this Day heritable Sheriffs of* Inverneſs; which is a Miſtake, for the heritable Sheriffſhips of *Aberdeen* and *Inverneſs* were reſigned to King *Charles* I. by the Lord *Gordon*, with Conſent of his Father the Marquis of *Huntly*, *Anno* 1629, as ſhall be ſhown in its own Place, Volume 2d.

This is the only Miſtake I am ſenſible of in this Volume; but if there be any other, I ſhall be obliged to any diſcreet Perſon that will in a mannerly Way acquaint me of it, and I ſhall endeavour to correct it in the 2d Volume, which is now ready for the Preſs.

Some of the Papers referred to, and inſerted in the Appendix, are wrong numbred; but that is what the candid Reader will eaſily perceive, and can help with his Pen, as he may alſo any ſmall typographical Errors he may find in his reading of the Book.

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PREFACE,

And CONTENTS, &c.

MANY worthleſs Books have been palm'd upon the World purely by a ſpecious Title; whereas this Author has neither done Juſtice to the World, himſelf, nor the Bookſeller; For, by intitling the Hiſtory of the GORDONS, one would imagine it's Subject was confin'd within a narrow compaſs, little more than that particular Name: whereas 'tis a ſuccinct and critical Hiſtory of all the material Affairs of Scotland for ſeveral Centuries, but more eſpecially wherein any of that numerous Name were concern'd: and indeed there was ſcarcely any Scots Affairs of conſequence, either at home

home or abroad, wherein ſome of them were not employ'd. Many material Errors in our antient and modern Hiſtorians are diſcover'd and rectify'd, by ſearching into original Records and M.SS. and the true Conſtitution of the Scots *Government ſet in a fair Light, whereby the Boundaries between the Power of the Prince and the Privileges of the People are legally ſtated. Among other things are ſhewed, How the Right of King* Robert III. *was from his Legitimacy, being the eldeſt Son of King* Robert II. *by his firſt Wife.——The great Power, Valour, and Succeſs of the* Dowglas's *encouraged them often to inſult and rebel againſt the King, for which King* James II. *killed one of theſe Earls with his own hand. ——The Rebellion againſt King* James III. *headed by his own unthinking Son, with what enſued thro' his Reign till his unfortunate Death and unknown Burial after the fatal Battle of* Flowdon.——*The true State of Religion and Learning before, at, and after, the Reformation.——The manifold Troubles that happened in the Reign of the unfortunate Queen* Mary, *(who was no leſs remarkable for her Endowments both in Body and Mind, than ſhe was for Troubles and Afflictions) in their Riſe and Conſequence, chiefly from head-ſtrong Enthuſiaſtic Bigots, who were never quiet when they durſt be otherwiſe, nor*

ſatisfied

ſatisfied unleſs their own brain-ſick Fancies were received as ſacred Revelations; for J. Knox *would often call People to Church in the morning, to tell them what the Lord had ſpoke to him in the night-time, particularly that the Government by a Woman was ſinful; which were chiefly encouraged by the Queen's baſtard Brother, whom ſhe had created Earl of* Moray, *who had been a* Popiſh *Prieſt, begot by King* James V. *on a noble Lady the firſt Night ſhe was married to her Husband, to whoſe cruel and imperious Inſults that Queen was committed Priſoner.——The ſeveral Reaſons for and againſt her marrying her Coſin the Lord* Darnly, *together with the Motives for it, and Hindrances of it.——What Uſes were made of his being a* Papiſt, *and alſo a very weak, ſimple young Man: How he was impoſed upon to be jealous of* Rizio *the Secretary, (who under his influence was ſtabb'd in the Queen's Preſence, when ſhe was near her time) notwithſtanding of his great Age and deformed Perſon.——Who were the real Contrivers, Abettors, and Actors of Lord* Darnly's *moſt horrible Murder.——How that in that and all her Calamities,* Moray *had the principal hand, particularly in adviſing her to marry* Bothwell, *and had the Banns ask'd at Church, as appears under his and the other Privy-Counſellors Hands; with a plain Proof*

of

of the Forgery of thoſe Letters, ſaid to be witten by her to Bothwell.—*How* Bothwell *ſtood his Tryal under the Earl of* Argyle, *Lord Juſtice General, and was acquitted by his Peers.*——*How Earl of* Moreton *was try'd for that Murder, who at his Death vindicated the Queen, as did alſo every one of the great Number that ſuffer'd for it.*—*Of* Darnly's *honourable Funeral in the ſame Royal Tomb with King* James V. *yet to be ſeen at* Holy-Rood Houſe, *contrary to what* Buchanan *ſays,* That he was infamouſly buried, and carried by Porters.——*With what Virulency and Villainy both he and* Knox *wrote againſt her, contrary in many things to their own Knowledge and Conſcience; together with a large Hiſtory both of her Failings and Virtues.*——*Of the ſeveral Steps and Alterations in Religious Affairs, which ſeemed from time to time to be chequered between Prelacy and Parity.*——*Of the ſeizing and Diſpoſal of Eccleſiaſtical Revenues, demoliſhing Churches, and uniting Pariſhes; what Biſhops turned Proteſtants, and how not only Biſhops, but Abbots, receiv'd Rents, held Courts, and ſat in Parliament near ſixty Years thereafter.*——*Of the regular ſettling Epiſcopacy, and the ſeveral Attempts towards ſome Ceremonies, and a new (tho' moſt primitive) Liturgy, different from*

that

that of England, *notwithſtanding the* Scots *had once uſed the* Engliſh Common-Prayer, *and their own* (*ſuch as it was*) *till after the time of the Covenant, for near eighty Years.* ——— *A very particular Account of the* Scots *part in the late Civil Wars, more than is to be found in any other Hiſtory, eſpecially of the Aſſembly of the Kirk, overawing their Parliament, and thundering out their Excommunications for Crimes of State.* —— *What Ravages, Cruelties, and Murders, were committed by the Covenanters on and againſt the King's Friends, not only in Battle, but on the Scaffold, and in cold Blood, and after Quarter; and by what Religious Lord, burning of Houſes and free Plunder, were firſt introduced. How the ſame were not retaliated by the Loyaliſts after the Reſtoration, when the Mercy of the Government was open to all that did not inſult it, or did not render themſelves unworthy or uncapable of it.* ——— *A ſhort Account of the Government in Church and State till the Revolution, when the Duke of* Gordon (*who refuſed to go into King* James's *Meaſures*) *ſurrendered the Caſtle of* Edinburgh, *as all that King's Miniſtry had abdicated long before; whereby the Prince and Princeſs of* Orange, *who had already*

been

been proclaimed King and Queen were owned as ſuch, over almoſt the whole Kingdom. ——*Throughout the whole, there is a Hiſtory and Genealogy of the moſt remarkable Families in* Scotland; *with the Lives of many eminent Perſons in all Profeſſions, not mentioned in any other Author.*



THE

THE HISTORY OF THE Illuſtrious Family OF GORDON.

Sir *Adam Gordon* of HUNTLY.

JOHN FERRERIUS of *Piedmont*, who lived a great part of his Time a Monk in the Abbay of *Kinloſs* in *Murray*, and was eſteemed a Man of no mean Learning for theſe Times; he had ſeen (he ſays) many of the ancient Papers and Manuſcripts then extant, from which he did write a Supplement to *Boethius*

his History of *Scotland*, as also a short History of Name of *GORDON*, which he intitles, *Hist compendium de origine & incremento* Gordoniæ f liæ *in* Scotia, *apud* Kinloss, *Anno* 1545; and th the Desire of Mr. *William Gordon*, Kinsman and cretary to the then Earl of *Huntly*, faithfully col ed out of the antient MSS. and Registers kept in bacies at that Time.

From him we learn, that amongst these va Captains who assisted *Malcolm* III. King of *Scot* against the *English*, about the Year 1057, was *Gordon*, whose Christian Name is not known. sometime before had killed a fierce Bear that r wasted the Country near the Forest or Wo *Huntly*. This Gentleman being conspicuous bot his Prudence and Valour, was much in Favour King *Malcolm*, who generously, as a Reward Merit, bestowed upon him the Lands of *Gordo Huntly*: And that the Memory of so remarkab Action, as the killing of that Bear, might be tran ted to Posterity, the King would have him car his Banner three Bears Heads, Or, in a Field A He also at this Time got the Lands of *Stitche* other Lands in the *Merse*, which continued in Family of *Huntly* for upwards of 500 Years wards; and a great Part of the Superiorities of Lands belong to the Family of *Gordon* to this *Ferrerius* says, That *that Gentleman called hi by the Name of the Lands:* Which to me seems a Mistake; and I shall endeavour to make it at much more probable, that he gave these Lan own Name, and did not take his Name from t by the following Reason.

Both sacred and profane Histories inform us, that ere was nothing more ordinary than to call Lands the Names of the Possessors, and not the Possessors the Name of Countries or Lands by them possessed: nd that there were many of that Name divers Hunds of Years before the Time specified by *Ferrerius*, l some of them very remarkable (as is clear from eral foreign Historians of undoubted Credit) both *France* and *Flanders*.

Cesar in his Commentaries *de bello Gallico*, *Lib.* 5. entions a People amongst the *Nervii* call'd *Gorni*; and *Ferrarius* in his *Lexicon Geographicum* says, *rdoni populi Galliæ Belgicæ fuere.* He makes them be Inhabitants of the Country about *Ghent*, and adds, t the City of that Name belonged to them. Sir *Robt Gordon* of *Gordonston* in his MS. History of the Families of *Gordon* and *Sutherland*, says, *That about the ar* 800, Charles *the Great conquered* Britanny, *by his gh Constable the Duke* de Gordoun, *and that he ught the Princes of that Country, which he had conred, Prisoners to* Aix la Chapel, *where the King n resided.* The History of the Constables of *France*, nted at *Paris*, *Anno* 1658, tells us, *That* Gordoun Beuland, *Son to* Emerie de Beuland, *was Conble of* France *in the Reign of* Lewis Debonair, no 820. The forecited Author *Gordonston* says, *at when he wrote, there was a Viscount* de Gordoun France, *who derived his Pedigree from that Duke* Gordoun; *and said, That they had a Tradition, t they originally came from a City in* Macedonia led Gordonia. Of which Town *Stephanus* makes ention in his Book *de urbibus*, as does *Ptolemy* in *Geographicks*; and to this Day there is a Viscount *Gordoun* in *France*.

Mr. *Robert Gordon* of *Straloch*, in his History of *Gordons*, says, *That Colonel* John Gordon (*who one of those who killed General* Volstein) *told That he was intimately acquainted with sev Gentlemen of that Name in* Tyrol, *who inhabited Country about the Foot of the* Alps, *and that they firmed they originally came from that City in* Mace nia; *and that it was from thence that all tho* France *or* Britain *came, who are of that N Sed quis rem tam veterem,* &c. *In priscis rebus tas non ad unguem quærenda est,* says *Diodorus culus.*

The most probable Conjecture I can yet fin that Matter is, That the *Gordons* came origi from *France* into *Scotland*, and that before or *William* the Conqueror's Time, as did the *Br Baliols*, &c. and 'tis not improbable first into *land*, where the first *Scots Gordon* might get the quaintance of *Malcolm* III. and come with hi *Scotland*. That the *Gordons* were considerabl *France*, is past all Controversy: The *French Englisb* Historians relate *, That *that* Richard England *was killed by* Bertram de Gordoun, *and he told* Richard *he did it to revenge the Death o Father* Roger, *and two of his Brothers, that had killed by him.* And *Rymer's Fœdera Angl.* put it be all Controversy, that about that Time there were of very great Consideration in *France* of the N of *Gordon. Vid.* Append. N. 1. By all which it pears to me pretty evident, That *Ferrerius* has in a Mistake, when he said, *That the first* Scots don *took his Name from the Lands given him.*

* Baker, p. 65. Speed, p. 545, Anno 1109.

consulted the *French* and *English* Historians, he never fallen into that Mistake, and had rather , That he gave his Name to these Lands. But to urn home :

What by the barbarous Cruelty of *Edward* I. of *land*, and the unaccountable Method that was ta- in the carrying on of our Reformation in *Scot-* , the antient Records of this Nation were for the part lost, which makes our History very defe- e; so that I can find nothing remarkable concern- the Family of *Gordon*, from *Malcolm* III. to *Ale- der* II. his Time. There are to be found several rters of Donations in the Chartulary of *Kelso* by rent Persons of the Family of *Gordon*, to that Ab- ; but none of them having Date, or Witnesses nes (except the last,) I cannot take upon me x a certain Date to them : But it appears to hat most, if not all of them (except the last) are rior to *Robert* I. I have taken them from the y of that Chartulary in the Advocates Library, insert them in the Appendix, *Vid.* N. 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12; as also some other Collecti- from *Rymer*'s *Fœd. Vid.* N. 13. *Ferrerius* says, *during this Time it continued, to its great Praise Commendation, most loyal and dutiful to its Prin-* His Words are, *A Malcolmi vero tertii ætate lexandri* II. *Regis tempora, annos plus minus du- os, magna cum laude stetit familia Gordoniorum of- fissima suis regibus.*

have an old MS. before me, written by one *n Gordon*, Son to *George Gordon* of *Prony*, that *That the first* Gordon *who got the Lands of* g-Gordon *from* Malcolm III. *his Name was Sir* m Gordon, *and that he died valiantly fighting at*

the Siege of Anwick, *where King* Malcolm *was kill*
This *Adam* was ſucceeded by his Son *Adam*, who a
died valiantly fighting againſt the *Engliſh*, in Defe
of his own Lands and the Borders of *Scotland*, a
was ſucceeded by his Son *Robert Gordon* of *Hunt*
who was ſucceeded by *Alexander Gordon* of *Hunt*
In whoſe Time *Alexander* I. was attack'd by ſ
dry Traitors, conveyed into his Bed-chamber
the Night by the Gentleman of his Bed-cha
ber: The King ſlew Six of them and the Chamb
lain, the reſt fled, and Sir *Alexander* was ſent wit
Party of choſen Men in Purſuit of them, with wh
he killed ſome of theſe Traitors, and others
brought Priſoners to the King, who beſtowed on h
as the Reward of his good Service, the Lands
Stitchel in the *Merſe*. He had two Sons, Sir *W*
liam, and *Robert*, who got the Lands of *Stitchel* f
his Father, and married the Heireſs of *Lochinv*
of whom the noble and antient Family of *Kenmu*
deſcended.

This Account of that Family is neither full
exact; for I find in the Chartulary of *Kelſo*, *Ch*
Richardi de Gordon, *Charta Aliciæ de Gordon f*
Thomæ, *Charta Thomæ junioris*, &c. all whic
have inſert in the Appendix. Now all theſe li
in the Time betwixt *Malcolm* III. and *Robert* I.
not mentioning any of them, his Enumeration m
be very lame and defective; and by all Probabi
there muſt have been more of them than theſe m
tioned by the above-cited MS. from *Malcolm* III
Robert I. being about 250 Years: For brave M
(as no Doubt they were) in that Part of the
tion which they inhabited, did not commonly liv
a great old Age.

Alexa

Alexander II. ſent over to the Aſſiſtance of *Lewis* K. King of *France* 1000 Soldiers under the Command of ſeveral great Officers, among whom was Sir *William Gordon* of *Huntly*. He died in *Africa* in that Expedition. But before he went abroad, not having Children, he diſpoſed of his Eſtate, appointing his ſecond Brother *Adam* to ſucceed him, and to his younger Brother *Robert* he gave the Lands of *Stitchel*, who married a Lady in *Galloway* that was an Heireſs, by whom he got conſiderable Lands; and of him is lineally deſcended that noble and loyal Family of *Kenmure*. *Adam*, the Brother of Sir *William*, lived but a few Years after him; he died peaceably at home, and was ſucceeded by his Son

Sir Adam Gordon.

WHich *Adam* was concerned in the Barons Wars in *England*, againſt *Henry* III. and his Son *Edward* I. After the Battle of *Eviſham*, *Somerſet*-ſhire was invaded by a great Number of *Welſhmen*, commanded by one Sir *William Berklay*, who after having waſted much of the Country, approached to the Caſtle of *Lumſyre*, and encamped at a Place called *Munhered*. But *Adam Gordon* Captain of the Caſtle, oppoſed himſelf to them, and overthrew them with a great Slaughter, where moſt of them were killed, and the reſt, with their Captain, were drowned in the Flight. The *Supplement* of *Matthew Paris* calls this Man Sir *Adam Gordon*, and ſays, *That he fought a ſingle Combate with* Edward *then Prince of* Wales, *and afterward* Edward I. *of* England. On this Occaſion Sir *Adam* being on the Barons Part in that War, and a

Stralock.

Man of great Courage, had always with him a Ba
of very resolute Soldiers, and being encamped b
twixt *Fernam* Castle and the Village of *Aulton*, t
Report of his Valour and Courage daily increasin
the Fame thereof came to Prince *Edward*'s Ea
who thereupon desired to try his Fortune with hi
and so marched with a strong Company against hi
Sir *Adam*, with equal Courage, made himself rea
to meet him, and advancing before the rest of h
Company, was espied by Prince *Edward*, who there
upon commanded his Men to stand, and not to i
terrupt their Combate Hand to Hand, which pr
sently ensued, and continued long with uncertain V
ctory; neither of them yielding to the other, till
last the Prince being much delighted with the Co
rage of Sir *Adam*, while fighting, he perswades hi
to yield to him, and that he would forgive him wh
was past, and very much advance his Fortune; t
which (he dreading the Weakness of his own F
ction then almost overthrown) yielded, submitti
himself to the Prince, who very honourably receiv
and rewarded him. *Daniel*, the *English* Historia
mentions this amongst the very first and greatest
that Prince's Actions.

This *Adam Gordon* lived in the Time of King R
bert I. but by *Rymer*'s *Fœd.* it would appear that
first he sided with the *Baliol*: But perceiving wh
unworthy Steps he was making to bring his nati
Country under the Servitude of a foreign Nation, h
changed Sides, and heartily joined with the *Bruce*,
free his Nation from the Tyranny and Slavery of t
King of *England*, which the *Baliol* and his Accomplic
had tamely and shamefully submitted to. And K. *Rob*
who by long Experience well understood the Value
marti

rtial and brave Men, did favour him much; and Token of the Esteem he had for him, dignified him th the Order of Knighthood, a Prerogative in ose Times granted to none but those who had nalized their Valour in Feats of Arms; and not, as w, given to mean and dastardly Spirits for Money. While the *Cummings*, a powerful and numerous ribe, and close Adherers to the *Baliol*, were op- sing King *Robert* with open Arms; Sir *Adam Gor- n* accompanies him to the North of *Scotland*, where e *Cummings* were most strong, and at a Place cal- d now *Sliach*, near the little River of *Bogie*, did avely defend the King (who by reason of his Sick- ss, was then carried in a Litter to the Field) and ove away the Rebels; who yet made Head again th all the Forces they could get together, and ongly encamped themselves on the Hill of *Bar-* , where the Vestiges of their Trenches are yet be seen. King *Robert* still followed them, attend- by Sir *Adam Gordon*, and pitched his Camp at a tle Town called *Inverurie*, about a Mile and a half om his Enemy's Camp; from whence, tho' not yet covered of his Health, he marched, attacked them their Camp, forced their Trenches, and obtained complete a Victory over them, that they never ereafter were able to appear in Arms against him the open Field.

In Recompence of this good Service, and to enable m to perform the like, or more afterwards, the ing bestowed on him the large and fertile Lord- ip of *Strabogie*, (on the two Rivers of *Dovern* and *ogie*; from the last of which it takes its Name) llen now into the King's Hands, by the Forfeiture *David Cuming*, called *David de Strabogie*. This

Do-

Donation is mentioned in the Confirmation of th ſame, by *David* the Son, and Succeſſor of King R *bert*, and by *Robert* II. his Grandſon by *Marjo Bruce* his eldeſt Daughter, as I ſhall obſerve after wards. In theſe Lands of *Strabogie* did Sir *Ada* fix his Reſidence, and obtained from (*a*) the Parli ment holden at *Perth*, *Anno* 1311, That this h new Inheritance ſhould be called *Huntly*, as it is ca led in Writings and publick Inſtruments, altho' mongſt the Vulgar it retains the old Name of *Str bogie*. Sir *Adam* died ſoon thereafter, *Anno* 131 after whoſe Death, his Lady built the Chapel *Huntly* in the *Merſe*, where his Predeceſſor kill'd t wild Bear. Sir *Robert Gordon* in his MS. Hiſtory ſay That Sir *Adam Gordon* aſſiſted Sir *William Wallac* as long as he lived; as did a very valiant Man, *Jo Gordon*, in all *Wallace*'s moſt dangerous Exploits. H was natural Son to Sir *John Gordon* of *Stitchel*, a was made by *Wallace* Captain of *Wigtoun*; and him are deſcended the *Gordons* who dwell about th Place. Sir *Adam* left three Sons behind him, *Ale ander*, *Robert* and *John*, and was ſucceeded by t eldeſt of them

Alexander Gordon *of* Huntly.

Alexander ſucceeded him not only his Inheritance, but alſo in his Mart Courage and Prudence, in which he had be carefully educated by his Father, and of whi he gave a ſignal Proof two Years thereafter at th famous Battle of *Bannockburn*, fought upon this O caſion. After the Death of *Edward* I. of *Englan* Ki

(*a*) *Burnet*'s MS. Hiſt. *Penes* D. *Gordon* pag. 34.

ng *Robert* of *Scotland* made many Incursions into *gland*, and ravaged and plundered the whole rth of it, as far as *York*, carrying off always much nder, and many Prisoners; and now he was besieg- the Castle of *Stirling*, by his Brother Prince *Ed- rd*, defended by that valiant Knight *Philip Moubray*, ich he had condescended to surrender, if not re- ved by an appointed Time. Therefore, to revenge e Damages done by King *Robert* in *England*, and raise the Siege of that Castle, King *Edward* raised very numerous Army, composed not only of *En- sh*, but also of many Strangers, from *Ireland*, *Hol- nd*, *Zeland*, *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Picardie* and *Bul- gne*, (*a*) *Gasconie*, *Normandie* and *Aquitaine*, who ought their Wives and Families along with them, ing promised great Riches and Possessions in *Scot- nd*; and to these not a few perfidious *Scots*, yet ad- ring to the Interest of *England*, did join; so that r (*b*) *Scots* Historians make this Army to consist no fewer than 150000 Foot, and as many Horse. he *Englisb* Historians will not allow that Army to so numerous, and make them only to be 100000, t allow King *Robert*'s Army scarce to be 30000. *aker* (*c*) says, That the *Englisb* Army consisted of len fitter for the Court than the Camp. Many len and great Bravery, fitter to take Spoils, than ake Spoils. (*d*) *Speed* says, *They seem'd rather to going to a Wedding than a Battle, having adorn'd emselves with all Sorts of Riches, Gold and Silver.* the *Scots* Army there were few or no Horse; and there-

(*a*) The Battle of *Bannockburn*. (*b*) *Lesly*, pag. 252. *Boeth.* pag. 3. (*c*) *Baker*, pag. 111. (*d*) *Speed*, pag. 671.

therefore that valiant Prince, that he might not be overpowered by the *Engliſh* Cavalry that were ſo numerous, cauſed, in the Silence of the Night, dig Ditches betwixt the Armies, and ſtuck in them Spikes of Timber, ſharpned at the End, of about three Foot long, covering them ſlightly over with Twigs and Turf, ſo that the Foot might eaſily paſs over. The *Engliſh* Army thinking themſelves ſure of a Victory ſpent the whole Night before the Battle in Drinking and Revelling; but the *Scots* ſpent it in their Devotions, and making due Preparations for the Work of the next Day.

The *Engliſh* Cavalry advancing in a great Body to attack the *Scots*, fell into the Ditches prepar'd for them, which put them into utter Confuſion, and much diſordered their whole Army, and King *Robert* ſoon perceiving it, immediately attacked them vigorouſly, with the whole Strength of the *Scots* Army, which they not being able to withſtand, took themſelves to Flight. This was the greateſt Battle ever fought in *Britain*. The *Scots* Hiſtorians ſay, there were 50000 common Soldiers killed, beſides Noblemen, and Gentlemen of Note. The *Engliſh* Hiſtorians, acknowledge the Slaughter to have been very great.

The Earl of *Glocheſter*, who had ſhown much Valour that Day, was kill'd (*a*), as was the Lord *Maule*, the Lord *Clifford*, the Lord *Tiptock*, Lord *William Marſhal*, Sir *Giles*, *De Argenton*, and 70 Knights and Eſquires. There were taken Priſoners *Humfrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, thereafter exchanged for King *Robert*'s Queen, *John* Se- gra-

(*a*) Sir *Richard Baker*, pag. 111.

rve, John Claveringham, William Latimer, Sir *orge Northbrook,* Bearer of the King's Shield. The ng was purſued as far as *Dunbar,* where he and he with him, got Fiſher-boats, and in them eſcaped *Berwick.* This Battle was fought *June* the 24th, *no* 1314. and gave King *Robert* intire and peace- e Poſſeſſion of his Kingdom, the *Engliſh* hereafter er being able to give him much Trouble.

Anno 1318, *Alexander Gordon* of *Huntly* and *Stra- ie* (*a*), made an Inroad into *England,* and defeated *omas Gray,* Captain of *Norham* Caſtle.

Anno 1323 (*b*), King *Edward* invaded *Scotland,* d ſpoiled the Monaſteries of *Melroſs* and *Dryburgh,* d burnt the adjacent Country, and returned to *En- nd,* and was ſoon followed by King *Robert,* who rnt and ſpoiled all the Country to *York*; and there ting Intelligence that King *Edward* was incamped the Abbay of *Bigland,* he marched forward, d fiercely attacking them there, put them all to ght, King *Edward* ſcarcely eſcaping. The Earl *Richmond* was taken Priſoner, and many kil- . The King's Treaſure and Furniture of War re taken. King *Robert* ſtaid in *England* a Month, d four Days, and returned with a noble Victory, and at Spoil. And ſix Years thereafter, *Anno* 1329, ving intirely freed his Country from *Engliſh* Uſur- tion, and ſettled it in Peace, being broke with the ils of War and old Age, he died, and was buried *Dumfermling.* He was certainly the greateſt ptain of his Time: He was bold as a Lyon, and rry as a Fox. No croſs Accident broke his Spirit). 'Tis reported of him, That he was Twelve Times

(*a*) *Gordonſton's* MS. (*b*) *Idem.* (*c*) *Leſly,* pag. 236.

Times beat by the *Engliſh*, before he had any pro
rous Action with them. He was reſolved either
ſacrifice his Life for his Country, or recover its
cient Honour and Liberty, which at laſt he, to
great Honour and Glory, effectually did, and le
in Peace to his young Son

David, a Child about Eight Years of Age,
whom he left as Guardian and Governor of the Co
try *Thomas Randolph* Earl of *Murray*, a Man of ſin
lar Prudence and Valour, whom the King of *Engl*
looking upon as great Stop to his Deſigns u
Scotland, cauſes take out of the Way by ſlow Poy
adminiſtred by an *Engliſh* Monk (*a*), that preten
to be a Phyſician, *Anno* 1331.

After him the Earls of *March* and *Mar* are m
Governours, under whoſe Adminiſtration *Edw*
Baliol Son to *John Baliol* comes from *England* w
8000 Men, and being joined with thoſe who adhe
to him in *Scotland*, ſurpriſed and defeated the Earl
Mar at *Duplin*, *Auguſt* 3. *Anno* 1332, where
Earl with many others were kill'd; and to wh
ſucceeded as Governour *Andrew Murray*, L
Bothwell, and Siſter's Son to King *Robert*, under wh
Adminiſtration *Edward Baliol* is ſurpriſed and def
ed by *John Randolph* Earl of *Murray*, and *Archb*
Douglas, Brother to the brave Sir *James Douglas*,
Moffat in *Annandale*, and forced to fly half naked
Roxburgh, on the firſt Horſe he could get, with
Sadle or Bridle; whither the Governour coming,
fighting the *Engliſh*, they fly into the Caſtle: But
purſuing them too far, is made Priſoner, and *Ar*
bald Douglas is appointed to ſupply his Place.

(*a*) *Leſly*, pag. 239. *Boeth.* pag. 322.

In the mean Time the King of *England*, *Edward* II. beſieges *Berwick* by Sea and Land, and *Alexander Seaton* defends the ſame with great Courage for three Months, until his Men and Proviſions were ſo diminiſhed, that he could not hold out much longer; therefore he capitulates with the *Engliſh* to render the Town, if the Siege were not raiſed in Sixteen Days; and, for Pledges, gives them his eldeſt Son *Thomas*, another of his Sons *Alexander*, being before in a Salley, made Priſoner by them; but they hearing that *Douglas* was preparing to enter *England* with an Army; and *Douglas* hearing of the Capitulation, changing his Reſolution, comes to oblige them to raiſe the Siege, before the Days of Capitulation were expired. They ſend a Herauld to the Governour, deſiring him to render the Town, otherwiſe they would incontinently hang his two Sons before his Eyes. Here was a ſharp Conflict in his Soul betwixt Pity towards his Sons, and Piety towards his Country, in which the latter prevails, his Lady their Mother eſpecially perſwading him thereto, repreſenting to him his Loyalty to his Prince, his Love to his Country, and the Honour of their moſt noble Family, more Children remaining beſides theſe two, and themſelves not ſo aged but they might procreate more Children; and tho' theſe two ſhould now eſcape Death, yet ſhortly they muſt die, either through Accident or Age; but if the Honour of the Family of *Seaton* were ſtained, it could not be blotted out in after-Times, but would rub Infamy on their innocent Poſterity. That ſhe had often heard from the Diſcourſes of the wiſeſt Men, the Praiſes of thoſe who had ſacrificed themſelves and their Children for the Good and Preſervation of their Country; but he would

would betray his Country, if he ſhould render the Town intruſted to him; and even when he had done it, he could not aſſure himſelf of the Safety of his Children; for how could he hope that the Tyrant, who broke his Faith now, would ſtand to his Promiſe afterwards. Wherefore ſhe conjured him not to purchaſe a ſmall and uncertain Advantage at ſo dear a Rate as certain and perpetual Infamy. With this Diſcourſe, finding her Husband ſomewhat comforted, ſhe takes him aſide, where he might not with his Eyes behold the cruel Murder of his below Children (*a*), the precious Sacrifices of his and their not to be paralleled Loyalty, but the everlaſting Monuments of King *Edward*'s Perjury and Cruelty, the Time of the Surrender not being yet come, ſo as to be abhorred even by moſt of his own People about him. I have been the fuller on this memorable Story, which ſurpaſſes all that can be found recorded either by *Greek* or *Roman* Hiſtorians, of the moſt celebrated of their Heroes, becauſe from that noble Hero (and if poſſible) more noble Heroine, is deſcended that noble and illuſtrious Family of *Gordon*, whoſe Hiſtory I'm now writing, and who to this Day (for whatever I could learn) have gone on in an uninterrupted Tract of Loyalty, always venturing their Lives and Fortunes for their King and Country, and not a few of them dying for the ſame, as the Sequel of this Hiſtory will make appear.

This was done almoſt in Sight of *Douglas* and the *Scots* Army, who reſolve contrary to the Advice of the Nobility, (which was to have entered *England*, and waſte the Country, to draw the *Engl*

fro

(*a*) *Leſly*, pag. 240. *Boeth.* 327. *Gordonſtoun* MS. *Burnet*'s MS.

n the Siege) to give them Battle, in which Army
ne *Scots*, *Gordonſton*, ſays (*a*), *That* Alexander
don *of* Huntly *and* Strabogie, *and his two Sons*,
m *and* William, *accompanied with* Alexander
dſay, *led the ſecond Battle*. *Boethius* ſays (*b*),
t the ſecond Battle was led by Alexander Lindſay,
mpanied by Alexander Gordon. *Douglas*, eager
Battle, puts his Army in Order, and ſtands ſo for
e Time; but finding the *Engliſh* tenacious of the
antage of the Ground, he cauſes the *Scots* to
h ſtraight up the Hill towards them: Which
en and raſh Reſolution could not miſs to be at-
ed with bad Succeſs; for the *Engliſh*, with
vers of Darts and Stones, made great Slaughter
hem, climbing up the Hill; and ruſhed ſo
upon them when they came near, that they
ed them down again with a great Slaughter,
ſay of 10, others of 14000, among whom
Douglas the General, the Earls of *Roſs*, *Suther-*
Carrick, *Athol*, *Lenox*, *Monteith*, *&c.* Amongſt
Priſoners were Sir *William Keith*, who had per-
ed the General to fight, Sir *William Douglas*, Sir
ander Graham, and many others, who were, all
em that were not concealed by the Soldiers,
the next Day by King *Edward*'s Order. This
e was fought on *Halidonhill*, *July* 19. *Anno*
, which obliged the brave Sir *Alexander Seaton*
nder the Town of *Berwick* to the *Engliſh*; and
ght King *David*'s Affairs ſo low, that thoſe who
nued loyal, were forced to lurk in the Woods
Mountains, and himſelf and his Queen are con-

MS. Hiſt. (*b*) Boeth. pag. 328.

veyed to *France*, by *Malcolm Fleming* of Cum*nauld*, and only Four conſiderable Caſtles out againſt *Baliol* and the *Engliſh*, *viz. Dumbu Lochlevin*, *Kildrumy* and *Urquhart*.

The Earl of *Athol* being reconciled to the K of *England*, that he might ſhew himſelf the m zealous in his Intereſt, marched *North* with a c ſiderable Army, and beſieged the Caſtle of *Kildru* which he inveſted and attacked with great Violen but hearing that the Earl of *March*, Lord *And Murray*, Sir *William Douglas*, Sir *Alexander Go* with others, were marching to its Relief, he r the Seige in Order to fight them Both Ar joined Battle in the Foreſt of *Kilblain*, near the ver of *Dee*; and ſuch an Encounter happened, as to be expected betwixt old Friends newly bec Enemies. It was inexpreſſibly fierce; but the M was unequal, for the *Engliſh* were in Number 3 effective Men, and the *Scots* but 1100; and there were like to be enveloped and cut off, when Sir *Craig*, the Captain of *Kildrumy*, came in to Aſſiſtance with 300 freſh Men; and, falling denly on the Back of the Enemy, with a hid Clamour, ſoon put them in Diſorder, ſo as a them fled from their (*a*) Cheiftain, except who were reſolved to die with him: But what may be in that, 'tis agreed by all, that *Athol* a the Part of a brave and reſolute Man; and, fe the Battle loſt, and being reſolved not to fall in the Hands of his Enemies, from whom he ha Reaſon to expect Mercy, in reſpect of his ſo rei ted Perfidiouſneſs, ruſhed in with a Company o ſtouteſt young Men about him, into the thickeſt o

Ene

(*a*) Walſingham, pag. 113.

es, and is there killed (*a*) by the Hand of Sir *ander Gordon*. This Battle was fought, *Anno* , and had two Effects; *Firſt*, It reduced to the 's Obedience all the *North* of *Scotland*; and as Dr. *Abercromby*, in his very exact Hiſtory, ves, it extinguiſhed the Name of *Strabogie*, of he ſays the Earl of *Athol* was; and I think very good Authority, tho' contradictory to the nt of all our *Scots Hiſtorians* before him, who he Earl of *Athol*, *David Cuming* and not *David gie*. I have before me juſt now a Manuſcript y of the Family of *Gordon*, writ long before *bercromby*, which calls him *Strabogie*.

e Year following, *Anno* 1337, the *Engliſh* lay to *Dunbar* Caſtle, kept by the Counteſs of (*b*). This Seige not having the deſired Ef- ſoon as was expected, two little Armies are om *England* to *Baliol*'s Aſſiſtance, one under mmand of *Montford*, and the other conducted *hard Talbot*. Againſt *Montford*, went *Robert* , Brother to Sir *Alexander Gordon* of *Huntly* *rabogie*, and *Laurence Preſton*, with a good Par- rave and reſolute Men. They entirely routed *rd*, and killed himſelf and moſt of his Men. with the other Army had no better Succeſs, efeated by the brave Sir *William Keith*, An- o the noble and antient Family of *Mariſhal*, ken Priſoner.

1339, *Robert*, High Stewart of *Scotland*, rd *Robert* the ſecond King of *Scotland* of ame, being made ſole Governour, after the

eth. F. 331. Abercromby, Tom. 2. pag. 51. Gordonſton's loch. MS. Burnet's MS. page 42. (*b*) Boeth. 331. A- y 70.

Death of *Andrew Murray*, Lord *Bothwel*, thou
fit to inviron *Perth* with a regular Siege (*a*);
becauſe it had a numerous Garriſon, and ſtrong W
he got together a conſiderable Army, which he
vided into four great Bodies. The Command of
firſt he took to himſelf, and appointed for his L
tenants (by *Boeth.* call'd *Legati*) *John Gordon*,
ther to Sir *Alexander Gordon*, *William Hay*, *Wi*
Keith and *Thomas Strachan* Knights (*b*). The
cond he committed to the Conduct of *Patrick*
of *March*; the Third to *William* Earl of *Roſs*;
the Fourth to *Maurice Moubray* Lord of *Clyd*
They were all brave Officers, and did all they c
in their ſeveral Poſts: But notwithſtanding,
Town and Garriſon were ſo ſtrong, that after
Weeks ſpent in continual Action, to the much g
ter Loſs of the Beſiegers than the Beſieged,
were about to decamp, when Sir *William Do*
arrived in the River of *Tay*, with a Recruit
France, of Men, and Abundance of warlike S
under the Command of two expert Captains,
de la Hois, and *John de Breyſe*. Tho' both Ca
and Soldiers acted very bravely, yet the Tow
ver offered to ſurrender, until the Earl of *Roſs*
ing found Means to divert the Water fro
Foſſee, had advanced to the very Foot of the
then the Governour Sir *Thomas Uchtred* thoug
to ſurrender after a Siege of four Months.

July 12th, *Anno* 1342, King *David*, then
21 Years of Age arrived from *France* ſafe at
bervy in the *Mearns*, with his Royal Retin
mongſt whom was his Queen *Jean*, *John Ra*

(*a*) Boeth. f. 333. (*b*) Aber. pag. 74.

of *Murray*, and Sir *Malcolm Fleming* of *Cumbauld*. He was received with inexpreſſible Joy all the Nation, and in Triumph conducted *Perth*, where he had the Pleaſure to ſee himſelf ended by all in his Kingdom that were either of rth or Wealth. He received them with much ction, and expreſſed ſo tender a Concern for their erings, that they thought they neither had, nor d ſuffer too much for ſo affectionate a Prince. did not put them off with bare Compliments, immediately called for a Catalogue of ſuch as had their Lives at *Duplin*, *Halidonhill*, and other-, or had been deprived of their Fortunes, or had ny Manner of Way ſignalized their Loyalty; and rwards rewarded all of them according to their or Parents Merits. *Hector Boece* talks of one is Anceſtors, that by the King's Favour was mar- to the Heireſs of *Balbride*, becauſe his Father killed at the Battle of *Dupline*. I wiſh all his ceſſors had followed his noble and generous Ex- le. It ſeems his Counſellors did not adviſe him, ne of his Succeſſors was, on the like Occaſion, ad- to beſtow his Favours on his Enemies, thereby ain them; for his Friends would ſtill continue to o. Which pernicious Advice that Prince too followed (which I'm affraid has done no Good is Succeſſors, tho' I'm hopeful they will never w any ſuch Advice, if given them.) Virtue, I ac- wledge carries a Reward along in its Boſom, when 'tis rewarded and taken Notice of, that s a generous Ambition in every Man to be brave loyal. And, on the contrary, now in this dege- te Age, there are not a few, who ſuſpecting, that they would venture never ſo much for their

King and Country, yet they may come to be glected; and those who have acted the quite con Part, carressed and rewarded: And this Kind of soning have I often been Witness to, and I ha often observed it make a great many (otherwise inclined) very cool and indifferent, and not so ward, as Honour and Loyalty should have ob them, to venture their Lives and Fortunes in King and Country's Service. I never indeed go into their Way of thinking; for every Man my Opinion, is bound by the Laws of GOD and ture to do his Duty, and venture his Life, whe Good of his Country calls for it; and, tho' he s miss a temporal Reward, yet, if his Sins doe hinder, he is sure of an Eternal. Notwithstan all which, GOD has promised both temporal eternal Rewards to encourage Mankind to be tuous; and the bravest of Princes always best suitable Rewards and Honours on brave and Men; for they found there was nothing surer that *Virtus laudata crescit.* And

King *David* was soon sensible of the Adva he reaped by his so generously rewarding the vices of his brave and loyal Subjects; for being ved to invade *England*, to be revenged on King *ward*, for the Barbarities he had committed many Incursions he had made upon *Scotland* issued forth his Summons to all his loyal Sub Friends and Allies, to attend him at *Perth*, on a fixt Day, with their best Horses, Men and He was immediately obeyed with the greatest Ala The Earl of *Orkney* came to him with a great Lords and Knights from *Sweden*, *Norway*, *Denmark*; so that in a short Time he was at

d of an Army (as *Froiſart* ſays) of about 60000 , and 13000 Horſe: A prodigious Army indeed *Scotland* to raiſe, which had been ſo often over- and waſted of late by *England*; but by that we know what a King of *Scotland* can do in Per- when beloved of his Subjects. With this Army he invade *England*, as far as *Durham*, which he by Aſſault, kill'd moſt of its Inhabitants, and the Plunder of the Town to his Soldiers; and ng waſted the whole Country, returned with a Booty, in Honour and Safety to his own Coun- After which a Truce was agreed to betwixt the and *Engliſh*; but in thoſe Times, theſe Truces not very punctually obſerved.

have ſaid, That in the Year 1342, King *David* rned from *France*; and, according to *Boece* (*a*) others, Six Years thereafter, but four Years on- ccording to *Abercromby* (*b*), who is much more t in his Chronology; for I muſt acknowledge e, *Buchanan*, and others of our ancient Hiſtori- fell into many Miſtakes of that Kind, by their exactly looking into, and comparing the Dates ur ancient Records. I ſay then, That *Anno* , King *David* having invaded *England*, fought rtunately the Battle of *Durham*, contrary to the ice of the beſt of his Officers. He was then g, was a brave and forward Prince, and was d on by the *French*, in Order to bring King *Ed-* out of *France*, who was at that Time victo- there. In this Battle, tho' the King did Won- acting the Part of a valiant Soldier in fighting, of an expert Captain in often rallying his Men, were aſhamed to leave ſo brave a Maſter, yet

(*a*) Boece, f. 337. (*b*) Aber. pag. 97.

was he there unfortunately made Priſoner, by
Copland, a Gentleman of *Northumberland*, but not
after the Slaughter of a great many of the Nobi
and chief Captains of his Army, amongſt whom
Sir *Alexander Gordon* of *Huntly* and *Strabogie*,
ſo often before had fought valiantly and fortuna
againſt the Enemies of his King and Country,
now ſpends the laſt Drop of his Blood, and dies
nourably fighting for the fame; *Dulce eſt pro pa*
mori. He had behaved gallantly at the Battle
Bannockburn, and commanded the ſecond Battl
the *Scots* Army at *Halidonhill* (as ſays *Gordon*
and in many other Engagements: And at this
Battle his Son *William* was killed, valiantly aſſi
his Father and Brother. He calls Sir *Alexand*
very valiant and curagious Gentleman. *Aberc*
gives a long Liſt of the moſt conſpicuous of t
killed in that Battle, to whom I refer my Reade

Sometime after the Battle of *Durham*, *Anno* 1
a Party of the *Scots* Nobility having defeated a
ſiderable Body of the *Engliſh* at *Norham*, they
ſolve to attempt the Town of *Berwick*, and ac
dingly they aſſault and take it, not without a co
derable Slaughter of their own Party; am
whom was *John Gordon*, Brother to Sir *Alexa*
Some Time after this was King *John* of *France*
by the *Engliſh* (*a*), at the Battle of *Poitiers*, in w
Battle *Gordonſton* ſays, was *Robert Gordon*, the
Brother of Sir *Alexander*, killed; but *Ferrerius*
Straloch ſay, That *Robert* (the Brother) died
Bed before that Time, and that this *Robert*, who
killed at *Poitiers*, was Son, and not Brother to

Alex

(*a*) Abercromby Vol. 2. pag. 112.

...xander; To whom succeeded his Son *Adam Gor-*..., who lived but short Time thereafter, and died ...o 1351.

Sir John Gordon.

TO him succeeded his Brother Sir *John Gordon*, to whom King *David* gives a Charter confirming the Donation, made by his Father King *Robert* ... *Adam Gordon*, Grandfather to this Sir *John*, of ... Lands of *Strabogie*: Which Charter is of the ...te, at St. *Andrews*, *March* 20. the 28. of his Reign, ...o 1358, [*Vid.* Append. N. 14.] the Year after *Da*... returned from his Eleven Years Imprisonment, ...ing given Twenty Hostages for his Ransom, ...ich was 100000 Merks *Sterling*, payable in Ten ...ars.

The King also bestowed on this Sir *John Gordon* ...d probably) at this Time, the Lands and Forest ... *Enzie* and *Boyne*, and granted him a Charter of ... same: But in the Time of King *James* IV. a ...rt of the Palace of *Holy-rood-house* being burnt by a ...ual Fire, in which *Alexander* then Earl of *Huntly* ...ded; that Charter, and no Doubt several others ... the ancient Papers of that Noble Family, were ... But that the Earl of *Huntly* might suffer no ...judice thereby, that King gave to him a Letter of ...claration, shewing, *That he had seen, read and ...derstood the foresaid Charter, whereby these Fore...es were granted to the Earl of* Huntly's *Predeces...r by King* David Bruce, *and erected into one free ...rony.* This Declaration bears Date at *Edinburgh*, ...ril 17. 1506, *Anno Regni* 18, and has the Great ...al appended to it. *Vid.* Append. N. 15.

The

The ſame Year the Truce, which had been agre
on for Fourteen Years betwixt the *Scots* and *Engli*
is violated by the latter, in their killing a Friend
the Earl of *March*'s in a Market at *Roxburgh*.
craving the Author of the Slaughter to be deliver
to him, or puniſhed by the *Engliſh* Warden, acco
ing to th Border-Laws; and getting no Satisfact
of his Demands, conceals his Anger and Purpoſe
Revenge, till the next Year, that the ſame Occaſi
of the Market ſhould recur: And in the mean Ti
providing ſecretly a Company of well armed Me
comes ſuddenly on the little Town of *Roxburgh*, ki
all that were able to carry Arms, burns the Tow
and returns with much Spoil. The *Engliſh*, to
venge this Slaughter, waſtes and deſtroys with
like Fury, the Lands of Sir *John Gordon*, carryi
from thence a great Prey. Whereupon he aſſembl
all the Men he could, enters *England*, deſtroys w
Fire and Sword wherever he came, and returns wi
much Booty (*a*); but in returning, is encountred
John Lilburne, with a Party far ſupernumerary to h
Fight he muſt, for ſhun it he could not. The Fig
was fierce and eager. Sir *John* was five Times
pulſed, and as often regained his Ground. In e
Victory falls to Sir *John Gordon* (*b*). Many of t
Engliſh were killed; *Lilburne* and ſome of his Frie
were made Priſoners, and brought into *Scotland*.

To rub off this Affront, *Piercy* Earl of *North*
berland comes over the Border with 7000 Men, a
encamps at *Duns*. The Clowns and Shepherds ma
in the Night ſuch a Noiſe, with wooden and oth
Inſtruments they uſed to drive away the wild Bea
fr

(*a*) Boeth. ad An. 1379. lib. 15. fol. 329. (*b*) Burnet's MS. p.

m their Corn, that *Piercy*'s Horſes, frighted rewith, broke all that tied them; and running, perſed through the Fields, became a Prey to the untry People; and his Army, expecting every ur of the Night to be aſſaulted by the *Scots*, Day- t diſcovering to them the Illuſion, with Precipi- on they retire home on their Foot, leaving all their ggage behind them.

The ſame Day *Thomas Muſgrave* Governor of *rwick*, iſſuing out with ſome of his Troops to the iſtance of *Piercy*, falls into an Ambuſh laid for n by Sir *John Gordon* (*a*); and having loſt many of Men, is by him defeated and made Priſoner, with at remained of them. Sir *John* thinking this a fit caſion to ſurpriſe *Berwick*, aſſaults it in the Night h Six of his braveſt Men, and a few others, and kes himſelf Maſter of it: But not being able to ep it, the *Engliſh* recover it with the ſame Facili- *Buchanan* (*b*), a declared Enemy to the Fami- of *Gordon*, calls this Sir *John Equitem illuſtrem*.

This Sir *John* got from *Robert* II. a new Confir- tion of the Lands of *Strabogie*, dated at *Perth*, *ne* 10. 1377: In which Charter, Mention is made a firſt and ſecond Forfeiture of *David Cuming*; is there called *David de Strabogie*, and that he s forfeited at the Time of his Death. *Buchanan* ates, that *David Cuming* (as he calls him) Earl of *hole* kill'd at *Kilblain* (by *Abercromby* called *Da- Strabogie*) by *Alexander Gordon* of *Huntly*, was ewiſe twice forfeited, being killed in Arms againſt Prince. 'Tis not improbable that *David* of *Stra- ie* and *David* Earl of *Athole* was one and the ſame

(*a*) Burnet's MS. p. 47. (*b*) Buchan. lib. 9. p. 306, 307.

ſame Perſon, and that the Earldom of *Athole* was give
him in Compenſation of his Loſs of *Strabogie*, an
for the good Services done by him in aſſerting *Baliol*
Right to the Crown.

In the latter Days of *Robert* II. *Anno* 1388, Kin
Richard II. of *England* ſent an Army into *Scot*
land, which did great Harm in the *Merſe*. Kin
Robert, then at *Aberdeen*, getting Intelligence there
of, aſſembled two Armies to revenge theſe Injurie
The one, conſiſting of 15000 Men, was conducted b
the Earl of *Fife* the King's Son, the Earls of *M*
and *Sutherland*, with *Archibald Douglas* Lord
Galloway. The other, of leſs Number, was com
manded by the Earls of *March*, *Douglas*, *Crawfo*
and *Murray*. The two Armies parting at *Jedburg*
that commanded by the Earl of *Fife*, &c. entre
Cumberland, waſting the Country all along as th
went, with Fire and Sword. The other command
by the Earl of *Douglas*, &c. entred by *Northumbe*
land, ſpoiling and waſting the ſame even to *Durha*
At length the two Armies did join, near to *Ne*
caſtle, 10000 of their beſt Men were choſen ou
under the Command of *Sutherland*, *Douglas* an
Murray, with others of the Nobility, to try if by a
Means they could make themſelves Maſters of *Ne*
caſtle, where the Flower and choiſeſt Men of *Yor*
Shire, and all the North of *England*, were gather
together, commanded by the Earl of *Northumbe*
land and his two Sons, *Henry* (commonly called *H*
ſpur) and *Ralph Piercies*, both valiant Gentlem
But the Town was ſo well defended, that the *Scot*
men were forced to give over the Siege; and th
took their Way homeward, heavily loaded with t
Sp

oil they had gathered in that Journey, and en-
mped at *Otterburn*, a good Way from *Newcaſtle*.
Piercy having aſſembled a great Army, ſufficient
s he thought) to overmatch his Enemies, followed
em in all Haſte. The Night was at hand, and
th might have been well wearied with their La-
ur and Travel at the Siege, the one in Attacking,
d the other in Defending: But they were ſo reſo-
e for Fighting, that all this could not ſtay or hin-
r them from engaging. They prepared them-
ves for the Battle, equal both in Courage, ambiti-
s Deſires and Confidence of Victory. A very
rce and terrible Fight enſued, wherein the *Scots*
behaved themſelves, that they quite over-
rew the *Engliſh* Army, and put them to Flight
ith a very great Slaughter. But the Number of
e Priſoners very far exceeded that of the Slain.
he brave Earl of *Northumberland* was there made
riſoner, with a great many Knights and Gentlemen.
olinſhed (*a*) from *Froiſard*, counteth the Number
the Slain to be 1840, the Wounded 10040, a-
ong whom were *Henry Hotſpur* and his Brother
alph, both taken by Sir *John Keith* Mariſhal of
otland, as *Holinſhed* ſays: But *Leſly* (*b*) writes,
hat Hotſpur *was taken by the Lord* Montgomery;
d that for his Ranſom he built to him the Houſe
Pounun, *yet poſſeſt by his Succeſſors*. He alſo
ys, *That the* Scots *had a greater Number of Priſo-*
ers than their own Army amounted to; *and therefore*
w ſoon they had diſarmed them, they were obliged to
t them in Fetters. In this both *Scots* and *Engliſh*
iſtorians agree, That there was never Battle
fought

(*a*) Holinſhed, p. 250. (*b*) Leſly, p. 251.

fought in *Britain* with greater Courage and m Obſtinacy. Of the *Scots* were ſlain, the Earl *Douglas* who commanded in Chief, a very brave a valiant Captain; as alſo, Sir *John Gordon* of *Hunt* a very gallant Gentleman, who treading in the Steps his noble Predeceſſor, was killed here in the Serv of his King and Country, as his Father had been b fore him. This Battle was fought with Moon-ligh and both Sides were ſo eager, that as the Mo darkn'd, the Battle ſlackn'd; and as it ſhin'd agai the Battle was renewed (*a*). It was fought *Aug* 5. *Anno* 1388.

About Day-light the *Scots* Army aſſembled them ſelves together, and being advertiſed by their Spie that there was another Army ready to attack them they gathered together their Priſoners, whom havin diſarmed, they made ſwear, *That in caſe of a ſecon Engagement, they ſhould not aſſiſt their Countrymen i Time of Fight; but even tho' they ſhould happen to b vanquiſhed, yet they ſhould ſtill continue their Priſ ners.* So leaving a ſmall Guard to attend them (thinking it an execrable Thing to kill Priſoners i cold Blood,) they addreſt themſelves to the ſecon Engagement, marching forward with horrible Shout ing and Crying, as if they had not been engaged th Night before. The *Engliſhmen* hearing the terrible Noiſe, and being aſtoniſhed at the freſh Courage and Chearfulneſs of the *Scots*, on the one hand, and on the other diſcouraged with the Sight of the dead Bo dies of their Friends and Countrymen, they turned their Backs, and retired home. This ſecond Army was commanded by the Biſhop of *Durham*, who co ming

(*a*) Boeth. ad hunc annum.

ng late to *Newcaſtle*, thought to have overtaken Earl of *Northumberland*, and aſſiſted him. The *ts* now having nothing to hinder them, returned me with much Honour, many Priſoners, and an ceeding great Booty.

Sir ADAM GORDON *of* Huntly.

THIS Sir *John Gordon*, who was killed at this fierce Battle, left a Son, *Adam Gordon*, to ſuc-d him, and a Daughter, *Mary*, married to *Ha-lton* of *Cadzo*. He was married to a Daughter of *William Keith*, Mariſhal of *Scotland*. After s bloody Battle, there was a Truce entred into by *Scots* and *Engliſh*; and King *Robert*, broke now h old Age, died *Anno* 1390, *Regni* 19, *Vitæ* 74, d was ſucceeded by his Son *Robert* III. who during Father's Life was *John* Earl of *Carrick*; but be-uſe *John* King of *France* and *John* King of *Eng-and* had both of them been unfortunate, he took to nſelf the Name of *Robert*, as a more auſpicious me for a King of *Scotland*, and was commonly led *Robert John Fernzier*. *Vid.* Append. N. 16.

The moſt, if not all our ancient *Scots* Hiſtori-ns, have fallen into a moſt notorious Blunder con-rning this *Robert* III. (and that occaſioned by ir inexcuſable Neglect in not conſulting the an-ent Records of the Nation.) They affirm, *That his ther* Elizabeth Muir *was but his Father's Concu-ne when he was born, and that* Euphame Roſs *was s Father's firſt Wife.* But now the contrary of that s made ſo clear from authentick Records, by the te Earl of *Cromarty*, the Author of the Preface to the

the laſt Edition of *Hawthornden*'s Works, and oth
that now 'tis no more queſtioned, but that *Elizab*
Muir was *Robert* II.'s firſt and lawful Wife,
that ſhe was dead before he married *Euphame* R
In this King's Reign, about the Year 1396, h
pened that memorable Combate betwixt the C
Chattan and the *Clan-Kays*, in which *Henry W*
a Tradeſman of *Perth*, ſupplied the Place of on
the *Clan-Chattan* that was wanting, and ſought
greater Reward than a Crown of Gold *French*
ney. The Victory fell to his Party, and to his
lour it was moſtly attributed. Of the *Clan-Chat*
there came off Ten, but all ſore wounded; an
the *Clan-Kays* only one, who finding he could not
ſiſt ſo many, threw himſelf into the River of
and by ſwiming over made his Eſcape. At this T
the Title of *Duke* was firſt introduced into *Scotl*
Anno 1398; and the King's eldeſt Son, *David*
of *Carrick*, was created Duke of *Rothſay*; R
Earl of *Fife*, Duke of *Albany*.

Robert III. in Conſideration of a large Sum
Money, a Part of which he had got in ready Mo
contracted his eldeſt Son, *David* Duke of *Roth*
to a Daughter of the Earl of *March*. But the
of *Douglas*, envious of ſo great an Honour happ
ing to his Neighbour, by Means of *Robert* Duk
Albany, who rul'd all Affairs of State, diverts the
tended Marriage, and gets his own Daughter m
ried to the Prince. Whereat the Earl of *March*
ing highly offended, craves at leaſt, *That the M*
given out by him in View of the Marriage, migh
repaid. And that being refuſed, reſolves to be
venged of the Injury done to him and his Fam
and for that Effect goes into *England*, joins with

of *Northumberland*, a great Enemy to the Fami- *Douglas*, and makes ſeveral Incurſions for ſome into *Scotland*, deſtroying the Country and the s, eſpecially thoſe belonging to the Earl of *Douglas* is Friends. In end, the Earl of *Douglas* aſſembling 10000 Men, and the moſt of the Nobility of *Lothian*, &c. enters *England* in a hoſtile Man- as far as *Newcaſtle*. The Earls of *Northumber-* and *March* encounter him at a Village called *ith*, or, as *Buchanan* ſays, at *Hamledonhill*, on of *May* 1401, and defeat him, with a great hter, moſt part of the Nobility that came to ield being killed, among whom was Sir *Adam* n of *Huntly*, *Alexander* and *Roger Gordons* his s. *Samford* ſays (*a*), *The Lords* Gordon *and* on, *with ſeveral other Perſons of Note, fell upon lace.* *Boethius* ſays (*b*), Adam Gordon *was one* Scots *Generals*. He left of Children behind nly two Daughters, born to him by his Lady, a hter of the Lord *Somervel's*, (*c*) whereof the r died beforeſhe arrived at the Age fit for Mar- So the elder enjoyed all the Eſtate belonging Family; the entailing Eſtates upon Heirs (now adays ſo frequent) not being uſed in *Scot-* that Time, nor long after.

Genealogical Hiſtory, p. 262. (*b*) Boeth. unus ex ducibus exercitus, fol. 338. (*c*) Burnet's MS. p. 50.

Elizabeth Gordon *Heireſs of* Hu *and* Alexander Seton.

THIS Daughter, *Elizabeth Gordon*, being dy of a manly Spirit, fearing the Memory Progenitors might by proceſs of Time come to boliſhed, would therefore take none for her Hus but one whoſe Heirs ſhould be obliged to car Arms, and aſſume the Name of the ancient F of *Gordon*; and being ſought by many, ſhe was ſed with *Alexander Seton*, ſecond Son to Sir *W Seton* of *Winton*, an ancient and illuſtrious F which has produced a Race of as brave and Men as any other Family in *Scotland*; nay t Day, I do not find any of them branded with t dious Name of *Diſloyalty*, in any of our Hiſtori I have ſeen. On theſe Terms did this Lady *Alexander Seton*, which were aſcertained to her Marriage-Contract, and alſo by an Act of Parli obliging his Heirs to take the Sirname of *Gord* which Caſe they were to enter to the Eſtate i Mother's Lifetime (*a*).

The Earl of *Douglas*, *Walter Trail* Biſhop *Andrews*, an excellent Prelate, and Queen *An Drummond*, a moſt virtuous Lady, being dead the King, now in his decrepit old Age, w thoſe Supports of his Government, was not a reſtrain his youthful Son, the Duke of *Rothſay*, bre king out into abominable Extravagancies; wh being free from all Reſtraints, gave Way to h

(*a*) Gordonſton's MS. (*b*) Abercromby, p. 217. 2d Vo

rly Paſſions; inſomuch that the Chaſtity even of lemen's Wives and Daughters was not ſafe from his rements or Violence: Nay he debauched, or ra- raviſhed ſome Virgins dedicated to the Service od. Daily Complaints of theſe Exorbitancies ing to the King's Ears, he ordered the Duke of *ay* to put him for ſome Time in Arreſt. This e had not only a Deſign upon the Crown for him- after the King his Brother's Death, but he was made believe the Prince had a Mind to aſſaſſinate For theſe Reaſons he received the King's Or- with great Chearfulneſs, and confined the Prince cloſe Priſoner in the Caſtle of *Falkland*, which nged to himſelf, and there ſtarved him to Death. n the King had an Account of the Death of his t Son, he was at a Loſs to know the Author (*a*); o great was his Power, that no Body durſt ac- him. The King ſuſpected him, he denied it; ed himſelf to undergo a Trial, and was abſolved packt Jury. This did not remove the King's uſie, who being by Sickneſs, Grief and old Age, e able to bear the Light of the Day, with- to his beloved Retirement the Iſle of *Bute*, only anxious for the Preſervation of his younger *James*, a Youth of about 12 Years of Age. Him fore, accompanied with a Biſhop, probably *Henry dlaw* Biſhop of St. *Andrews*, and *Henry Sinclair* of *Caithneſs*, they privately ſhips aboard a Veſ- the *Baſs*, prepared for that purpoſe to carry to *France*. But as the Ship was ſailing by the t of *Northfolk*, ſhe was taken by ſome *Engliſh* ners, who conducted the Prince, Biſhop and

(*a*) Boeth. fol. 339.

Earl, to *London*. The Bishop made his Escape, the Prince and Earl were put in the Tower. melancholy News coming to the King, then in Isle of *Bute*, he fainted away among the Hand his Servants, who carried him to his Bed-cham where, for three Days, he lay, not capable to ceive either Food or Comfort, and then exp *April* 4. *Anno Dom.* 1406, *Regni* 16.

Unto *Robert* III. succeeded his Son *James*, t Prisoner in *England*, a Youth about Twelve Y of Age; and the Government of the Kingdom settled upon his Uncle *Robert* Duke of *Albany*. 1407 the King was conveyed from the Tower to Castle of *Nottingham*, and was there very hono bly entertained and educated.

Anno 1411, *Donald* of the *Isles* having over *Ross* and *Murray*, was forward to plunder *Aberd* but was stopt in his Career by *Alexander Stewa* Grandchild of King *Robert* II. and Earl of *Mar* Right of his Wife (*a*) *Isabel Douglas*, the Daughter of *William* first Earl of *Douglas*, an *Margaret* the Sister and Heir of *Thomas Mar*, Earl of *Mar* of that Sirname. That brave and perienced General, by Orders from the Gover drew together with great Expedition almost all Nobility and Gentry betwixt the Rivers of *Tay* & S and being seconded by these, he met the Invade *Harlaw*, a Village 12 Miles from *Aberdeen*, whe long, uncertain and bloody Battle ensued, and w a great many Gentlemen were cut off. 'Tis said Laird of *Balquhoin* and Six or Seven of his were killed there, as were also (*b*) *Alexander Og* Sh

(*a*) Crawf. Hist. of the Stewarts, p. 17. (*b*) Aberc. p. 239, 2d

riff of *Angus*, with his Son and Heir; *James* ngeor Conſtable of *Dundee*, *Alexander Irvine* rum, *Thomas Maul* of *Panmure*, *William Aber-* younger of *Salton*, *Alexander Straton* of *Lau-*, *Alexander Stirling*, *Thomas Murray*, and *Ro-* *Davidſon* Provoſt of *Aberdeen*, all Knights. In Action was *Alexander Seton*, now of *Huntly* in ht of his Wife. The Earl of *Mar* lay all Night in Field of Battle, and *Donald* retired firſt to *Roſs*, then to the *Iſles*.

lizabeth Gordon had a Son by her Husband *Ale-* *er Seton*, called *Alexander*, who, according to Mother's Contract of Marriage, laid aſide the Sir- e of *Seton*, and aſſumed that of *Gordon*, before Nobility aſſembled in Parliament, *Anno* 1449; ng to the three Boars Heads (the Arms of *Gor-* three Creſcents, the Arms of *Seton*, together the Arms of *Fraſer*; for his firſt Lady was a ghter of *Mariſchal*'s, who had married the reſs of the *Fraſer* of *Cowie*; and the Lady dying, only that one Daughter married to *Huntly*, who eeded to her Mother; and he, in her Right, to Lands of *Touch* in *Stirling*-Shire, the Lands of *er*, *Aboyne*, *Glenmuick*, *Glentaner*, and *Cluny* in

ſaid, That *Alexander Seton* was at the Battle of *law*, after his Marriage to *Elizabeth Gordon*, be- the Inſtrument of Reſignation made by her of he Lands belonging to the Family of *Huntly*, he Hands of *Robert* Duke of *Albany*, Earl of *Fife* *Monteith*, Governour of *Scotland*, for a new In- ment to her and her Husband, is dated at *Perth* 20. of *July* 1408, and is in the Poſſeſſion of this e of *Gordon*: So 'tis ſure they were married be-

fore the Battle: It not being probable that these blick Inſtruments in Favours of *Alexander S* ſhould have been made Four Years before the M riage, ſuppoſing it was not till after the Battle 1411; for immediately after ſuch Inſtrument might have taken Infeftment, and *Elizabeth G* might have died before that Battle, and ſo ſhe h have transferred the Inheritance of the Famil *Gordon* to that of *Seton*, without any Marriage with any of its Branches. Wherefore it ſeems than probable, that they married before theſe In ments were made. They were in the fourth D of Conſanguinity, and therefore needed, in Times, a Diſpenſation from the Pope; which obtained from *Martin* V. the Eleventh Year Pontificate, which was *Anno* 1428, long indeed the Marriage.

Another Reaſon that they were married b the Battle of *Harlaw*, is, That *Alexander Seto* preſent at this Battle, as is affirmed by *Ferreriu* he had been then living in *Lothian* before his riage, he could not have had Time to have co it. Neither read we of any to the South of *Ta* were at it, nor had they Time to wait till F ſhould be brought from ſuch a Diſtance. For Reaſons *Alexander Seton* muſt have been then ried, and living at *Strabogie* at that Time.

Ferrerius ſays, That *Elizabeth Gordon*, Hei *Huntly*, had two natural Brothers, born to h ther by *Elizabeth Cruikſhanks*, Daughter to *ſhanks* of *Aſſuanly*, the eldeſt called *John* of *darg*, of whom are deſcended many Gentlem conſiderable Eſtates; and the Laird of *Pitlu* been, by the Deſcendants of his Family, eſteem

reſentative of him. The Laird of *Buckie*, and of his Family, pretend to the ſame. But neither of them have ancient Writs to make good their Claims; and ſo I ſhall not take it on me to determine in it, but briefly hint at what both of them advance for themſelves. *Buckie* ſays, *That* John *of* Gordarg, *his Predeceſſor, was firſt married to the Daughter of* Macleod *of* Heris, *by whom he had one Son called* Alexander Gordon *of* Eſſie, *of whom this Family of* Buckie *is deſcended.* On the other Side, *Pitlurg*, and thoſe of his Family, ſay, *That* John *was not married to that Lady, but only hand-faſted to her, and that he married* Maitland *of* Gight's *Daughter, by whom he had* John Gordon *of* Botery, *Laird of* Straloch's *Predeceſſor.* It would ſeem that the late Duke of *Gordon* lookt upon *Pitlurg*'s Predeceſſor as the eldeſt of *John*'s Sons: For in a Diſpoſizie or Deſtination he made of his Eſtate, of the Date (at *Edinburgh*) *February* 25. *Anno* 1707; in which Subſtitution he prefers *Pitlurg* to *Buckie*. But whether of theſe Gentlemen having now any old Writs to decide this Controverſy, I ſhall not take upon me to determine any thing about it, but leave the Matter as I found it. However, both theſe ancient Families afforded many brave Gentlemen, who upon all Occaſions valiantly ventured their Lives, with their Chief, in the Defence of their King and Country.

The other Brother was called *Tom* of *Riven*, who by ſeveral Wives had Eighteen Sons, of whom are deſcended a numerous Offſpring of brave Gentlemen. Who now repreſents him, is hard to determine; but I think Sir *James Gordon* of *Park* has moſt Right for it.

Others affirm, (ſays *Straloch*,) That *John* *Thomas*, commonly called *Jock* and *Tom*, were Brothers, but Uncles to the Heireſs, and lawful to Sir *John Gordon* of *Huntly*, killed at the Batt *Otterburn*; and ſecluded from the Succeſſion, bec entailing of Eſtates to Heirs Male was not then, long after, in Uſe in *Scotland*. Alſo, that two Brothers, and all deſcended from them for Generations, even to this Day, have always ca the ancient Coat of Arms of the Family withou Mark of Illegitimacy, is a very ſtrong Argume prove their Legitimacy: And it is nowiſe prob that the Head of the Family would ſtill have allo them to bear ſuch a Coat of Arms, if they had been lawful Sons. We know that 'tis not very ſince ſome great Families in *Scotland* got Allowan take the Mark of *Illegitimacy* out of their Coa Arms; but in thoſe Days it was not allowed to to carry the paternal Coat, who were not legiti without ſome Cognizance, marking the Defe their Legitimacy, which was then narrowly enq into, when the Honour of *Chevalry* was ſo muc ſteemed. Nor was it permitted to any to tak himſelf ſuch a Coat of Arms as he pleaſed; for i the King then that gave ſuch Coats of Arms thought the Valour or Loyalty of the Perſon d ved. But now when this Dignity is no more Reward of Valour and Courage, manifeſted in Defence of the King and Country, but can be bo with Money by every Clown, ſprung from the D hill perhaps but yeſterday, 'tis in ſome Degree regarded by brave and generous Men.

And that the Deſcendants of thoſe two Brot *John* and *Thomas* (commonly called *Jock* and *T*

conſt

tantly carried the Coat Armorial of *Gordon*, out any Mark of Illegitimacy, is past all Contro-y; for there's yet to be seen on the House of *Les-* belonging to Sir *James Gordon*, built *Anno* 1508 s descended of *William Gordon* of *Tullitermont*, Son of *John Gordon* of *Essie*) the Arms of *Gordon*, no other Difference than a *Fess Cheque*, taken as istinction from the Arms of his Mother who built House, a Lady of the Name of *Stewart*. The ent Laird of *Pitlurg* has in his Possession the Ban- or (as then called) *Pencil* of Sir *John Gordon* of *urg*, which he carried at the Battle of *Pinky*, re he was killed; and on it is his Name and Arms *Gordon*, with no other Distinction but a Dove with Olive-branch in its Mouth, for his Crest. Nor is edged, that ever any of the Descendants of these Brothers, *Jock* and *Tom*, ever carried any k of Illegitimacy: And that the late Duke of *on* lookt upon them as legitimate Uncles, is all Doubt, by the forementioned Destination.

y all which it appears very evident to me, that were the legitimate Uncles of (and not the ille- nate Brothers to) *Elizabeth Gordon* the Heiress. whatever be in that, this I am sure of, That them have descended a very numerous Race of e and loyal Gentlemen, who have eminently lized themselves when ever their King, their ntry, or their Chief's Interest called them to it; have still imitated their brave and loyal Ancestors. this I have seen acknowledged by their King r his own Hand, and that not past our own e.

About

About the Year 1421 (*a*), the King of *Scotl* being then Priſoner in *England*, that King carri him over with him to *France* to his Wars there, purpoſe to draw the *Scots* away from the *Fren* But that was what he was not able to do. He d fired the King to iſſue out his Orders to all his Su jects in the *French* Army to repair to his Standar But he very wiſely replied, *That he being then P ſoner, they would look upon theſe Orders as extort and would not obey them.* King *Henry* admired t Wiſdom of his Anſwer, and deſiſted from preſſi that Matter further. At this Time there were ſe ral brave Gentlemen that were anxiouſly concer about the Safety of their King, and therefore wo needs have the dangerous and chargeable Hon of guarding his Perſon, and by Conſequence fight Battles, which it was both his Intereſt and their's loſe. Among the moſt eminent of theſe was *Alex der Seton* Lord *Gordon* (*b*), who carried along w him, upon his own Charge, 40 Lances and 100 H that attended upon him.

Anno 1424, King *James* was ſet at Liberty, h ing given 12 Hoſtages for the Payment of 40 Pounds *Sterling*; one of which was *Alexander L Gordon*, whoſe Revenue was then 400 Merks *S ling*. The King being at Liberty, married the n beautiful Princeſs *Jean*, Daughter to the late Ear *Somerſet*, who was a Son of *John* of *Gaunt*, the Duke of *Lancaſter*, and Titular King of *Caſtile*, of *Katharine*, Daughter to *Thomas Holland*, Ear *Kent*, and Brother uterine to *Richard* II. And h

(*a*) Abercr. Vol. 2d, p. 256. (*b*) Rymer's Fœd. Angl. Tom p. 127 & 128.

delivered his Hoſtages, he left *Durham* 30. *rch*, came to *Scotland* 1. *April*, and was crown- at *Scoon* the 21. of *May* thereafter. At which mnity, *Alexander* the youngeſt Son of the Duke *Albany*, the Earl of *Douglas*, and many others of Nobility, and among the reſt were *Alexander* *n* Lord *Gordon* preſent. The Univerſity of *Andrews*, which was founded *Anno* 1411 in his ſence, had its Increaſe and Perfection from his ntiful Preſence. He invited Men famous in all ences thither, gave good Salaries and large Pri- ges to them, and graced their Leſſons with his yal Preſence. And tho' he called *David* I. a *ſore nt to the Crown*, yet he founded the Convent of *Chartereux* in *Perth* with great Charge and Magni- nce. His uncommon Skill in Poetry and Muſick de him in Love with Quiriſters, and he was the t that erected Organs in his own Chapel and in Cathedral Churches in the Kingdom (*a*). *Anno* 5, *May* 18, *Walter* and *Alexander* were con- mned by an Aſſize, and that ſame Day beheaded *Stirling*; as was the next Day their Father, *Mur-* Duke of *Albany*, Grandchild of *Robert* II. and Earl of *Lennox* his Father-in-Law. *Anno* 1428 baſſadors were ſent from the King of *France* *Scotland*. They were, *Reginald* Archbiſhop of *ims*, and *John Stewart* Count *de Dreux* and Lord *Darnly*. They were received at *Perth* by the ng with all imaginable Honour, and in a ſhort me all Matters concerning the two Kingdoms were uſted, to the Satisfaction of both Parties; for on *Ju-* 9, a Contract of Marriage was agreed to between *Lewis*

(*a*) Hawthornden, p. 5.

Lewis the Dauphin, afterwards King of *France*, a
the Lady *Margaret*, eldeſt Daughter to the King
Scotland; by which King *James* obliged himſelf
ſend his ſaid Daughter, with a Retinue of 6000 M
to *France*, on board the firſt *French* Fleet that ſho
come to *Scotland* in order to her Tranſportati
any Time after the Feaſt of *Candlemaſs* next: A
this was all the Portion the Lady got. In ſuch
ſteem was the Friendſhip and Valour of the *Scot*
Nation then, that it was eſteem'd a ſufficient Eq
valent for the Riches of other Nations. On the
ther Part, the King of *France* bound himſelf to v
good Conditions for the Lady (*a*). Some time there
ter King *James* ſent over to *France* his Ambaſſado
Henry Biſhop of *Aberdeen*, and Sir *Patrick Ogi*
Sheriff of *Angus*, in whoſe Preſence the King
France ratified the ſaid Treaty of Marriage, and ſwo
to the Obſervance of the ſame at *Chinon*, *October*
In *November* following he made a Grant to K. *Jam*
and his Heirs Male, of the Earldom or County of *Z*
togne and the Lordſhip of *Rochfort*, on the River
Charante, and created him Peer of *France*, ſuch
the Kings of *England* had been; with this Differen
That whereas the Kings of England *were obliged to*
over to France, *and pay their Homage in Perſon*
the Lands they poſſeſſed there; *King* James *and*
Heirs were only obliged to ſend over their near
Kinſman to do it. The King of *France* reſerved
Power to himſelf to re-annex theſe Countries to t
Crown, if he pleaſed, after he had beat the *Engl*
out of *France*: But then, and in that Caſe, he ob
ged himſelf to give to the King of *Scotland* the Du
do

(*a*) See the Original in the publick Regiſters.

of *Berry*, or County of *Evereux*, to be holden as
e.

o the great Joy of the Nation, *October* 16, *Anno*
, the King had two Sons born to him; *Alexan-*
who died soon after, and *James* who succeeded
im. And to make the Joy the more universal,
y Prisoners are set at Liberty, among whom
e the Earl of *Douglas*, Sir *Gilbert Kennedy*
King's Sister's Son, and the restless Earl of *Ross*.
' King *James* had contracted his eldest Daughter
the Dauphin of *France*, *Anno* 1428, yet he did
send her over till *Anno* 1436; at which Time he
vided a strong and well-man'd Fleet, sufficient to
rd her against the *English*, who had put a Fleet
ea to intercept her. It consisted of 40 good and
appointed Ships. In this Fleet he sent her o-
accompanied with a numerous Retinue of the
bility; among whom were the Bishop of *Brechin*,
Earl of *Orkney*, Sir *Walter Ogilvy* Treasurer,
ander Seton Lord *Gordon*, *Herbert Harris*, *Wil-*
Strachan, *John Maxwell*, *William Scott*, *John*
pbell, *Henry Graham*, *Henry Wardlaw*, Knights;
also with no less than 140 Ladies, most of them
arried, among whom were her Five Sisters (*a*).
arrived safe at *Rochel*, and from thence went to
s, where she was married with great Pomp and
gnificence to the Dauphin of *France*, *June* 24.
o 1436.

On the 21. *February*, *Anno* 1437 (*b*), King *James*
barbarously murdered, by the Earl of *Athole*,
ert Stewart Grandchild and Heir to that Earl,
of the King's Bedchamber, (he was the Person
who

(*a*) Hawthornden, p. 13. (*b*) Ibid. p. 15.

who introduced them) and *Robert Graham*, a vicious and wicked Man. They and their Accomplices, guided by Reſolution, and guarded by Darkneſs of the Night, came to the *Black-Friars* *Perth*; and having the Way made open unto them entred the Gallery before the King's Chamber-door, where they attended ſome of their Confederates, who had ſtoln away the Bar, to facilitate their Entry into the Chamber. But before their coming, (bad Luck throwing the Occaſion into their Hands,) *William Straton*, one of the King's Cup-bearers, came out of the Chamber, and finding armed Men ruſhing rudely to enter the ſame, terrified with the Suddenneſs of the Fact, with a loud Voice gave the Alarm to the King, crying, *Treaſon!* While they were working his Death, a Maid of Honour, of the Name of *Douglas*, got to the Door, and eſſay'd to ſhut it; but finding the Bar away, with wonderful Generoſity and Courage ſhe thruſt her tender Arm into the Place where it ſhould have paſs'd: But that being ſoon broken, the Conſpirators ruſh'd in, and having killed ſuch as were awaiting that made Defence, the laſt ſtruck down the King. The Queen interpoſing her Body to ſave him, received two Wounds: But having pulled her from him, they cruelly murdered their King and Maſter, leaving him dead, with 16 Wounds, moſt toward the Heart. [*Anno ætatis* 45. *Regni* 32.] Thoſe accurſed Regicides were in a ſhort Time taken and exemplarly puniſhed. The Earl of *Athole* was three Days in dying with exquiſite Torments; *Robert Stewart* was hang'd and quarter'd; *Robert Graham* had his Fleſh torn off him with burning Pincers, and then hang'd and quarter'd

was ſo vicious a Wretch, that being asked (*a*), *w he dar'd to put Hand in his Prince!* He re-d, *That having Heaven and Hell at his Choice, ar'd leap from the Joys of the one into the Torments he other.*

The Character given of K. *James* by all Hiſtorians, " That he was, for Proportion of Body, of a middle Stature, exquiſitely well ſhap'd, of a graceful Ma-eſty. His Hair was of an ouburn Colour. He was of vigorous Conſtitution, of great Nimbleneſs and Agility. He was both a *Latin* and *Engliſh* Poet, had ſtudied Philoſophy, but moſtly Politicks. In ine, He was a brave, couragious and religious Prince; an excellent Juſticiary, and a great En-courager of Learning. He had much Delight in Muſick, and play'd better on the Harp than any n the Nation." He was buried in the Church of *Chatreux* at *Perth*, and left behind him one n, *James*, and five Daughters: *Margaret*, mar-d to *Lewis*, Dauphin, afterward King of *France*, the Name of *Lewis* XI. *Iſabel*, to *Francis* firſt ke of *Britany*. *Jean*, promiſed to the Duke of *oy*'s eldeſt Son; but thereafter twice married, to *James* Earl of *Angus*, then to *Alexander* Earl *Huntly*. *Helenor*, to *Sigiſmond* Duke of *Auſtria*; *Mary*, to *John* Lord *Campvere* and *Zeland* (*b*). *Elizabeth Gordon* Heireſs of *Huntly*, beſides her el-t Son, who ſucceeded her, had a ſecond Son, *lliam*, who was married to *Meldrum* Heir-of *Meldrum*, (he retained the Name of *Seton*,) a third Son called *Henry*. She had alſo a Daugh-called *Annabella*, married to the Earl of *Rothes*. She

(*a*) Hawthornden, p. 17. (*b*) Gordonſton's MS. Burnet's MS.

She founded a Chapel at St. *Leonards* Altar i *Nicolas* Church in *Aberdeen*, died at *Strabogie*, *no* 1438, and was buried in that Chapel (*a*). G *ſton* ſays, ſhe was buried in the Iſle of *Cockclai* which is a Miſtake; for there was no Iſle, no Family deſign'd by that Name in her Time.

To her ſucceeded *Alexander* her eldeſt Son, before King *James* I. died (*b*), was ſent as C miſſioner from him, with *Alexander* Lord *M mery*, Mr. *John Methven* and *John Vaus*, to *land*, in order to negotiate a Truce; which withſtanding what had happened in *Scotland* agreed unto, and it was to laſt for 9 Years, *viz.* the 1. of *May* 1438, the firſt Year of *James* Reign, to the 1. of *May* 1447; and he was n as one of the Conſervators of it on the Part of *land*. A little before this Time, the Noble F of *Fraſer*, which had often done good Service Country, for Want of Heirs Male, is reduced Heireſs, as that of *Huntly* about the ſame Time This Heireſs eſpouſed *Keith* Lord *Mariſchal*, a him had a Daughter, and died: Whom (*c*) *xander* Lord *Gordon* takes to be his Wife; an ſucceeding to her Mother, he, in her Right, c and poſſeſſes himſelf of all the Lands that belo to the Family of *Fraſer*, in *Stirling*, *Mearn Mar*-Shires. *Mariſchal* complained; for he ha glected to perſwade his Lady to renounce her R in Favours of him and his Heirs, or at leaſt ha been ſufficiently cautious when he contracted Daughter with *Alexander* Lord *Gordon*. From h

(*a*) Ferrerius MS. p. (*b*) Fœd. Angl. Tom. 10. p (*c*) Ferrerius MS. p. 22. Straloch's MS. Gordonſton's MS. B MS. p. 60.

riſe Differences betwixt theſe two Families; were at laſt compoſed by the Lord *Gordon's* ng ſome leſſer Part of the Lands to *Mariſchal*, had fallen to him by the Marriage with his nter. This indeed taught the Lord *Gordon* to Care that the like Inconveniency ſhould not hap- himſelf: Therefore the firſt thing he did af- e Marriage, was to perſwade his Lady to tranſ- her Right into his own Perſon and his Heirs: which he joined the Arms of her Family to his to perpetuate her Memory. And not long af- s, ſhe died without Children; and he being in ower of his Age, to divert his Grief, went over *rles* VII. King of *France*, who then had hot with the *Engliſh*, in which he ſerved with great r, and thereby ſo improved himſelf in the E- of Arms and military Prudence, that he came moſt brave and ſucceſsful Captain.

es I. being dead, as above, was ſucceeded by n *James* II. a Child about Six Years of Age; ſe Reign there was a moſt terrible Rebellion by the Earl of *Douglas*, in which there were ſo of the moſt conſiderable Families concerned, GOD, out of his infinite Goodneſs, had not the Endeavours of the King's other loyal s, it had certainly terminated in the Deſtructi- e ancient Race of *Stewart* and the Subverſion Conſtitution. And the Lord *Gordon* (then f *Huntly*) being the chief Inſtrument under that preſerved both, and I being now to give Account of that noble and brave Gentle- Actions; I hope it will not be thought ei- n improper or unneceſſary Digreſſion, (and abſolutely neceſſary, at leaſt an edifying

and diverting one,) to record the Riſe and Pro
this Rebellion. I have no Pleaſure in layin
the Crimes and Failings of great Families, wh
deſerved ſo well of their King and Country,
Family of *Douglas* have often done: Nor am
to it, to make the Valour and Loyalty of t
ſtrious Family of *Gordon* appear, by aggra
the Faults of others, further than the Threed
Hiſtory calls for, and that excellent Rule of C
bliges me to, *Ne quid veri non audeat dicere Hiſ*

After the Coronation of *James* II. at *Holy*
houſe, *Abercromby* ſays (*a*), *That he ſaw two o*
Papers, the one at Edinburgh *the* 28. *of* Nov
the other the 8. *of* December; *by both which*
pears, that a Parliament or General Council
Three Eſtates was holden at Edinburgh *the*
November 1438, *by the moſt excellent Prin*
Lord, Archibald *Duke of* Turrain, *Earl of* Doug
Longoville, *Lord of* Galloway *and* Annandal
Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom. But it ſe
me, that this was more a military than a civil
mand. And in the next Page he ſays himſelf,
it does not appear by any Record of Parliament
any one Perſon, during this King's Minority,
Title (*much leſs the Authority*) *of Governor*
gent. There is no Doubt but the Earl of D
had very great Authority in the Kingdom
Time; but all our Hiſtorians agree, that the
dy of the King's Perſon, with the Caſtle of
burgh, where he was to remain, was given
Chancellor Sir *William Crichton*; and the chi
vernment of the Realm, to Sir *Alexander Liv*

(*a*) Pag. 319. Vol. 2d.

ndar, and that they were both choſen to their Poſts by Parliament, ſays *Leſly* (*a*).

ibald Earl of *Douglas* (*b*) grudged mightily, e State had beſtowed ſuch Honours upon theſe entlemen, ſo far inferior to him; and, in a etires to his own Caſtles, and there gives out ers, That none of his Tenants, Clients or De- ts, ſhould obey any Precepts or Proclamations h either the Chancellor or Governor's Hands That in Caſe of any Difference among them- they ſhould purſue no Action before their nor anſwer to them, in Caſe they were cited. encouraged the Borderers to break out into ner of Robberies and Riots. And thus he ſpent Months amidſt Country Pleaſures, expecting ime would produce. And indeed very ſoon it d a Rupture betwixt the Governor and Chan- the one or other, for taking more upon an was allowed either of them by Parliament. ſe Jarrings ſtill increaſing, neither of their were obeyed; and the Country uſurped a li- Liberty. All this Time the Queen remain- Caſtle of *Stirling*, much offended that ſuch es ſhould happen betwixt theſe great Men; dging that nothing could tend more to her ejudice than that. She had ever found the r ſincere and loyal in all his Counſels, and nſt his Will her Son was kept from her by the or, who was for ingroſſing too much Power f, and placing in the Offices of greateſt Truſt t only ſuch who depended intirely on him. was not only taken in bad part by the Queen,

280. (*b*) Hawthorndon, p. 19.

and Governor, but also by many of the No
Therefore the Queen resolved to put a Trick
him, by getting the King out of his Possession
effect which she came to *Edinburgh*, and by
ny passionate and fair Speeches, at last obtain
the Chancellor the Liberty of diverting herself
her Son for some Days in the Castle: And to
Countenance to her Plot, she gives out, Th
intended a Pilgrimage to *White-Kirk* in B
there to make Offerings for the Health of the
and to perform her other Vows. The Chan
who thought it Disloyalty to distrust the Mot
his King, and Impiety to hinder such religious
tions, gives Leave to herself and some Serv
remain in the Castle; and, when she was to go
to remove her Houshold-Stuff as she pleas
which Time she perswaded the King, who w
obsequious to her, to allow himself to be hand
couched up in a Trunk, as some Part of her
rel, and to be conveyed by one of her trusti
vants upon a Sumpter-Horse to *Leith*, and
thence conveyed by Water to *Stirling*, wh
was received by the Governor with much Joy.

By this Advantage the Reins of the Gove
were taken by the Governor, the Queen's
Proceedings approved, Proclamations issued
gainst the Chancellor, and he charged to surren
Castle of *Edinburgh* to the King: Which he
to do, is by a great Party, raised of the Coun
Queen's and Governour's Followers, besieg
blocked up within the Castle. The Chancell
sidering he had to do with too strong a Party,
himself for Aid to the Earl of *Douglas*, who h
long expecting this, and thinking to make his ow

it, returned a disdainful Answer, refusing to con-
himself with either of them, thinking to inhance
hole Government into his own Hand; for nothing
uld satisfy his boundless Ambition. But it had a
different Effect; for it procured a Meeting be-
the two Rulers, which concluded in the sur-
ing of the Castle to the Governor, and a Pro-
of true Friendship betwixt them, that they might
more Sport to their Enemies: And he, to
the Honesty of his Intentions, continued the
cellor in his Office, and restored to him the
ng of the Castle of *Edinburgh*. A little after
that ambitious Earl died at *Restalrig*, *Anno*
, and was succeeded by his Son *William* (who
ed the Earl of *Crawford*'s Daughter) both in his
e and Ambition.

out this Time *James Stewart*, Son to the Lord
commonly called the *Black Knight* (*a*), mar-
he Queen Dowager, and had Children by her:
e fretting that he was not employed in the chief
s of State, insinuated himself with the Earl of
las, now become formidable to the State, and
him plots to take the King's Person from the
rnor. Nor was the Queen Mother ignorant
Husband's Designs, fretting likewise that the
rnor did not consider her Husband's Merit, as
xpected he would have done. The Governor,
never wanted his Spies about the Queen's Per-
soon discovered their Intentions, clapt up the
n's Husband, and his Brother *William*, close
ners in the Castle of *Stirling*. The Queen staid
them, whether voluntarily, or forced to it, is
uncertain,

(*a*) Lesly, p. 282.

uncertain, and began now to repent her of the favours ſhe had formerly ſhew'd to the Gov wiſhing her Son had yet ſtaid in the Cuſtody o Chancellor. However they were ſtill kept in Priſon, until the Queen had purged herſelf of was laid to her Charge; and her Husband, wi Brother, had obtain'd the Chancellor and *Alexan ton* Lord *Gordon* to become Sureties, That they attempt nothing againſt the Governor, nor i themſelves into Offices of Government. The cellor, a little after this, by the Queen's (who now had changed Sides) came to the K *Stirling*, early in the Morning, when he was a ing; and the Queen having ſo contrived it, an pared him before hand for it, he is eaſily perſ by the Chancellor to come along with him to *burgh*, while the Governor was holding J Courts at *Perth*; who finding the Face Court changed, by a young King intirely poſ his Mother, diſſembling his Intereſt in an eaſ calm Manner, cometh to *Edinburgh*, where long Conferences and Mediation of Friend meets the Chancellor in St. *Giles*'s Church by the Biſhops of *Aberdeen* and *Murray*'s Dil an Agreement is concluded betwixt them, was, *That the King ſhould remain in Cuſtody Chancellor, and that the Governor ſhould em Office.*

I have ſaid, that *Archibald* Earl of *Dougl* ſucceeded by his Son *William*, yet more am and turbulent than his Father (*a*); and that h not ſucceed to his Father's Commiſſion of

(*a*) Hawthornden, p, 21.

, he imputed to the Chancellor and Governor and ſo highly reſented the Diſappointment, he retired to his Caſtles in the Country, con- d his Vaſſals and Tenants, diſcharging them ve Obedience to all publick Proclamations or rs, and to notice none but thoſe from himſelf, o anſwer to any Juſtice-Courts but his own. was the Country brought to a moſt miſerable and Condition. Rapine and Murder, if not raged, at leaſt eſcaped unpuniſhed: Nay, he commanded, there was no Acceſs to puniſh abominable Crimes. His bad Example, and ctors eſcaping unpuniſhed, had diffuſed thoſe s throughout almoſt every Part of the Nation. Cure of ſuch an epidemical Diſtemper was not found any where but in a Parliament, which the Governors called to meet at *Edinburgh*: Whi- not only the ordinary Members, but whole ties reſorted, where Parents bewailed the Loſs eir Children, Children that of their Parents; ying Widows and naked Orphans were number- In fine, one would have thought that the Kingdom had been but one City taken by , after a long Siege and the Extremities of Fa- (*b*). The Earl of *Douglas* was known to be the or of all theſe Calamities, and therefore it was d by moſt of the Nobility, that he ſhould be cited pear before the Parliament to anſwer for theſe nities.

e King and Kingdom at this Time were reduced moſt miſerable State and Condition by the Fa- of the *Douglaſſes*. That Noble Family had, by

(*a*) Aberc. p. 323, Vol. 2d. (*b*) Buchan. p. 371.

the Bounty of their Princes, increaſed in We
Power, Honours and Alliances, to a formi
Greatneſs. They indeed had done moſt em
Services to their Country, in the moſt difficul
preſſing Occaſions; neither ſhrinking at Dangers,
ſparing their Blood and Lives for the Honour
Liberty of their Country, being Men of a fierce
bold Courage, and dreaded by the *Engliſh* abov
others: The Kings of *Scotland* never being je
of their Greatneſs, nor ſuſpecting that they w
ever become ſo arrogant as to deſpiſe the ſove
Authority of their Princes, from whoſe Bounty
Greatneſs did ariſe. But Grandeur, which is
poſed of too great Wealth and Honour, is like
Liquors, by Diſtillation, compoſed of Spirits, w
of a Quantity renders the Brain giddy, and the
ſon diſtracted or mad for a Time: And as, (the
nothing but Milk and Oil can moderate the
vity of theſe ſpirituous Liquors once drunk
keep the Brain in ſome Temper; ſo nothing b
lid Piety and the Grace of GOD can keep Men
in their Duty, when they find themſelves, as it
ſwiming in Honour and Riches.

This was clearly perceptible at this Time in
Great Family. They had degenerated from tha
and noble Generoſity that had rendred it ſo illuſt
and become ambitious and inſolent, cruel an
rible, to all who ſeemed unwilling to do it Hon
formidable to its Neighbours; a Shelter and
guard to the moſt barbarous Robbers and Mur
and, which was worſt of all, a Rival to Regu
thority. For, as *Buchanan* relates (*a*), this

(*a*) Pag. 336 & 337.

abroad with a more numerous Train than was
le to a Subject; and being called, with others
e Nobility, to conſult about publick Affairs, he
d come accompanied with no leſs than 2000
emen all well armed, even in the Time of pro-
leſt Peace. He created Knights and Counſel-
diſtinguiſhed States and Ranks, by which he
imitate the Parliament of the Nation, and
ed nothing by which he might equalize the Ma-
of a King. Such was the Earl of *Douglas*,
the moſt of the Nobility would have had him
to the Parliament. But the two Rulers were
or that Method. They were mindful of that per-
us Revolt of the late Earl of *March*, and knew
as he had been, ſo the Earl of *Douglas*, whoſe
e lay ſo contiguous to *England*, would be ſup-
d with Men and Money from thence. Being
fore apprehenſive both of a civil and foreign
which ſeemed unavoidable, in caſe the Parlia-
ſhould proceed againſt the Earl as a Criminal;
thought fit to invite him by flattering Meſſages,
repeated Aſſurances of Safety, Friendſhip and
our, to come and take the Place due to his Qua-
n Parliament. He ſwallowed down the gilded
and contrary to the Advice of his Friends
d go to it: And when they could not obſtruct
they put him in mind of the Advice his Father
him, *That he ſhould not adventure his whole Fa-*
at one Chance, but begged that at leaſt he would
his Brother David *behind him.* But neither would
gree to that, but ſet out for *Edinburgh*, accom-
d with his only Brother, and his truſty Friend
Malcolm Fleming of *Cumbernauld.* How ſoon
Chancellor knew of his coming, he went to do
him

him Honour: And to make him the more ſecure, went out to meet him, carried him to his Caſtle *Crichton*, and there treated him with all manner Civility; and waited upon him into Town, inv him, his only Brother *David* and Sir *Malcolm Flem* to ſup with the King. They were received with Kindneſs, and admitted to the ſame Table with King. But in Time of Supper, an unwelc Diſh appeared upon the Table, a Bull's Head, a Sign of immediate Death (*a*); and indeed im diately thoſe prepared for that purpoſe laid hold the Earl, his Brother Lord *David*, and Sir *Malc* bound them, carried them to the Back-Court of Caſtle, and there ſtruck off their Heads. T was done *Anno* 1440. Dr. *Abercromby* is of O nion, that there was a previous Sentence aga them; but I ſee no Reaſon he has to ſay ſo. T were pitied after Death by thoſe who hated t when alive. Nor will I take it upon me to vi cate their Treatment in all its Steps.

To him ſucceeded his Uncle *James*, called *Groſs*, a peaceable quiet Man. He lived but a two Years, and was ſucceeded by *William* the el of his ſeven Sons, who married *Beatrix*, his Co and Uncle's Daughter, called the *fair Maid of loway*. She had ſucceeded to a great Part of Father's Eſtate, and ſo by her he augments his F tune to a vaſt Greatneſs. He in a ſhort Time ſo ſinuated himſelf into the young King's Favour, tho' he went beyond his Father in tyrannizing ove thoſe that were not Approvers of his cruel and ill Ways, yet none durſt open their Mouths againſt

(*a*) Abercromby, p. 239, Vol. 2d.

was made a Privy Counsellor, and all Affairs of
were chiefly managed by his Advice: And his
ion so increased, that the two Rulers were forced
ave the Court.

ames Kennedy, Sister's Son to King *James* I. (*a*)
he Countess of *Angus*, then Bishop of St.
rews, (an excellent Prelate, and highly com-
ded by those who write of these Times,) was
ded at him for the illegal and irregular Courses
w him taking. Which the Earl perceiving, he
es the Earl of *Crawford* to vex him; which he
by coming to *Fife*, wasting his Lands, and
ying away a great Spoil from thence into *Angus*.
Bishop knowing it would be in vain to seek Re-
s by Law, (the Earl of *Douglas* being now at the
n of Affairs) notwithstanding his near Relation
he King, contents himself with Ecclesiastical
sures against *Crawford*, which he little regarded.
Buchanan says, he was soon punished for his
tempt both of humane and divine Laws: For
n the Beginning of the Year 1446, in our Ac-
t now, which I follow, tho' its known that
hat Time, and long thereafter in *Scotland*, we
n our Years on the 25th of *March*. The
edictines of *Aberbrothock* (*b*) having constitu-
Alexander Lord *Lindsay* their Bailiff or Judge
their Temporalities; and he, with his numerous
in, being very burdensom to them, and instead
Bailiff, carrying himself as Lord; the Chapter
s the Charge from him, and gives it to *Alexander*
lvy of *Innercarity*, Tutor to *John Ogilvy* of *Air-*
(*c*), to whom the heritable Jurisdiction belonged,
as

(*a*) Spottiswood, p. 57. (*b*) Abercromby, p. 335, Vol. 2d. (*c*)
, p. 286.

as it does to this Day. The Lord *Lindsay* taking as an Affront, resolves to maintain his Pretences Force of Arms. Both Parties gather what Men can; and the Lord *Gordon* being coming at Time from Court, home to his House in the No lodged with his Friend *Innercarity*, owns his Q rel for his own, and goes along with those Friends he had with him. Both their little Ar met at *Aberbrothock*, and are ready to fight. W the Earl of *Crawford*, hearing of the Matter, co in all Haste from *Dundee*, with a Design to agree Son and *Alexander Ogilvy*. So entring betwixt two Armies ranged in Battle, esteeming himself enough by his own Authority, calling to speak to *lexander Ogilvy*, was thrust into the Mouth wi Spear, by a Soldier that neither knew him, nor w he meant; and by that Thrust he fell down dead the Place. Whereupon ensued a long and sharp C flict. *Lindsay* got the Victory, with the Loss 100 on his Side. On the other Side were ki more than 500, and many of them Persons of No among whom were of the Lord *Gordon*'s Retinue, *John Oliphant* of *Aberdagie*, *John Forbes* of *Pitsl Alexander Barclay* of *Gartley*, *James Maxwel* of *ling*, *Duncan Campbel* of *Campbelfeather*, *Will Gordon* of *Burrowfield*, &c. all Barons (*a*). *Hun* being put on Horse by his Friends, escaped; *Alex der Ogilvy* was taken Prisoner, carried to the Ca of *Finhaven*, and in a few Days died of his Wou and Displeasure of Mind. This Battle was fou *January* 24. 1446; and the Lord *Gordon* had in a Years thereafter all the Satisfaction on the L *Lind*

(*a*) Abercromby, p. 336, Vol. 2d.

ſay, his innate Loyalty, whetted with Revenge being worſted on this Occaſion, could give him. bout this Time the Queen Mother dies, leaving nd her three Sons to her ſecond Husband: *John*, was made Earl of *Athole*, *Anno* 1455; *James*, 1469, made Earl of *Buchan* by King *James* and *Andrew*, afterwards made Biſhop of *Mur-* *Anno* 1449, the King is married to *Mary* nceſs of *Guelders*, who arrived in *Scotland*, and was wned at *Holy-rood-houſe*, a Lady of incomparable uty and Courage. And in the ſame Year, 9, is *Alexander Seton* Lord *Gordon* created Earl *Huntly*; and after that changed the Name of *Seton* *Gordon*, which by his Father's Marriage-Contract was obliged to have done ſooner.

ALEXANDER, *firſt Earl of* Huntly.

THE Earl of *Douglas*, before the King's Mar- riage, ſo far inſinuated himſelf into his Favour, t he reconciled him to the Chancellor, and gave a Commiſſion to be Lieutenant-General. This ng freſh Fewel for the Fire of his Ambition, it burſt into ſuch a Flame, that he thought *Scotland* too an a Theatre for his Greatneſs to act on; and refore reſolves to ſhew it in its greateſt Splendor foreign Nations. He was Duke of *Turrain*, &c. *France*, and ſo reſolves to go firſt thither; and from t, to *Rome*, to be preſent at a Jubilee then to be ebrated there, which muſt have been *Anno* 1450. cordingly he takes Journey, accompanied with moſt ſplendid and magnificent Retinue; among om were, his Brother Sir *James*, the Lords *Ha-* *milton*,

milton, *Gray*, *Salton*, *Oliphant* and *Forbes*; *Urq* of *Cromarty*, *Fraſer* of *Philorth*, *Campbel* of *Ca* &c. (*a*) They were ſo numerous, and ſo well eq that they made a very noble Figure in their Pa through every Country they went, and even *Rome* with the Expectation of them. To be ſure omitted nothing that could contribute to the D of their Journey.

But while he was thus triumphing abroad, he Ground every Day at home. His Enemies, an Men, but thoſe of his own Faction, lay hold on Opportunity, to repreſent the innumerable Wr done or connived at by him. To be ſhort, the K was ſo importun'd by the Clamours of the Complain that he could not refuſe to do them Juſtice. But ing willing to gain Time, till the Earl ſhould c home to make his own Defence, he cauſed ſumm him to appear; and inſtantly proceeded againſt *Symington* his Bailiff, and after againſt his Brother Earl of *Ormond*, whom he had left behind him as Truſtees and chief Managers. They were ſo i lent, that they refuſed to appear, contemning King's Orders. The Earl of *Orkney* was ſent by King to cauſe put the Sentence in Execution, wh was only to ſee the Injur'd repaid of their Damag But he was ſo fruſtrated and diſappointed by *Orm* and the Inſolency of his Tenants and Vaſſals, that was obliged to return *re infectâ*, and the K forced to march thither himſelf, where he cauſed ſtice to be done to the Oppreſſed; and puniſhed n but notorious Murderers and Robbers (*b*).

(*a*) Abercromby, Vol. 2d, p. 349. (*b*) Buchan. p. 386.

he Earl being then at *Rome*, was by his Brother med of what passed; and then those with him ght it necessary to return home, and a great immediately left him. But there still remain- good Number who returned with him. Upon coming home, he humbly submitted himself to King, who very mercifully pardoned him, and short Time restored him to his Favour; and after in *April* 1451 (*a*), sent him with several s in a very honourable Embassy to *England*, 'tis probable he took more Pains to manage a te Negotiation with the King of *England* for elf and his Associates, than he was at about the ick Business for which he was sent. For, in the following he obtained a Protection for a Year the King of *England* (*b*), for himself and his Brothers, Sir *James*, the Earls of *Ormond* and *ray*, with a great many of his other Associates named, and 67 more, noble or ignoble, on e or on Foot. Now all, or most of these, being ged in the Revolt thereafter, 'tis not improbable, , that then he was treating with the King of *and* about it, thereby in all Events to make sure e-retreat to himself and his Associates: For up- is Return, he immediately relapsed into his for- Practices. Our Authors lay many Crimes to Charge at this Time; as, laying an Ambush for Chancellor to kill him; his putting to Death, with n of Law, tho' contrary to all Law, two very derable Gentlemen in *Galloway*, Sir *William* is of *Tereglis*, and one *Maclellan* Tutor of *Bom-*

bie,

(*a*) Fœd. Angl. Tom. 11. p. 277. (*b*) Ibid. p. 284. Abercromby, . p. 351.

bie, notwithſtanding the King ſent *Patrick* [illegible] *Maclellan*'s Uncle to ſue for their Lives, prom[ised] that Juſtice ſhould be done in a fair and legal [way]. And to make good theſe Outrages, and very p[ro]bly with a further View, he enters into a Le[ague] offenſive and defenſive againſt all Perſons whatſo[ever] (the King's Majeſty not excepted) with the Ea[rls] *Crawford*, *Roſs*, *Murray* and *Ormond*; the L[ords] *Balveny* and *Hamilton*, with many others; and th[en] after goes privately into *England* (*a*), with no [good] View to be ſure: For it was then capital for [a] *Scotſman* to paſs the Borders without obtaining [li]berty from the King or his Officers.

The Lord *Crichton* was then in *England*, wh[o] doubt had a watchful Eye over *Douglas*, and the[y] made ſuch Diſcoveries of his Conſpiracy, as ob[liged] the King to look to himſelf. For that Earl w[as] ſooner come to *Scotland*, than the King ſent and [in]led him to Court. But he, it ſeems, being ſenſib[le] his own Guilt, refuſed to go thither without a S[afe]-conduct under the King's own Hand and Seal, [for] himſelf and all his Retinue. As this was inſolen[t] the laſt Degree, ſo was it contrary to a late Act [of] Parliament, by which the King's Peace had been [de]clared to be a ſufficient Security for Life and For[tune] to all Men. The Safe-conduct was granted ne[ver]theleſs in the ſtrongeſt Terms and moſt ample Fo[rm]. Upon which the Earl, with a Retinue like an Ar[my] goes to *Stirling*. The King received him graciou[ſly] and it being *Shrove-Tueſday*, *Anno* 1452, a D[ay] uſually kept with Feaſting and Mirth, he invited h[im] to Supper, and very kindly entertained him. T[he] be[ſt]

(*a*) Abercromby, Vol. 2. p. 352.

ng over; the King withdrew, with him, into ano-
r Apartment in the Caſtle, attended by a few
nſellors and Servants. The King put him in
nd what a gallant and loyal Family he repreſent-
and how often they had been deſervedly honour-
nd rewarded by the Kings his Predeceſſors; how
n he himſelf had pardoned him, nay even had
anced him to the Lieutenancy, the higheſt Poſt
he Nation; and his Kindred, to Honours and
tes; and for his Sake had turned off the Lords
ingſton and *Crichton*, and at his Deſire had given
y to their being proſecuted and puniſhed as Cri-
als, tho' his moſt Truſty Counſellors: And after
h more to this Purpoſe, he told him, That as he
often before pardoned him, ſo was he yet not
willing to forgive, but even to forget whatever
ad hitherto done contrary to his Duty and the
s, provided he would once more return to his
dience; and, for a Proof of his Sincerity, begin
the Diſſolution of that odious League that he
Subject) had entred into with Subjects, in De-
e of Royal Authority, and particularly againſt
e Acts of Parliament made againſt ſuch Bonds
Leagues (*a*) entred into by the Subjects. The
replied ſubmiſſively to all the Points the King
inſiſted upon: But as to that of the League, he
ently refuſed to cancel it without the Conſent of
Friends. Upon this the King, being young and
, and jealous of his Authority (*b*), fell into a Paſ-
as it was no Wonder, after ſuch Provocation;
with theſe Words, [*If you will not break it, by*

Black Acts, fol. 6. c. 33. (*b*) Leſly, p. 291.

GOD I will,] drew his Dagger, and ſtab'd him the Heart, the Byſtanders helping to diſpatch h

Godſcroft ſays, it was premeditated, (but 'tis much Matter what he ſays, one Part of his Hiſtor Romance, and a great Part of the reſt without Boo and contrived by the Lord *Crichton*; and tho' wi out Proof, has had the Confidence to leave us the lowing Diſtich:

Me letho, ante diem, Crichtonus Rexque dederun
Ille necis cauſam præbuit, iſte manum.

'Tis not probable that it was premeditated; for had been contrived by the Chancellor, he wa wiſer Stateſman than not to have been ſure of m of the Accomplices before it was put in Execut eſpecially many of them being then in the Town. ſhall not take upon me to vindicate the Metho taking away this Nobleman's Life, neither will I c demn it. I wiſh the King of *Britain* may never put to that Strait, as to have to do with a Sub that he cannot eaſily bring to a legal Trial for Treſpaſſes: In that Caſe, not only the King, the Nation ſuffers by the Inſolency of ſuch Subj Deſperate Remedies muſt ſometimes be made U for deſperate Diſeaſes. We know the Hardſ *David* was put to by the Sons of *Zeruiah*; bec he could not puniſh them himſelf, he was forced leave it to his Son by his Teſtament. We know Straits a King of *France* and an Emperor of *Germ* were put to by inſolent and too great Subjects. the King could have eaſily brought him to a l Trial, he had as many Crimes to have accuſed him as might have juſtly brought him and 100 of his

comp

Leſly, p. 292

mplices to a Scaffold; nay that very League it self uld have been sufficient for all of them. Lawyers e a great deal to say on this Head, and to them I l leave it, lest they should tell me, *Ne sutor ultra idam.* Snares and Traps are laid for Wolves and ars, as devouring Beasts of Prey; but Deers and res, by the Laws of Game, are to have a fair ase.

His Associates in the Town had heard no sooner t was done in the Castle, than they run to Arms, ng every Corner of the same with Fear. Sir *nes*, now acknowledged Earl, proposed that the tle should be immediately besieged: But that was cted, not out of any Respect to the King, but ause they wanted Necessaries to carry on such a e; and therefore agreed to go to their respective bitations, with a Resolution to return very soon greater Numbers and better provided. They e back accordingly in the End of *March* or Be-ing of *April* (*a*); they entred the Town, drag- the Safe-guard, granted to the Earl, at a Horse- through the Streets to the Cross; and there laimed, by the Voice of an Herauld, the King, all with him, perjured Covenant-breakers, and mies to Mankind, with the Sounds of many mpets. *Buchanan* calls them, *quingentis simul inis*, terrifying thereby the defenceless and in-nt Place, which they first plundred, and then back Sir *James Hamilton* of *Cadzou* to burn, but e no Attempt on the Castle, because it behoved n to divide their Forces, to oppose the Royalists, were gathering together, in Defence of their

(*a*) Lesly, p. 292.

Master, from all Places of the Kingdom where t
Rebels did not command.

The King, to withstand their Impiety, gath
together an Army: But not thinking it sufficient
withstand his rebellious Subjects, began to enter
Thoughts of retiring into *France*, but is persua
by the good Bishop *Kennedy* his Uncle, to stay a
expect the Earl of *Huntly*, who was coming to
Relief with great Forces gathered out of the No
Which Advice he followed; and so all the Glory
defeating that terrible Rebellion was reserved to
gallant and noble *Alexander Gordon* Earl of *Hun*
Successor to and Ancestor of a long untainted and
all Respects illustrious Race of Worthies (*a*), who
ver were absent when their King and Country st
in Need of them. The Earl of *Crawford* assemb
(*b*) all the Power of *Angus*, with a great many
thers his Friends and Followers, in order to assist
Douglasses. But hearing that *Huntly* was marc
South to assist the King, the best Service he thou
he could do to his Confederates was to intercept
by the Way, and fight him before he should join
King. *Huntly* on the other hand knew the Ea
Murray had raised all the Forces he could in
Country, in order to join *Crawford*; therefore
was resolved to fight him before *Murray* should co
up to him. Both of them being resolute to fi
they met at *Brechin*, or near it. There they enco
ter fiercely, and fight most obstinately for a l
Time, till a Company of fresh Men joining *Cr*
ford, gave so rude a Push to *Huntly*'s Van-gu
that they made it give Way a little. But im
dia

(*a*) Lesly, p. 303. (*b*) Holinshed, p. 275.

ely they are repulsed further back by *Huntly*. d thus the Victory stood doubtful, till *John Col-* of *Balnamoon*, being offended at the Earl of *wford*, for refusing to give to his Son, the Day ore the Battle, an Entry to his Lands, (the Earl g Superior of them;) and he having the Conduct he left Wing of that Earl's Army, where a great y were armed with Axes, withdrew from the ld, and left the middle Battle naked; who being reby disheartned, betake themselves to the Flight, ing the Victory to *Huntly*. But it cost him dear, his Brothers, *William* and *Henry Gordons*, the rd of *Haddo*, and a great many more of his Name Vassals were killed. There were likewise many ntlemen of Note killed on *Crawford*'s Side, and ng them Sir *John Lindsay*, *Crawford*'s Brother. *ntly*'s Men pursued the Chace to the Castle of *haven*. 'Tis reported, that one of them called *der*, of whom are descended the *Calders* of *Assuan-* having advanced too far in the Pursuit, found self among the Middle of his Enemies before he aware, and therefore thought fit to go along h them to the Castle as one of their own Party, re he heard the Earl of *Crawford* say (*a*), That could have been content to be seven Years in l, to have obtained so notable a Victory as *Hunt-* hat Day had the Honour to get, in suppressing h a considerable Army of Rebels, and thereby de-edly gaining so much of his Prince's Favour. *wford* fled that Night to his Castle of *Finhaven*, , when at Supper, was alarmed, that *Huntly* was ching up to the House to attack it. Upon which

(a) Hawthornden, p. 31.

they all in great Confuſion fled, leaving their Sup behind them on the Table: Which the forenam *Calder* perceiving, thought, while they were in C fuſion, it a fit Time for him to make his Eſca which he did, bringing along with him the Si Cup they were drinking in; and came ſtraight to Earl of *Huntly*, told him where he had been, what he had heard: And *Huntly* refuſing to bel him, *Calder* ſays, *My Lord, in Teſtimony 'tis what I have ſaid, here is the Cup the Earl of* Cr ford *drank out of at Supper, and you will ſee up the Arms of his Family.* *Huntly* took it from h Whether he got the Fellow of it from him at Time, I do not know; but the late Duke of Go cauſed make a Cup of Silver, gilded and emboſſ like to the Original as a Workman could do, gave it to this Mr. *Calder* of *Aſſuanly*, to be ke their Family by him and his Succeſſors, under Pe ty of paying the double of the Feu-duty of his L that he now pays to the Duke and his Succeſſ and out of this Cup have I of late drunk. It we 12 *lib.* 13 *ſh. Sterl.* This Battle was fough *Aſcenſion-Day*, *May* 18. 1452, two Miles Ea *Brechin*, tho' called the *Battle of Brechin*.

The Earl of *Huntly*, the Day before the Batt encourage the Gentlemen that were with him, be ed on them many Lands in the Lordſhip of *Kin* the River of *Don*, of his own proper Eſtate, for ever poſſeſſed by them and their Poſterity, holden of him and his, for the Payment of ſmall duties (*a*). In the mean Time while *Huntly* was valiantly and generouſly fighting for his King Co

(*a*) Hawthornden, p. 31.

untry, and had intirely defeated one of the most siderable of *Douglas*'s Confederates; his own nds of *Strabogie* are invaded by *Archibald* Earl of *rray*, Brother to the Earl of *Douglas*. His tle, Tenants Houses and Corns are burnt, their rses and Cattle driven away, and that with a great l of Bloodshed and Cruelty, which generally all bels are guilty of. And indeed this Earl acted in Rebellion a very ungrateful Part towards the King. had allowed him to be married to the youngest ughter of *James Dunbar* the last Earl of *Murray* hat Name, born to him by *Katharine Seton*, Si- to the Earl of *Huntly*; and by his Brother's In- est, who then intirely managed the King, he ob- ed the Earldom of *Murray*, which, by the Laws Practice of this Nation, belonged to *William chton*, Heir to the Lord *Crichton*, who had mar- the eldest Daughter.

The Earl of *Huntly* was sufficiently apprised before Battle, that his proper Estate was invaded by the l of *Murray*; but he preferred the publick Inte- of his King and Country to his private Concern, reby speaking out the Greatness of his noble Soul, another *Regulus*, *Curtius*, &c. and the Prudence he same, in justly weighing, that the utter Ruin he whole Nation must be the dreadful Consequence he King's being defeat by such a Number of so erful and traiterous Conspirators. Whereas all Damage he could suffer in his private Estate, was ly to be retrieved, even by himself: And that he y soon did; for having defeated the Earl of *Craw-*, and thereby reduced to the King's Obedience he North Country from *Stirling* to *Murray*, he mediately after the Battle marches North, at once

both to ſerve the King, and his own Concern, in p
ducing that other ungrateful Rebel, *Archibald* E
of *Murray*; who hearing of *Huntly*'s Approa
with a victorious Army, not daring to look him
the Face, retired into ſome lurking Place. *Hunt*
marched into *Murray*, and burnt and waſted all t
Lands that belonged to the Earl of that Name a
his Adherents, bringing away very great Spoil, f
ficient to recompenſe his Tenants of all Damages
ſtained by them, when invaded by the Earl of *M*
ray; whom he obliged to fly from that Country, a
ſeek Shelter ſomewhere elſe.

And now having reduced all the North of *S*
land to the King's Obedience, as above ſaid; th
being not ſo much as one left of all the Rebe
or their Confederates, that durſt openly ſhew
Face: He marches South to aſſiſt the King w
hisForces and Counſel, where he was very graci
ly received by the King, who frankly owning
ſingular Services he had done him, gave him (a
laſting Remembrance of that Battle he had ſo
liantly and fortunately fought, and in Recompe
of the Lands he had given of, as above) the Lo
ſhip of *Brechin*, and the heritable Sheriffſhips of
berdeen and *Inverneſs*, with the Addition of th
Lions Heads to his Coat-Armorial, which to t
Day is born quartered with the three former Co
of *Gordon*, *Seton* and *Fraſer*. He alſo gave him
Privilege to carry before his Horſe-Companies
Weapon-ſhaws and Battles, (as the Manuſcript
words it,) *a Pencil of four Corners, or four Squa*
wh

(a) Gordonſton's MS. Hiſtory.

ich was not then allowed to any other of the *Scots* bility.

The Earl of *Huntly* very soon thereafter, with the ng's Consent, exchanged the Lordship of *Brechin* h the Lands of *Badenoch* and a great Part of *chaber*, and gets himself stiled, by the King's Pa- t, Earl of *Huntly*, Lord *Gordon* and *Badenoch*, he Manuscript-Histories of the Family of *Gordon* . But in this they are certainly in a Mistake; there is to be seen in the publick Records a Char- granted by King *James* II. bearing Date *April* 28, *no* 1451, to *Alexander* Earl of *Huntly*, Lord *Gor-* and *Badenoch*, for the Lordship of *Badenoch* and stle of *Ruthven*. By which Charter 'tis clear, t he was in Possession of the Lordship of *Badenoch* least a Year before the Battle of *Brechin*; so that, to sure, he got no more but at most the *Braes of Bade-* *h* and the Lands in *Lochaber*. This Charter is gistred in the publick Register, *Lib.* 4. *N.* 139. d the onerous Cause mentioned in the same, is, *opter servitia nobis multipliciter impensa*. He al- got a Charter of Confirmation of all his Lands, m the King, *viz.* the Earldom of *Huntly*, alias *rabogie*; of the Lands of *Aboyne*, *Glentanner* and *nmuck*; of the Lordships of *Badenoch* and *Locha-* ; *Huntly* and *Gordon* in the Shire of *Berwick*; d the Lands of the Forest of *Enzie* and *Boyne*, &c. his Charter is of the Date, at *Edinburgh*, *March* 15, *no* 1457, *Anno Regni* 22, (*a*) and the onerous use for granting the same is, FOR KEEPING THE OWN UPON OUR HEAD. This Charter seems to lost, (for I never could see it,) as many other of the

(*a*) Burnet's MS. History.

the ancient Writs are. They fell into bad Hand during the Rebellion in *Charles* I. and II.'s Time and out of their Hands has never the Family yet recovered them: And I'm credibly informed, that several of those ancient Writs are yet in Possession the Successors of those who then intromitted with them, and still kept up from the Family, tho' they cannot be of any manner of Use to any Body else. Sure I am, a more honourable one than this above mentioned could not be given by a King, nor received by a Subject; and his eminent Services truly deserved it. He had the Honour to do that (for all I can learn from our ancient or modern Historians) which never any one Subject did before or since; and that was, by his own Valour and Force to defeat such a terrible and formidable Rebellion, consisting of so many of the greatest and most powerful Men in this Nation. If he had not defeat the Earls of *Crawford* and *Murray*, they had certainly joined *Douglas*, and in that Case it was morally impossible for the King to have stood his Ground against their united Force: And then *Douglas* would neither have wanted Power, Will nor Ambition to have pulled the Crown from the King's Head, trump'd up his frivolous and antiquated Title to the same, and put it on his own Head; as his Actions both before and after that Battle clearly evince.

The Earl of *Douglas* was the greatest Subject then or ever was in the Nation; an insolently haughty and insupportable Man. The Earl of *Ross*, who pretended to sovereign Authority in the *Isles*, was able to raise more Men than any other Subject whose Father in the preceeding Reign over-run the Country with an Army of 10000 Men. The Earl

Crawford, *Murray* and *Ormond*; the Lord *Bal-*
zy, Knight of *Cadzou*, were all Men of great
wer, who with many others, Gentlemen and Ba-
ns, had solemnly sworn and subscribed a Contract
, *Never to desert one another during Life*; *That*
uries done to one, should be taken as done to all, and
esteemed a common Quarrel. Neither should they
ist, according to their best Abilities, to revenge
em; *That they should concur indifferently against*
hatsoever Person within or without the Realm, and
nd their Lands, Lives, Goods and Fortunes, in
fence of their Debates and Differences whatsoever.
ere there is no Exception made of the King's Per-
n. Into what State and Condition they would have
ought the Nation, if their Rebellion had prosper-
, is not hard to guess.

The first of the confederate Rebels that repent-
of his Rebellion, and offered to return to his
uty, was the Earl of *Crawford*; who, to obtain
e King's Pardon, thought it his best Way to apply
the Earl of *Huntly*: And he was certainly in the
ght of it; the Memory of his Services being so re-
nt and fresh, and being the Person who had defeat-
him, there was none so proper to interceed for
m. And accordingly *Crawford* came where *Hunt-*
was, surrendred to him, intreating that he would
his Interceſſor with the King. Who rightly
ndering the Instability of humane Affairs, re-
ived him very honourably, and as generously pro-
ised to use his best Endeavours with the King.
e put *Crawford* upon the Method of his Applicati-
, and then went to the King to prepare him for it;
and

(a) Hawthornden, p. 28.

and he ſo ordered the Matter, that *Crawford* was t
meet the King on the High-way, in his travelling, a
tended by his Uncle, that excellent Prelate, the B
ſhop of St. *Andrews*, at whoſe Intreaty the King w
to pardon him. So to make up the Breach that ha
continued betwixt the Biſhop and him, *Crawford* did
as adviſed, meet the King in his travelling, as it ha
been by Accident, and having in the humbleſt Man
ner confeſſed his Fault, he begg'd that his Majeſty
in Compaſſion to his Family, would be pleaſed gra
ciouſly to pardon him. He, at the Interceſſion o
the Biſhop, not only pardoned him, but reſtored hi
to his Eſtate; only he obliged him (as *Gordonſton* i
his Manuſcript ſays) to exchange his Place in Parli
ment with *Huntly*, and diſpone his heritable Sheri
ſhip of *Aberdeen*, which he had already got from th
King. All which he readily complied with; an
returning to his Houſe of *Finhaven*, in a few Month
died of an Ague.

The Earl of *Douglas* continuing obſtinate, woul
not follow *Crawford*'s Example; and therefore at
Parliament holden at *Edinburgh*, he, with his Bro
thers, the Earls of *Murray* and *Ormond*, and th
Lord *Balveny*, with their Adherents, are forfeited
and their Eſtates and Goods confiſcated to the King'
Uſe. And now, not knowing what to do, they ſen
their truſty Friend, *James Hamilton* of *Cadzou*, t
ſeek Aid from the King of *England*; which at tha
Time he was in no Condition to grant, and ſo re
turned with an Excuſe. This put them in Deſpair
therefore they reſolved to make one bold Puſh for all
And for that end got together as great an Army as
was poſſible for them to do, and with it marched t
relieve the Caſtle of *Abercorn*, then beſieged by th
King

ing. But when *Douglas* had brought his Army in ght of the King's, he found a great Averseness in his en to fight against their King and Country-men, d delayed the Engagement till the next Day, con- ary to *Cadzou*'s Advice, who told him, *He had let p an Opportunity he would never have in his Power ain.* Upon which *Cadzou* left *Douglas*, and went er to the King : Which was no sooner known in *ouglas*'s Camp, than most of his Men deserted him. he King pardoned *Cadzou* ; and the *Douglasses*, with ose who yet staid with them, fled into *England*, here they gathered together such a Company of oken and loose Men as they could get, and made ten Incursions into *Scotland*, wasting and destroy- g the Country ; till at last they were encountered the *Maxwells* and *Scotts*, to whom the Care of e Borders had been committed ; and being intirely efeated, the Earl and the Lord *Balveny* escaped in- *England*, the Earl of *Murray* was killed, and the arl of *Ormond* made Prisoner, and thereafter be- eaded at *Edinburgh*. The Earl of *Douglas* after nt, being assisted by the Earl of *Northumberland*, ade an Inroad into *Scotland* ; but was defeated by his ousin the Earl of *Angus* (whom his Brother, by the other, the good Bishop of St. *Andrews*, kept in his uty) and Sir *James Hamilton* of *Cadzou*. He ade his Escape again to *England*, and got a Pen- on from *Henry* VI. *Edward* IV. and *Richard* III. pon which he lived there. And thus ended that rmidable Rebellion in the Ruin of the chief Rebels, nd all by the Valour of that brave and noble *Alexander* arl of *Huntly*.

Anno 1460, to recover *Roxburgh* from the *English*, e King marches with a small Army to the Siege of it,

it, and upon the first Approach becomes Master the Town: But the Castle being very strong, could not be so easily taken. In the mean Time, no were more prompt and ready to discharge their D ties than those who had been in the late League w the Earl of *Douglas*, and above others, the Earl *Ross*, who to testify his Gratitude for the King's C mency, came to his Aid with a great Company his Highlanders. *Alexander* Earl of *Huntly* com to the Camp, the King, with the Earl of *Ang* would take a View of the Trenches; and as to w come a Man whose Presence seem'd to prognostic good Fortune, caused discharge a Pale of Ordinan together. At this *Salvo*, one of the Cannons be over-charged, broke, and a Shiver of it falling the King's Thigh, broke the same, and kill'd h out-right, to the great Grief of all true-hearted *Sco men*. This happened on the 3. of *August* 1460, t 30th Year of his Age, and of his Reign the 24 He was of a comely handsome Personage, grace Mien, and robust Constitution, much delighting Knightly Exercises. He had a red Spot in one of Cheeks, which made the Vulgar call him, *Jam with the fiery Face*. In fine, he was endued with the Princely Virtues requisite to make a great M He had Issue, by his Queen *Mary*, *James* who s ceeded him, *Alexander* Duke of *Albany*, and *Jo* Earl of *Mar*; *Margaret* Countess of *Arran* by *Bo* after by *Hamilton*; and *Cecilia*. He was buried the Abbay of *Holy-rood-house* at *Edinburgh*.

The Nobility that were standing by, tho' much stonished with the Accident, covered the King's B dy, and concealed it from the Army, lest they sho be thereby disheartned. The Queen being come th

fa

ne Day to the Camp, did not suffer her Spirit to be ected with the Excess of Grief she was under; calls together the Nobles, and exhorts them to e Courage, and not suffer a Thing almost brought a Period, to be abandoned for the Loss of one n; That she should shortly bring them another ng instead of him that was gone, and that in the an Time they should press the besieged with all the rce they could, lest they getting Notice of the ng's Death, should grow more bold, and brag t so many Gallant Men's Courage was extinguish- by the Death of one Man. The Noblemen blush- to see themselves inferior in Courage to a Lady, ried on the Siege so vigorously, that neither Side re sensible of the Loss of the King: And in the an Time the young King, about Seven Years of e, is brought to the Camp; and a few Days there- r the Castle capitulates, and is surrendred.

To King *James* II. succeeded his Son *James* III. ng then Seven Years old. The Custody of his son, the Education of himself and the other Chil- n, is committed to the Queen. The Management ublick Affairs to *Andrew Stewart* Lord *Evandale*, Lord *Kennedy*, the Lord *Boyd*, the Lord *Gra-* ; the Bishops of St. *Andrews*, *Glasgow* and *Dun-* : But all was chiefly managed by that excellent late the Bishop of St. *Andrews*.

The brave *Alexander* Earl of *Huntly* had to his se- d Wife *Egidia Hay*, called *Heiress of the Lands of* zie *and Forest of* Boyne (*a*), by whom he had a called *Alexander*. But these Writers are both taken; for I have already made it evident [*P.* 25.] that

(*a*) Gordonston's MS. Straloch's MS.

that long before this Time Sir *John Gordon* of H
and *Strabogie* got the Forests of *Enzie* and B
from *David Bruce* King of *Scotland*: So that
Lady could only be Heiress of some Part of the L
lands of *Enzie* upon the Sea-Coast. *Huntly* r
diated this Lady, upon what Ground I could n
learn: But certainly it has either been upon a
contract of the Lady's, or they have been relate
Affinity or Consanguinity within the Degrees b
Canon Law prohibited, without a Dispensation f
the Pope. Her Son *Alexander* would have succe
ed to her in the Lands she was Heiress of; but
lying contiguous to his Estate of *Huntly*, the Fa
excamb'd them with his Son, and for them gave
the Lands of *Touch* and *Tullibody* in *Stirling*-Sh
which he had got by his first Lady, and are to this
possessed by his Posterity, retaining the Name of
ton. To his third Wife he married *Elizabeth Cr*
ton, a Daughter of the Lord *Crichton*, Chancello
Scotland, a Man of exquisite Prudence, hardy C
rage and singular Fidelity to his Prince. And that
Estate might never go out of the Sirname of *Gordo*
gain by an Heiress, he entails it to the Heirs Male p
create betwixt them two, and their Male Succes
(*a*). She had to him three Sons; *George*, who
ceeded him; *Alexander* of *Mid-mar*, of whom is
scended the Family of *Abergeldy*; and *Adam*, D
of *Cathness*. Also three Daughters; The eldest
married to *Macdonald* the Predecessor of this Sir
lexander Macdonald of *Slate*. The second, *Christi*
was first married to the Earl of *Errol*, and had C
dren who succeeded in that Family; and surviv

(*a*) Ferrerius MS.

Husband, ſhe was again married to the Laird of *nedy*, Predeceſſor to this Earl of *Caſſils*. The was married to the Predeceſſor of this Lord *For-* *Huntly*, in his Youth, had two natural Daugh- whereof the one was married to *James Innes* of s, and the other to *Hugh Roſs* Baron of *Kilra-* (*a*). He had ſpent his Time abroad, in the s of *France*, to great Advantage: for when he e home, he was eſteem'd the beſt Captain in the on at that Time. And being come to old Age, ckn'd and died at *Strabogie*, *July* 15. 1479, and uried in the Cathedral Church of *Elgin* in *Murray*. *abeth Crichton* his Lady died alſo at *Strabogie*, *Anno* , and was buried beſide him in the ſame Church. *anan*, the beſt Poet of his Time, tho' a declared ny to the Family of *Huntly*, being conſcious of reat Merit, long after his Death, wrote on him ollowing Epitaph;

auſus ALEXANDER *jacet hâc* GORDONIUS *urnâ*,
Qui priſcum ornavit lumine ſtemma novo.
rma decens, firmæ vires, unoque tenore
Continuo nullis ſors labefacta malis.
ves opum, luxuque carens, domus hoſpita cunctis;
Pectus amans pacis, fortis ad arma manus.
nia permenſus fælicis commoda vitæ,
Hic animam cœlo reddidit, oſſa ſolo.

(*a*) Burnet's MS. Hiſt.

GEORGE GORDON, *second Earl of* Hu

GEORGE GORDON, eldeſt Son and Heir ceeded to his Father *Alexander*, and wa ſecond Earl of *Huntly*. He ſtill retained thoſe Principles of Loyalty, tranſmitted to him by Tract of loyal and brave Anceſtors; for in th had been carefully educated by his Father. King *James* being mindful of the great Service to the King and Country by his Father, ſoon after made him (the Son) chief Juſticiary by the River *Forth*. The Patent is yet extant, Date, at *Edinburgh*, 10. of *October* 1479. *Fe* calls him *Cancellarius Scotiæ*.

King *James* III. (by the current Accounts *Scots* Hiſtorians) is ſaid to have excluded the a Nobility from the Management of publick Affair govern'd only by the Counſel of *Cochran*, R and others of low Rank; which exceedingly di ed the Nobility, who being conveen'd at L with a conſiderable Army, by the King, to opp Invaſion threatned from *England*; they conſp remove from him *Cochran*, and his other Favo This Plot was contrived, fomented and carried *Archibald* Earl of *Angus* (*a*), a Man of a turb Spirit and great Eſtate; having gotten, b Bounty of his Prince, the moſt part of the Land belonged to the late Earl of *Douglas*. The N that were of the Conſpiracy, met about Mid-ni the Church of *Lauder*. *Hawthornden* (*b*) me

(*a*) Abercromby, p. 446. (*b*) p. 50.

the Nobility present there, the Earls of *Angus*, *Lennox*, *Huntly*; the Lords *Gray*, *Lyle*, and others. *Drummond* (*a*) mentions the same Persons, but says, that *Lennox* and *Huntly* were put upon by the Cunning of this Earl of *Angus*, call'd *Bell the Cat*, the Lord *Gray* and others, who had a Mind to depose the King; which they concealed from these two Earls, lest otherwise to be sure would never have consented to it. And that they made sufficiently appear by their after-Conduct; for they immediately abandoned the Court, and continued ever thereafter in their Loyalty: And *Huntly* was always highly trusted by the King. The Lords were together in Consultation here, when to the King's Lodgings, who being awak'd from his Sleep, sent *Robert Cochran* to enquire what the Matter meant. Him they immediately seize, and pulling off a Gold Chain from about him, which he wore, told him, *That he should very soon have another of a quite different Nature.* Upon which the Earl of *Angus*, and some others, rush'd into the King's Tent, and from thence violently drew away *Preston*, *Bomil*, *Oliphants*, *Torfifan* and *Leonard*, and without any Form of Law, or allowing them Time to defend themselves, they hang them immediately over the Bridge of *Lauder*.

The Crime of *Godscroft* calls this Rebellion and Murder. *A rare Example of Carefulness of the Commonwealth, join'd with all Modesty, Love and Dutifulness toward their King. Their Behaviour* (he says) *just such as Lawyers prescribe in the like Cases, accounting the Person of the Prince sacred, do allow that wicked Counsellors be taken Order with.*

(*a*) P. 445.

What Law did ever allow Subjects to force th
Way into their King's Bed-chamber, to repro
him to Face, and, without Form of Proceſs, to m
der his Servants? That Author has not been plea
to point out to us the Law; nor was it in his Pow
to do it, it being diametrically oppoſite to all
Laws both divine and humane that ever I could re
of. Nay, if the King had done ſo by any of the
ſelves, it would have been reckoned down-right T
ranny in him. And what *Care* theſe Patriots (as
calls them) *join'd with Modeſty, Love and Duty,*
of the Common-wealth, ſhall be ſhown hereaf
Did theſe Patriots, after this Murder, march forw
againſt the *Engliſh*? No, they did not want to
feat them. On the contrary, they wiſhed for
wanted their advancing forward into the Coun
and disbanded that Army the King had raiſed to
poſe the common Enemy, and obliged their inju
Prince to retire to a Place of Safety, the Caſtl
Edinburgh, a Fort then thought impregnable, t
ſhould appear who were his Friends, who were
Enemies; and whether he ſtaid there by Choic
Conſent, I ſhall not determine.

The King being in this Situation, it was eaſy
the *Engliſh* Army to advance forward. Accord
ly the two Dukes of *Albany* and *Gloceſter* leaving
Siege of *Berwick* to be carried on by the Lord S
ley and others, advanced with the main Body of t
Army as far as *Edinburgh*; and as they met with
Oppoſition in their March, ſo they did little H
to the Country (*a*); the Duke of *Albany* being
ſolved rather to oblige the People by Courteſy, t

(*a*) Ferrerius, p. 396.

exaſperate them by Hoſtilities: And when he came *Edinburgh*, he left nothing undone or unſaid there might make him as much beloved of the People (he thought) his Brother was hated. But he ſoon nd himſelf miſtaken; for in a ſhort Time, tho' their g was ſtill under Reſtraint, there appeared about *ddington* an Army of brave and true-hearted *Scotſ-*, who tho' they were not in a Condition to give *Engliſh* Battle, yet they were likely to cut off r Convoys, and make their Retreat dangerous. eſe Conſiderations brought on a Treaty betwixt e *Scots* Patriots for the King (as I have ſaid, ſtill Reſtraint) and the two Dukes of *Albany* and *Glo-*. Thoſe for the King were, *William Schevis* hbiſhop of St. *Andrews*, *James* Biſhop of *Dun-*, *Andrew Stewart* Lord *Evandale*, and *Colin* of *Argyle*, who, on the 2d of *Auguſt* 1482 (*a*), nd themſelves to the Duke of *Albany*, *That if he keep for the future, true and faithful Allegiance e King and his Succeſſors, and obſerved his Pro- made to them and remanent Lords of* Scotland; *hould thereupon be free from all* bodily Harm, *and they ſhould prevail with the King their Sovereign eſtore to him* (*the ſaid Duke*) *all his* Lands, Heri- *s and* Offices, *&c. that belonged to him when he* Scotland: *As alſo, That the King ſhould grant to and to all Perſons engaged in his Service* (*except- thoſe who had been excepted by the King his laſt clamation made in Parliament*) *a full Indemnity Remiſſion of all Crimes committed by him or them y Time bypaſt, providing always, that henceforth ſhould behave themſelves as true Lieges.*

(*a*) Fœd. Angl. Tom. 12. p. 161 & 162.

By this Treaty, the great Author and Contriv
of all these Rebellions, the Earl of *Douglas*, was e
cluded from this Indemnity; and the Day af
this Agreement was made, *William Barthram* P
vost of *Edinburgh*, and the whole Community the
of (*a*), "Obliged themselves to repay to the King
"*England* such Sums of Money as he had advanc
"in View of the Marriage betwixt the Duke of R
"*say* and his Daughter the Lady *Cecilia*: Or if
"said King did yet incline that the Marriage sho
"be compleated, they undertook for the King t
"Sovereign Lord, that he should concur confi
"to his former Obligations, provided that their
"Sovereign, or the Lords of his Council, or
"Provost of *Edinburgh*, were informed of the K
"of *England*'s Pleasure and Election in that Ma
"by the Feast of *All Saints* next to come." U
the 24th of *August* the Town of *Berwick* was sur
dred, and by the Duke of *Albany*'s Perfidy t
Sovereign, put in Possession of the *English*, w
they have retain'd ever since. He was not
mediately admitted to the King's Presence;
some Time thereafter he was, seemingly at least,
conciled to him. And the King of *England* not
plying with the Marriage, the Town of *Edinb*
(*b*), upon his requiring the Money by his Ser
Garter King at Arms, repaid it, being a Su
mounting to 6000 Merks Sterling.

This rebellious Duke was no sooner put in Poss
of his Estate, but upon some frivolous and imag
Pretences or Jealousies, he removes from C
and retired to his Castle of *Dunbar*, where he

(*a*) Fœd. Angl. Tom. 12. p. 162. (*b*) Ibid. p. 165 & 16

ourt crowded with more of the Nobility than were
his Majeſty's at *Edinburgh*; and it was not long
r, until he ſent *Archibald* Earl of *Angus*, *Andrew*
d *Gray*, and Sir *James Liddel* of *Halkerſton*, his
hful Counſellors, as he calls them, in their Com-
ſion, dated at the Caſtle of *Dumbar*, the 12th of
uary 1483 (*a*), to treat with the King of *Eng-*
d about ſuch Things as had been agreed on at the
tle of *Fotheringay*. And on the 9th of *February*
King of *England* appointed *Henry* Earl of *Nor-*
mberland, *John* Lord *Scroop*, and Sir *William*
r, as his Commiſſioners, to treat with them:
d they ſoon came to agree to the moſt abominable
aty that ever Subjects of *Scotland* made (*b*), *viz.*
t, *That the King of* England *on the one Part,*
the Duke of Albany *on the other, obliged them-*
es to aſſiſt one another againſt all Mortals; and
ed to a Truce for a Year. Secondly, *The Duke*
Albany *his Ambaſſadors undertook in his Name,*
t during the Truce, and after it, he ſhould endea-
r the Conqueſt of Scotland, *that thereby he may be*
bled to great and mighty Services *to the King of*
gland *and his Heirs, againſt the Poſſeſſors of the*
wn of France. Thirdly, *That while the King*
willing to aſſiſt him, he ſhould never lay down his
ns, for any Reaſon or Offer that ſhould be made to
by James *who now occupieth the Crown of* Scot-
d, *or his Heirs.* Fourthly, *The Earl of* Angus,
Lord Gray, *and Sir* James Liddel, *oblige them-*
es, by their Faith, Honour *and* Knighthood,
t in Caſe the Duke of Albany *ſhould die without*
irs to ſucceed him in the Throne of Scotland; *they,*

(*a*) Fœd. Angl. Tom. 12. p. 172. (*b*) Ibid.

their Vaſſals, Friends and Dependants, ſhould ne
live under the Liegeance *of any other Prince but*
King of England ; *and that they ſhould keep th*
Caſtles and Strengths from James *now King of* Sc
with all their Power. Fifthly, *That the Duke, f*
Days after the obtaining the Crown of Scotla
ſhould cancel all former Leagues with France;
with all his Power aſſiſt the King of England *tow*
the Conqueſt of that Kingdom. Sixthly, *That*
ſhould reſtore James *Earl of* Douglas *to all his* La
&c. *in* Scotland. Seventhly, *That the Duke* b
in Scotland, *and at Liberty to marry, ſhould* tak
Wife one of the King of England's *Daughters,* a
out putting the ſaid King to any Charges concer
the Marriage. Laſtly, *That the King of* Eng
was to aſſiſt the Duke to conquer Scotland,
This Treaty is ſo full of ſuch groſs unnatural
lany and Treaſon, that I need make no Comm
tary upon it.

While this King of *England* is contriving the
of his two neighbouring Kings, *viz.* of *France*
Scotland, he is ſnatched away by Death *April*
his own Crown uſurped, and his two innocent
young Sons barbarouſly murdered, by his unna
and cruel Brother *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter*
alſo, thoſe abominable Plots of the Duke of *A*
and his rebellious Aſſociates intirely fruſtrated.
he being ſummoned to anſwer for them ; and
preſent Revolution in *England* making it impo
for him to get Aſſiſtance from thence, to enable
to break out into an open Rebellion, he flies to the
ders, leaving his Caſtle of *Dumbar* well pro
with all Things neceſſary for a long Defence, i
Hands of an *Engliſh* Garriſon ; and is now fort

ſecond Time. He met with a favourable Recepon in *England*; but the Uſurper *Richard* had in Beginning ſo much to do at home, that he could e no Aſſiſtance as yet to his foreign Confederates. t the next Year, 1484, he began to quicken Zeal of the rebellious Earl of *Douglas*, by grant- him a yearly Penſion of 200 *Lib. Sterl.* during fe (*a*), and alſo appointed his former Penſion nted by King *Edward* (*b*), to be continued du- g Life, and the Arrears of it to be punctually d up. For all this the Uſurper *Richard* was ſtill alarmed by a Party at home, and a Pretender a- oad, that the Refugees, I mean the Duke of *Al- y* and the Earl of *Douglas*, were ſoon made ſen- le, that he was not like to be in Condition to make at Treaty good which they had entred into with ng *Edward:* Yet ſtill they depended upon their merous Friends in *Scotland*, hoping they would e in Arms for them, how ſoon they appeared on e Borders with a competent Force to ſupport them. ccordingly on the 22d of *July*, being the Feaſt of *Magdalene* (*c*), on which Day a Fair or publick arket was kept at *Lochmaben*, they marched thi- er with 500 choice Horſe, leaving a Body of Foot the Hill of *Burnſwark* to ſupport them. But e People, tho' moſt of them had been Vaſſals or enants to the Duke or Earl, would not join them as ey expected: But on the contrary, believing they me to plunder the Fair, and being confirmed in at Opinion by Speeches, and animated by the xample of the Lairds of *Johnſton* and *Cockey*, and every

(*a*) Fœd. Angl. Tom. 12. p. 213. (*b*) Ibid. p. 218. (*c*) Buchan. 434. Hawthorn. p. 155.

every Country Fellow being accuſtomed to the U
of Arms, a fierce Engagement enſued. The Fig
laſted from Noon till Night with various Appearan
of Succeſs. At length the *Scots* prevailed, a
the Duke of *Albany* owed his Eſcape to the Swiftn
of his Horſe; and the rebellious and unfortunate E
of *Douglas*, being weighted with Years and Arm
was made Priſoner, and carried to *Edinburgh* by *Rob*
Kirkpatrick, who for that Service obtained a Gra
of the Lands of *Kirkmichael*.

When the Earl was brought before the King, h
was ſo conſcious of his ſo often reiterated Guilt, th
he refuſed to look the King in the Face, tho' pr
bably he had never ſeen it before; for he, for his r
iterated Rebellion againſt King *James* II. was driv
out of *Scotland* for the laſt Time, *Anno* 1456, a
had ever ſince continued in *England* a reſtleſs Wor
of all the Miſchiefs to his King and Country, havi
ſworn to the King of *England* to be an Enemy
both. Indeed if he had had a thouſand Lives,
richly deſerved for theſe Crimes to have died as m
ny Deaths; yet that merciful Prince, being tak
with the goodly Perſonage and gray Hairs of t
Man, ſpar'd his Life, and inflicted no further P
niſhment upon him at that Time, than to confine h
to the Abbacy of *Lindores*, there to ſpend the reſt
his Days in a quiet and pleaſant Retirement, a
have Time and Opportunity to repent ſincerely
his bygone hainous Sins; which 'tis probable he d
(*a*): For ſome Years thereafter, when that fa
Faction, in which he had been ſo deeply concern
began again to prevail, he was earneſtly ſollicited

(*a*) Leſly, p. 316.

Couſin and ancient Confederate the Earl of *An-*
to leave the Cloiſter, and ſet himſelf at their
d. But he not only rejected all their Profers,
alſo earneſtly entreated them, while it was yet
e, to return to their Duty; uſing many Argu-
ts with them, drawn from the different Paſſages
is long Life and old-aged Experience. But they
lected all theſe good Advices; and he died in
ce in the Abbacy, after the fatal Overthrow of
King, *Anno* 1488.

t fared not much better with the other Confede-
the Duke of *Albany*. He ſtaid, ſome time after
Defeat, upon the *Engliſh* Borders, and was the
thor of many Inroads which were made by both
tions; *which*, ſays *Buchanan*, *proved very hurtful*
he Engliſh, *and not very advantageous to the* Scots.
which, and other Reaſons, King *Richard* en-
voured an Accommodation, and became regard-
of his Brother's or his own Engagements to the
ke, who had no Appearance to be ſucceſsful:
d King *James* was willing to have his rebellious
other removed to a greater Diſtance, and a leſs
tile Climate. A Congreſs was appointed at *Not-*
gham (*a*), where appeared as Plenipotentiaries for
King of *Scots*, *Colin* Earl of *Argyle*, *William*
hinſton Biſhop of *Aberdeen*, &c. And for the
g of *England*, *Richard* Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*,
n Duke of *Northfolk*, &c. who upon the 21ſt of
tember agreed to a Truce, which ſhould begin at
riſing of the Sun on the 29th of that Month, and
till the ſetting of the Sun on the 29th of *Sep-*
ber 1487; by which, during theſe three Years,

All

(*a*) Holinſhed, p. 405.

All Caſtles, Towns, &c. *ſhould remain in the Hand* *the preſent Poſſeſſors, the Town of* Dumbar *excepte* *which if the King of* Scots *had a Mind to recover* *Force, he might, without Breach of Truce, attem* *it, but not till ſix Months be elapſed; and not th* *unleſs he gave fair Warning of his Reſolution to* *King of* England *within ſix Weeks. No Out-Law* *either Kingdom was to be received or entertained* *the other; and that in every Safe-conduct this Cla* *was to be inſerted, PROVIDED always that the C* *tainer of this Safe-conduct be no Traitor.* The Co ſervators of this Peace were (*a*), *David* Earl of Cr *ford* and Lord *Lindſay*, *George* Earl of *Huntly*, L *Gordon* and *Badenach*, &c. And there were Co miſſioners appointed to meet upon the Borders certain Days and Places, for redreſſing of Offenc and publiſhing the Truce. For *Scotland*, were the E of *Huntly*, *Angus* and *Argyle*; the Lords *Annand* *Seton*, *Oliphant*, &c.

By this Treaty the Duke of *Albany*'s Meaſu were intirely broke, and he was obliged to retire *France*, attended by *John Liddel* Son and Heir Sir *James Liddel* of *Halkerſton*, where (tho' v undeſervedly) he was received, and honourably ent tained for many Years (*b*); till being mortally wou ed at a Tournament by the Splinter of a Spear, he l his Life, and ſo died in Exile. King *James* is cal by *Buchanan* a monſtrous Tyrant. If any Body w but conſider the Treatment of this Duke, and his co federate Earl then the greateſt Rebel that ever *Sc land* bred, and the other, the moſt unnatural B ther that ever was born: The firſt he could have niſh

(*a*) Abercromby, Vol. 2. p. 461. (*b*) Leſly, p. 313.

ed *France*, if he had pleased; and the last, even
n in his Power, all the Punishment he inflicted
n him, was rather an Advantage to him than a
s in his old Age. Many Men of greater Quality
n he, have, in the latter End of their Time, vo-
tarily chosen such an advantageous Retirement.
ay, if they will but impartially consider his more
n ordinary Clemency to such notorious Rebels, they
t certainly differ from *Buchanan*, and conclude
to have been a most merciful Prince:

n this Year 1484, there came Ambassadors from
rles VIII. who had succeeded to his Father
vis XI. King of *France*; *Bernard Stewart*, Lord
igny, Marishal of *France*, a noble and brave
ntleman, and of great Esteem there; and *Peter*
ilart Doctor of the Laws: Who after they had
nessed the Ratification of the former Leagues, re-
ned to *France* with a Body of auxiliary Troops,
many brave Officers. The King having renew-
this ancient League with *France*, and (as he
ught) broke the Strength and Power of the Re-
, he called a Parliament in *February* 1485, and
before them the State of the Nation both as to
ce and War. They approv'd of the Truce with
land and Peace with *France*, remitted the Punish-
t of the Rebels at home to the King (*a*), and ad-
d him to besiege the Castle of *Dumbar* by the 1st
May next; it being no Breach of the late Truce.
y immediately issued out Orders, under most se-
Penalties, That all his military Soldiers be-south
Water of *Forth*, should repair thither with their
Arms and 20 Days Provision, at the appointed
Time;

(*a*) Black Acts, fol. 69.

Time; and those be-north that River in the ſa
Condition, by the 18th of *May*. They alſo advi
the King ſeverely to puniſh all the Aiders and Ab
tors of the Duke of *Albany* in his rebellious Practi
*to deter others from committing ſuch odious Cri
againſt his Majeſty in Time coming*, as the Stat
words it. This Law was ſo terrifying to the
merous Offenders, that now, to ſave their own Li
they begin to plot againſt the King's, and ne
ceas'd from ſo doing, till they had murdered t
Sovereign.

The King, according to the Advice given to h
by the Parliament, beſieges the Caſtle of *Dumb*
which is ſurrendred to him, upon Terms, in *Oct*
Anno 1487 the King calls another Parliam
and there, to remedy the innumerable Diſorders t
by the late Rebellion had over-ſpread the whole K
tion, he promiſes (*a*), *That by his ſpecial Gra
and in Favours of his poor Lieges, to give no Par
or Remiſſion, for full ſeven Years, to any found gu
of Treaſon, Murder, Burning, Raviſhing of Wom
Robbing, Thieving, or Coining of falſe Money.* Th
were alſo a great many other good Acts made in t
Parliament: And the Lords and Commons, in T
ſtimony of their Gratitude for them, enacted (
*That becauſe our Sovereign Lord has ſo graciouſly
plied himſelf to the Council of his Three Eſtates in
Things concerning them, and ſo bountifully gran
them their Deſires*, &c. *They have frankly promi
and ſworn, That in Time to come, they ſhall not ma
tain, fortify, ſupply, defend, nor to be Advocates
nor ſtand at the Bar with Traitors, Thieves,*

(*a*) Black Acts, fol. 74. (*b*) Ibid. fol. 75.

ſhall with all their Power and Knowledge give
nſel, Help, Supply, Favour and Aſſiſtance, to-
d bringing Offenders of all ſorts to ſuffer according
heir Demerits. This loyal Parliament made ma-
other good Laws, and then diſſolved. And after

To confirm the Peace betwixt *Scotland* and *Eng-*
d, Ambaſſadors from both Kings having met, ſe-
al Marriages were agreed upon, to wit, *That*
g James (*now being a Widower*) *was to marry*
en Elizabeth *late Wife to* Edward IV. *As alſo,*
Prince of Scotland *was to marry one Daughter of*
ſaid King's ; and his Brother, King James's *ſe-*
d Son, another of them. Tho' none of thoſe Mar-
es took Effect, yet that betwixt the King and
een *Elizabeth* raiſed great Jealouſies in the Minds
he Earl of *Angus* and his other Aſſociates, who
been deeply concerned in the late Rebellions ;
apprehending, that after the Marriage ſhe would
diſcloſe to the King all their ſecret Plots and
gotiations in *England.* And this their Fear and
louſy they endeavoured to infuſe into the Minds of
thoſe who for their rebellious Practices were ob-
ious to theſe ſevere Laws made laſt Parliament.
d

The Earl of *Angus*, whom *Abercromby* calls a *no-*
ous Rebel, and his Adherents, were not yet ſatiſ-
with the Death of thoſe Men againſt whom they
complained, and being afraid of being made ac-
ntable for their late rebellious Practices, and having
into their Aſſociation the Lords *Hume* and *Hailes*,
were diſobliged at the King for annexing the Pri-
of *Coldingham* to his Chaplainry at *Stirling*, the
venues whereof had been ſtill poſſeſt by them or
their

their Friends; nothing now will ſerve them, u
the King will abdicate his Government in Favou
his Son, who ſeeing the Straits he was put to,
to *Huntly* to haſte towards him with all the Fo
he could raiſe in the North which ſtood firm to
Duty. But while he is marching with a conſider
Army towards *Edinburgh*, where the King was
ing himſelf in the Caſtle until they ſhould arrive
was perſwaded to leave *Edinburgh*, and betake
ſelf to *Stirling* Caſtle, and there wait for *Huntly*
the Northern Forces; that being a Paſs wher
his Friends might with more Eaſe aſſemble at
Edinburgh, by reaſon of the River of *Tay* and
Firth of *Forth* that is betwixt the North and it.
the Governor of *Stirling* Caſtle being corrupte
the Conſpirators, delivered to them the Pri
whom they put upon the Head of their Army,
ſhut the Gates, denying the King entrance. Wh
upon he is forced to fight with the Forces he h
which being defeat, and the King retiring, was ſe
by ſome of the Rebels, carried into a Mill, and
there barbarouſly murdered (*a*). If the King
delayed fighting, this Earl of *Huntly* might have
the Honour to have reſcued him at this Time f
the *Douglaſſes*, as his Father had done the late K
This Battle was fought on a plain Field not far f
Torwood, near a ſmall Brook called *Sauchie B*
June 11th, *Anno* 1488. Dr. *Abercromby* has
the Life and Character of this King with great Ex
neſs, and in my Opinion has fully vindicated him f
the Calumnies of *Buchanan* and others, who load
with many Things he was not guilty of.

Ge

(*a*) Hawthornden, p. 60.

rge Earl of *Huntly* had to his Wife, *Jean*, nter to King *James* I. Our Acts of Parliament er the third, *Lesly* (*a*), the fifth. *Ferrerius That she had a Daughter to him, that was mar- the Earl of* Errol, *and that he repudiated her.* that I think he is mistaken. The Earl of *Er-* rried his Sister; and he indeed, after her Death, ed *Elizabeth Hay*, Sister to the Earl of *Errol.* Lady *Jean Stewart* he had four Sons and six nters (*b*), as is asserted by all the Manuscript- ies of that Family. The eldest, *Alexander*, succeeded him. The second, *Adam*, who got nds of *Aboyne* on the River of *Dee*, and mar- he Heiress of *Sutherland* and *Strathnaver*; Posterity still continue to possess that Estate Dignity. The third, *William*, to whom he ed the Lands of *Gight* and *Shevis*, which he Resignation of *Janet Maitland*, whose Ward arriage he obtained after the Death of Sir *Pa- Maitland* her Father. The fourth, *James* of *Letterfury*, to whom he gave an Estate in nzie. His eldest Daughter *Katharine* (who r Beauty was called the *white Rose*) was by t of King and Parliament married to *Perkin* k, who past for *Richard*, Duke of *York*, Son ard IV. (*c*). She is there, and by all *Scots* glish Historians, called the King of *Scotland*'s Cousin (*d*). And after *Perkin* was executed, s as such entertained by the King of *England*, honourably allowing her a suitable Pension, she enjoyed all his Life, and after his Death,

g. 298. (*b*) Gordonston's MS. Straloch's MS. Burnet's Lesly, p. 333. Buchan. p. 447. (*d*) Speed, p. 978. Ba- 42.

till her own. She, for her second Husband, ma
Sir *Matthew Cradook* (*a*), a Man of great Pow
Glamorgan-Shire in *Wales*; of which Marriage
ſcended the preſent Earl of *Pembroke*. She di
Wales, and was interred in a Chapel at one o
Earl of *Pembroke*'s Dwelling-houſes. She was
eſteem'd of in *England* for her admirable Beaut
Modeſty. Now, in my Opinion, this is a clea
futation of that Miſtake which *Ferrerius* fell in
aſſerting, *That* Jean Stewart *had but only one D*
ter, and that ſhe was married to the Earl of
The ſecond was married to the Earl *Mari*
The third to the Earl of *Crawford*. The fou
the Earl of *Bothwel*. The fifth to Sir *William*
clair of *Weſteraw*, Brother to the Earl of *Cait*
The ſixth to Sir *Gilbert Hay* of *Kilmalemock* in
ray. He had two natural Daughters, one of
married to the Laird of *Findlater*, and the oth
Gaſper Cullen, of whom deſcended Captain C
executed at *Leith*, *Anno* 1571. He, as his F
had done before, tailzied his Eſtate to his
Male, and got the ſame ratified in Parliament
hæreditas Huntilææ domus iterum ad fœminas
veretur, ſaith *Ferrerius*. He built, and pro
with Rents, the Priory of *Kinguſſie* in *Badenach*
likewiſe St. *Peter*'s Church in *Elgin*. He fo
and finiſhed the Caſtle of *Bog* of *Gight*, now
Gordon-Caſtle, upon the River of *Spey*; and a
died at *Stirling*, *June* 8th, *Anno* 1501, was
at *Cambuskenneth*, and ſucceeded by his Son

ALE

(*a*) Gordonſton's MS.

XANDER GORDON, *third Earl of* Huntly.

LEXANDER, the third Earl of *Huntly*, was much in Favour with King *James* IV. and m made Chancellor of *Scotland*, heritable Con- of the Caſtle of *Inverneſs*, and heritable She- that Shire, as his Succeſſors are to this Day; om him alſo he got the Caſtle of *Inverlochy* in *ber*, with ſome Lands there: Which Donation d at *Edinburgh*, *March* 24, *Anno* 1505, *Regni* After the Family of *Huntly* got theſe Lands, ould, and yet can, go upon Land belonging to lves, either in Property or Superiority, from outh of the River *Spey* which falls into the Eaſt o the Firth of *Lochy* which runs into the Weſt and that, I'm told, will be about 90 Miles. is no other Subject in *Scotland* can do the

g *James* III. being killed, as before, contrary expreſs Orders given by his Son the Prince be- e Engagement, and who, when after the Battle d of his Father's Death, wept bitterly (*a*); was led by his Son *James* IV. in the Sixteenth f his Age. He had two Brothers, *James* (not *der* as ſome call him) by his Father created of *Roſs*; and *John* Earl of *Mar*. Both of died without Iſſue.

n *James* IV.'s Acceſſion to the Throne, there Parliament called, which moſtly conſiſted of

(*a*) Abercromby, p. 476.

those who had contributed to the Murder of the King; and in it were all their rebellious Acting proved of, and all those who had been in Arms in fence of their King were condemned or punished Way or other. A great many were cited to ap before this Parliament, and among them *David Lindsay* of *Byres* was cited to answer to an In ment they had drawn up against him. The Article whereof was, *That he had conspired wit Father* James III. *to destroy the Son.* A p Fetch, thus to araign a brave and loyal Subject adhering to his rightful Sovereign, when an crable Rebellion was fram'd against him. Wh was called to answer before the Parliament, he had a Speech in his own Defence which was so and so like a true-hearted and loyal *Scotsman*, a my Opinion) yet so instructive, that I thought amiss to insert it here, from that excellent In ction to *Hawthornden*'s History, which the A had from a Manuscript of *Lindsay* of *Pits Ye are all Lurdanes, my Lords; I say, ye a false Traitors to your Prince: And this I dare with my Body on any one of you, which hold yo from the King's Grace down. For ye, false Lu and Traitors, have caused the King, by your fa dition and Conspiracy, to come against his Fa plain Battle, where that noble Prince was cruel dered among your Hands; tho' ye brought the K Presence for your Behoof, to make him the Bu your Enterprise. Therefore, false Lurdanes, King doth not punish you hastily for that Mur will murder himself when ye see Time, as ye Father. Therefore, Sir,* [thus he addresses King present] *beware of them, and give them*

; for they that were falſe to your Father, can ne-
e true to your ſelf. Sir, I aſſure your Grace,
r Father were living, I would take his Part,
and in no Awe of falſe Lurdanes: And likewiſe,
had a Son that would be counſel'd to come in
e againſt you, by evil Counſel of falſe Lurdanes
hir, I would take your Part againſt them, and
againſt them in your juſt Quarrel, even with
againſt Six of them; and thir falſe Traitors
ould have you believe ill at my Hands, I ſhall
er at length to your Grace than they ſhall.

ithſtanding of this brave and free Speech,
indeed it is ſecond to none that's to be found
ſtory) the Lord *Byres* eſcaped unpuniſhed, thro'
ormality in the Proceſs.

is Parliament impowered certain Noblemen and
emen, all the Nation over, to adminiſter Ju-
and ſuppreſs all Diſorders in their own Lands,
hoſe adjoining to them, till the King's Age of
ars; and the Care of the North, from the Shire
arns to *Inverneſs*, was committed to the Earls
tly, *Errol*, and the Lord of *Inverugie*. *Henry*
of *England*, who had a ſingular Eſteem of King
III. would as yet in no manner correſpond
is Murderers; but on the contrary, ſent down
t of five tall Ships, to join with Sir *Andrew*
who commanded the *Scots* Fleet, and others
e King's Friends who had taken Arms to re-
his Murder. The *Engliſh* Fleet came to the
Firth join'd with Sir *Andrew*, but they did not
Concert; for the *Engliſh* tranſgreſſing their
s, fell foul upon the maritime Towns, pillag-
iend and Foe, and ſo block'd up the River of
that the Commerce of *Scots* Merchants with

Foreigners, and even among themſelves, was
much interrupted. This being highly diſpleaſing
the Government, and not agreeable to Sir *And*
they perſwade him to come aſhore: And a
many Arguments they made uſe of to bring hi
ver to their Intereſt, they told him, *That now*
James IV. *had as much Right to his Alledgian*
his Father had before him, and to withſtand the
ſent Government, was to perpetuate inteſtine Co
tions, and to bring a foreign Enemy into the B
of his Country, to its utter Ruin. Sir *Andrew* a
yielding to Reaſon, went with his two Ships
more he would not have, tho' they had pro
them for him) down the Firth, either to oblig
Engliſh to retire home peaceably, or to fight
Upon which there happened an Engagemen
Dumbar, betwixt Sir *Andrew* with his two Ship
the five *Engliſh*; in which he being victorious, br
the five *Engliſh* Ships up to *Leith*.

To revenge which, Sir *Stephen Bull*, a Sea O
much fam'd for his Valour and Knowledge in
Affairs, was ſent to intercept Sir *Andrew* in hi
turn from the Low-Countries, who for that E
with ſome good Veſſels in the Mouth of the
under the Cover of the *May*; and accordingly
two excellent Officers met, and engaged the 1
Auguſt 1489. The Fight laſted two Days,
which they were carried along the Coaſt of *Fif*
the Winds and Tide; at laſt they were driven
the Sands at the Mouth of *Tay*, and the *Engli*
ing Ships of much greater Burden than the
ſtuck moored among the Sands, and became a
Prey to Sir *Andrew*. He took them, and br
them Prizes to *Dundee*, delivered Sir *Stephen* a

of the Officers, Prisoners to the King, who dis-
d them Ransom-free. Upon which a Truce en-

obert Archbishop of *Glasgow*, *Patrick* Earl of
wel, Great Admiral of *Scotland*, and Warden of
West-Marches, and *Andrew* postulate Bishop of
ay, received plenipotentiary Powers from King
s at *Stirling*, *October* 8th, 1501, to treat of a
iage betwixt him and the Lady *Margaret*, el-
Daughter to *Henry* VII. of *England*; who hav-
btained from the Pope a Permission for the Mar-
(the Lady being then but 10 Years of Age,
ing *James* and she being within the fourth De-
in Blood and Affinity,) the *Scots* and *English*
potentiaries agreed upon the Marriage-Articles
ichmond, 4th of *January* 1502; and thereafter,
the Terms of a perpetual Peace and League be-
the two Nations (*a*). She came to *Scotland*,
rm to the Treaty 1503, and had a Jointure set-
upon her of 2000 *L. Sterl.* or 6000 *L. Scots*, of
y Revenue: The Lands assigned for that Effect
eing the Forest of *Etrick* and Mannor of *New-*
the County of *March* and the Lordships of *Cond-*
peth and *Dumbar*, the Lordship and Palace of
ithgow, the Lordship and Castle of *Stirling*,
Earldom of *Monteith*, the Lordship and Castle
own, and the Palace and Lordship of *Methven*.
e set down the Lands assigned to this Lady for
Jointure, to let it be seen what a vast Difference
is betwixt the Value of Lands then and now.
et out from *Richmond* the 16th of *June*, accom-
d with a great Retinue of Lords and Ladies;

(*a*) Fœd. Angl. Tom. 12. p. 793, 794. (*b*) Ibid. Tom. 13. p. 63.

and the Marriage was ſolemnized at *Edinburgh* with moſt magnificent Juſts and Tournaments (as the Cuſtom was in thoſe Days) by Knights of *France*, *England* and *Scotland*, all of them ſignalizing their Skill in martial Exerciſes: But none came near in any Performance to the *Savage Knight*, by which Name the King went. His Retinue were the robuſteſt Highlanders he could find, who fought as in a true Battle with Sword and Targe, to the Muſick of their Bag-pipes; inſomuch that they were admired by the *Engliſh*, who had never ſeen Men ſo ambitious of Wounds and ſo prodigal of Blood, in Sport.

When all theſe Jollities were over, the King, who was heartily well pleaſed with his Conſort, took Care to have her Jointure confirmed in Parliament at *Edinburgh*, *March* 1504: And as if ſhe had not been enough, he appointed (*a*) Sir *Hugh Campbel* of *Loudon*, Sheriff of *Air*, to infeft her in the Lordſhip of *Kilmarnock*; which he did, before Witneſſes, Sir *Quintine Dunlop* of *Knuthal*, *John Lockhart* of *Barr*, *David Crawford* of *Kerſe*, *Alexander Boyd* of *Kilmarnock*, and *Thomas Gylbam* an *Engliſhman*.

About the 1507 (*b*), one *Odon Odong-neil*, a great Man in *Ireland*, according to *Gordonſton* (*c*), (who calls him the Great *Oy-do-neil*) came himſelf to the King at *Edinburgh*, offering his Service to him before all other Princes. *Abercromby* ſays, he ſent over from his Town *Drumangeil*, *Æneas Macdonald*, to intreat his Friendſhip, and Aſſiſtance (being to maintain the Liberty of his Country againſt the *Engliſh* with his Sword) 4000 Men, he was obliged to ſend him by Virtue

Le

(*a*) Feed. Angl. Tom. 13. p. 92, 93. (*b*) Abercr. p. 517. T
(*c*) Cordonſton's MS. Leſly, p. 343.

gue betwixt them, under the Conduct of *John*, the
of *Alexander Mackean*, and that he would give
lers to his Subjects in *Clandom-pnail* not to moleſt
(*a*). The King very kindly entertained him,
him, that he ſhould ſend the Orders he deſired:
I don't find that he ſent him any Aſſiſtance of
n. However, it appears, that there has been a
reſpondence kept up betwixt the Kings of *Scot-*
d, and ſome of the Princes among the native *Iriſh*,
ſince King *Robert* I.'s Time; and that although
Kings of *England* term'd themſelves ſole Maſters
reland, yet that at leaſt there were ſome *Scots*
lonies in the North of *Ireland* that owned them-
es Subjects of the King of *Scotland*, and were ſo
kt upon by others. And yet, to do more Honour
that *Iriſh* Prince, the King appointed the Lord
don to wait upon him till he was out of *Scotland*.
The *Hollanders* at this Time (*b*) being provoked by
Protection the King gave to the Duke of *Gueldres*,
out of their Covetouſneſs, took and plundred ſome
ts Ships, and threw the Merchants and Mariners
er-board. But to their Coſt. For the King hav-
built a huge big Ship, gave the Command of her
Andrew Barton, an excellent Sea-Officer; order-
him to Sea, to revenge the Injuries received from
Dutch. He immediately went to Sea; and as a
oof of his Succeſs, he ſent a great many Cheſts
d with the Heads of *Dutch* Pirates, to the King,
d return'd himſelf with many Prizes and much Ho-
ur. In this King's Reign we were at leaſt an e-
al Match either to the *Engliſh* or *Dutch* at Sea;
d if we had kept the laſt from fiſhing in our Seas,
and

(*a*) Collect. Liter. in Bibl. Jurid. Edinb. (*b*) Leſly, p. 392.

and enhanced that ſo beneficial a Trade to our ſelve we might have been ſtill in much better Conditio than we now are.

King *James*, as I have ſaid, being married *Margaret*, eldeſt Daughter to King *Henry* VII. the was Peace betwixt the two Nations all his Time, a a Part of *Henry* VIII.'s; till about the Yea 151 (*a*), that the *Scots* received ſeveral Damages bo by Sea and Land from the *Engliſh*: And tho' the ſought ſeveral Times Redreſs of the ſame, yet the could obtain none. The King of *England* was at th Time invading *France*, 'twixt which and *Scotland* the was an ancient Alliance. The King of *France* ſent ov an Ambaſſador, not only to renew the old League wi *Scotland*, but alſo to perſwade K. *James* to ſend ov a Fleet and Land-Forces to his Aid, and to bre with King *Henry*, and invade *England* by Land. H not only renews the old League with *France*, which the *Scots* had many new Privileges granted the but he makes Preparation for the War with *Englan* and his Allies were not wanting to aſſiſt him. T King of *Denmark* ſent him ſeveral Ships loaded wi Gun-powder, Cannons and Arms of all ſorts. Mo ſieur *la Motte* landed in the Weſt with four Shi loaded with Wine and Flower from *France*. *Oy neil* came alſo hither at this Time from *Ireland* to o fer his Aſſiſtance, whom the King, after honourab Entertainment, ſent home.

King *James* had a Fleet of Ships (*b*) at this Ti in the River of *Forth*, and among many others which it was compoſed, the *Michael*, *Margaret* a *James*, were univerſally admired for their Bulk a Streng

(*a*) Leſly, p. 360. Buchan. p. 445. (*b*) Abercromby, p. 5

ngth. He gave the Command of the whole to *James Gordon* of *Letterfury*, Brother to the Earl *Huntly*, of whose Valour and Fidelity he was suf-ently assured, with Letters of Mark, and Orders ransport the Earl of *Arran* and 3 or 4000 Men er his Conduct, to *France*; whom to encourage more, the King in Person goes aboard the *Mi-el*, and accompanies them to the Island of *May* (*a*). The same Day the Fleet sailed down the Firth, Lyon King at Arms was dispatched with a Let-from King *James* to King *Henry* (*b*), contain-all the Reasons of the War; and it was deliver-to him when, together with the Emperor *Maxi-lian*, he was besieging *Terouenne* in *Flanders*: d this Letter he took as a sufficient Declaration the War. And King *James* in the mean Time kes all suitable Preparations to invade *England*. t before he march'd, the most of our *Scots* Histo-ns tell us, that he was advertised, while at *Linlith-w*, not to proceed in his Journey; or if he did, to follow too much the Advice of Women. here was also another Apparition at *Edinburgh*, ile his Army lay in the Burrow-Moor. Our Au-rs give a full Account of them, to whom I refer Reader (*c*). But the King's boundless Courage ntemned all those Things, and so he sets forward, d pass'd the *Tweed* the 22d of *August*, and encamp-that Night near the River *Twisel*; and upon the th he made an Act at *Twisel-haugh* in *Northumber-nd*, with the Advice of all his Lords then present, claring, *That the Heirs of all those who should die in*

(*a*) Lesly, p. 359. (*b*) Holinshed, p. 417. (*c*) Abercromby, 530.

in the Army, or be killed by the Enemy during the Abode in England, *ſhould have their Wards, Reliefs and Marriages of the King*; who upon that Account diſpenſed with their Age. This done,

He laid Siege to the Caſtle of *Norham*, which was ſurrendered to him in a few Days; and after that demoliſhed the Caſtles of *Wark*, *Ford* and *Etil*, &c. and enriched his Soldiers with much Booty, and many Priſoners; among whom were the Lady *Ford* and her beautiful Daughter, whoſe Charms ſo ſoften'd him with Love, that he was leſs intent upon the War, (as had been predicted by the old Man.) However theſe he ſoon threw off; for when there was Occaſion to fight, he expreſt too much Forwardneſs even contrary to the Advice of the beſt of his Captains, declaring, that with the Forces he had, which were then very few (*a*), he would fight the Enemy if they were 100000. According to the *Engliſh* Authors (*b*), they were about 26000, or 30000; but the *Scots* Army were not half that Number. Upon which many of the Nobility diſſwaded the King from fighting, and among the reſt, the Earl of *Huntly* made Uſe of many Reaſons, why the King ſhould not fight at that Time, but retire home, ſince his Army was ſo much weakned, and that he could do it with Honour and Safety: But concluded, that he frankly ſubmitted to the King's Opinion, and that he was to ſhare in the Danger as well as the Glory of the contrary Opinion. *Holinſhed* ſays, *That this Earl of* Huntly *was held in the moſt Reputation of all the* Scots *Nobility for his Valiancy, join'd with Wiſdom and Policy.* *Archibald* Earl of *Angus* (*c*) reaſon'd alſo againſt

(*a*) Leſly, p. 346. (*b*) Eachard, p. 630. (*c*) Abercromby, p. 532. Vol. 2.

inſt fighting; but when he could not prevail with
King not to fight, he ſhamefully deſerted him,
tending *Infirmity* and *old Age*, (as *Godſcroft* ſays;)
' in the mean Time he makes him to be no older
n 61 or 62 Years. If he had been either old or in-
m, he ſhould have ſtaid at home, and not come to
King's Hoſt, and give ſo bad Example. But he,
me, and others, who had cauſed a Mutiny in the
King's Army at the Bridge of *Lauder*, and by a
g Series of the blackeſt Treaſons, at length effect-
the Ruin and Murder of that excellent Monarch.
could not be expected, I ſay, that thoſe who had
treated the Father, could wiſh Proſperity to the
n, leſt at ſome Time or other he might bring them
account for their former Miſdeeds.

But the King believing every Man in his Army to
of equal Strength, Courage and Gallantry, to him-
f, gave a deaf Ear to all the Reaſons laid before
m, for declining fighting at that Time. He was a
ince of ſuch reſolute Courage, and Firmneſs of Bo-
and Mind, that he could not bear to hear of re-
ing, tho' their Numbers were much ſuperior to his;
d ſo immediately ordered the Diſpoſition of the
attle (*a*). The Right Wing was commanded by
e Earl of *Huntly* and his two Brothers, *Adam* Earl
Sutherland and *William Gordon* of *Gight*. The
ords *Hume* and *Hailes*, with their Vaſſals, were ap-
inted to ſuccour him. The Earls of *Crawford* and
Montroſe commanded the Left, and the King the
ain Battle. The Corps of Reſerve was command-
d by the Earls of *Argyle* and *Lennox*. The Earl of
urrey was General of the *Engliſh* Army, in which,
with

(*a*) Gordonſton's MS. Leſly, p. 348.

with the Admiral his Son was lately arrived ab
5000 veterane Troops from *France*.

Huntly gave the firſt Charge with ſuch Force
Vigour to the Left Wing of the Enemy, that i
ſhort Time he put them to Flight, forcing Sir E
mond Howard (*a*), the youngeſt Son of the Earl
Surrey, tho' he performed Wonders, to flee w
the Remainder of thoſe 3000 Men who engag
under his Conduct; and if they had not eſcaped
the next Battalion commanded by the Lord *Dac*
and Baſtard *Heron*, muſt have all periſhed, or be
Priſoners of War. But the Earl of *Huntly* return
from the Purſuit, found the reſt of the Army qu
diſordered, and almoſt routed; and therefore ord
the Lord *Hume* to make all poſſible Haſte to ſucc
the middle Battle where the King was: But he
turned for Anſwer, and a villanous one indeed
was, *That they do well this Day that do for themſelv*
The King ſaw the Body of the *Engliſh* give Way th
was defeated by the Earl of *Huntly*; but unluckil
he alighted from his Horſe, commanding his Gua
of Noblemen and Gentlemen to do the like, and fo
low. He had at firſt abundance of Succeſs; but
length (*b*), Lord *Thomas Howard* and Sir *Edwa*
Stanley, who had defeated thoſe oppos'd to the
coming in with the Lord *Dacre*'s Horſe, and ſu
rounding the King's Battalion on all Sides, the *Sco*
were ſo put to it, that for their laſt Defence they ca
themſelves into a Ring, and being reſolved to d
nobly with their Sovereign, who ſcorn'd to ask Qua
ters, were to a Man with him cut off. The Fig
continued till Night parted them, neither Par
know

(*a*) Holinſhed, p. 421. (*b*) Hawthornden, p. 76.

wing where the Victory reſted. But the brave
ng *James* neither being found among the dead nor
living, the Loſs by much was greateſt on the
ts Side. What came of the King could never cer-
nly be known. If his Body had been found a-
ng the dead, it would have been eaſily known by
Iron Girdle he always wore about him. Some
he eſcaped out of the Battle upon a ſwift Horſe
ught to him, came to the Caſtle of *Hume*, and
s there murdered. I ſhall be loath to think any
ntleman could be guilty of ſuch a Villany: But I
n't know what that Man is not capable to do, who
ſtand by in Time of Battle, ſee his Prince in ſuch
azard, and return ſuch an Anſwer as he did to the
rl of *Huntly*. This is certain, that the Earl of *An-*
and he were the principal Heads of the Rebels in
Father's Time, and that they had a great Hand
he Murder of that King. 'Tis alſo hard to think,
t they wiſhed well to this, when the one went a-
y before the Battle, and the other refuſed to fight
it. And if the King fled to the Caſtle of *Hume*,
was then confidently reported) he might readily
pect, that ſome Time or other the King might call
to account for the Murder of his Father, and be-
ing of himſelf; and to prevent that, reſolved to
ke ſure of him. But this being doubtful, I ſhall
willing to judge on the charitable Side. However
thing ſeems to be pretty ſure, and that is, That
e had ſuccour'd the King as he was ordered, 'tis
re than probable the *Scots* had been victorious, and
ir King had been ſafe: for he's blam'd both by *Scots*
Engliſh Hiſtorians for the Loſs of this Battle (*a*).
'Tis

(*a*) Holinſhed, p. 301. Hawthornden, p. 77.

'Tis recorded by ſeveral Hiſtorians, that diver Omens happened before the Battle, that might h had ſome Impreſſions on the Courage of one leſ ſolute than this brave Prince was. As he wa Council with his Lords, asking their Opinion a the Order of the Battle, a Hare ſtarted; and purſued with a thouſand Engines of Death, yet eſcaped ſafe and unhurt. As alſo, the Night be the Battle, Mice or Rats had gnawn the Buckle Leather of the King's Helmet, that ſhould have ned it upon his Head; and that the Vail or Cloa his Tent appear'd as if it had been tinctur'd w Blood inſtead of Dew. But neither theſe, nor bad Preſages that are reported to have happened fore his March from *Scotland*, had any Impre on the noble Mind of that valiant Prince. T Battle was very obſtinately fought, and it yet rem a Queſtion on which Side the Victory reſted. Th were of the *Scots* killed upwards of 15000 (*a*): M of them indeed were of the beſt Quality of the tion. There were more killed of the *Engliſh*, they were of much leſs Conſideration. *Abercro* (*b*) has given us the Names of about 40 Noblem or the eldeſt Sons of ſuch; and more of Knights Barons. The Earl of *Huntly*, and his Brother *A* Earl of *Sutherland*, came ſafe off; but his other B ther, Sir *William Gordon* of *Gight*, a very br Gentleman, was there killed (*c*). This Battle fought on the 9th of *September* 1513, *Regni Vitæ* 41.

Both *Scots* and *Engliſh* Hiſtorians give K *James* IV. the Character of one of the bra Prin

(*a*) Buchan. p. 368. (*b*) p. 540. (*c*) Leſly, p. 349.

es of his Time. He was a great Encourager earning and learned Men. It was by his Bene- e that Biſhop *Elphinſton*, that excellent Prelate, nabled to erect the Univerſity in *Old Aberdeen*. *Buchanan* (*a*), who writes often falſly to the vantage of many of our Kings, is forced to give great Character: He ſays, *Rex autem Jaco- t vivus omnibus fuit chariſſimus, ita ejus amiſſi m remanſit apud ſuperſtites deſiderium, tam ju- in omnium animis hæſit recordatio, quantum s fuiſſe Regis, aut meminimus, aut legimus*, &c. was his Fate, is yet uncertain, whether he was in the Battle, or on a ſwift Horſe eſcap'd to aſtle of *Hume*. The laſt cited Author ſeems to that he was there murdered. He ſays, *That en heard from* Laurence Tailfer, *an honeſt and d Man, and who was one of the King's Pages then, n Eye-Witneſs to the Battle; that when it was ing, he ſaw the King mounted on a Horſe croſs* weed. Theſe, with many other Circumſtan- nade the Generality of the People then believe, e was murdered in that Caſtle, if not by the *Hume* himſelf, at leaſt by ſome of his Servants, event their Maſter's being brought to account nly for his Rebellion in King *James* III.'s but alſo for his diſhonourable (if not treache- Behaviour in Time of this Battle.

Engliſh believed they found his Body among ad. There were ſeveral Gentlemen who had that Day the ſame Armour and Dreſs with ng, ſo to perſonate him in Time of Battle, that ght not be diſtinguiſhed in the Heat of Action

by the Enemy, nor, in case of any fatal Acci
be missed by his own Soldiers: And among t
Gentlemen, there was one *Alexander* Lord El
ston, a brave Man, had dressed himself as like to
King as it was possible; for he was also very like
King both in Stature and Countenance, so that it
hard to distinguish the one from the other, w
alive, and much more when dead. He was of a co
ly Countenance, which even when dead, seem
breathe Majesty; and it being found furrou
with Heaps of the dead, the *English* took it fo
Body of the King. But to me it seems they
mistaken, for it had not that Iron Belt about it w
the King still wore. But whether it was the
Elphinston's, according to *Buchanan*, or the La
Bonhard's, as saith *Lesly*, is uncertain. The
Dacres, who found it, believing it to be the Ki
treated it as such; he embalm'd it, wrapt it in l
and carried it to the Abbay of *Sheen* in *Surrey*,
there it was honourably buried. But before
could be done, King *Henry* was obliged to wr
the Pope for a Licence, because he died excom
cated by that Pontiff: Upon which *Leo* X. (*a*) i
first Year of his Pontificate, wrote a Letter to
Henry; and because there is some Things singu
it, I thought it not amiss to insert it in the *Appe*
N. 15.

Dr. *Abercromby* writes (*b*), from a Manus
History of *Scotland* done by the Earl of *Nith*
and preserved in the *Scots* College of *Doway*,
during the Usurpation of *Cromwel*, a Skeleton
ed with an Iron Chain, and involved in a

(*a*) Fœd. Angl. Tom. 13. p. 385. (*b*) p. 536. Vol. 2.

was found among the Ruins of the old Caſtle oxburgh, and that the Iron Chain, which King s IV. did at no Time lay by, made People ge- y believe, that it was the Body of that Prince they had diſcovered; but that the Nation be- hen in Subjection to the *Engliſh* Rebels, there o Way then to make a further Enquiry into the er: So the Skeleton was interred, without fur- Ceremony, in the common Burial-place. From ccounts tranſmitted to us, both by our *Scots* *ngliſh* Hiſtorians, the Fate of this brave Prince, er he was killed in the Battle, or murdered fter, is not, in my Opinion, poſitively to be nined: So I ſhall leave it to every one to ſatisfy lves about it. He being dead, is ſucceeded by n

nes V. a Child ſcarce 18 Months old (*a*). The called a Parliament, by which the Govern- of the Nation is committed to her; but ſhe was every thing relative thereto by the Advice of rchbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, the Earl of *Huntly* then ellor, and the Earls of *Angus* and *Arran*. The and be-ſouth *Forth* was given to the Lord and be-north that River to the Earl of *Huntly* He had before that a Commiſſion of Lieute- from the late King, be-north the River of sk, dated at *Stirling*, *March* 25. *A. D.* 1504; o. and this Office of Lieutenancy in the North n renewed to every Earl of *Huntly* without In- ion, from that Time to the Revolution 1688; ars by Commiſſions yet extant.

eſly, p. 351. (*b*) Buchan. p. 370. Hawthorn. p. 80.

The Queen, ſome little Time after the Nat
was in ſome meaſure ſettled, in *April* was brough
Bed of a poſthumous Son, in the Caſtle of *Stirli*
who was baptized by the Biſhop of *Cathneſs*,
named *Alexander*. How ſoon ſhe recovered
Health, ſhe began to think of a ſecond Husba
Whether moved thereto by the Backwardneſs
found in ſome of the Nobility's not paying that re
and chearful Obedience to her Commands that
expected, or by other womaniſh Reaſons beſt kn
to herſelf, I ſhall not determine; but whatever t
were, ſhe found very ſoon Charms enough in
Earl of *Angus* to determine her to make him Par
of her Bed, and inſtantly married him, without
viſing with her Brother or any Body elſe. How
her Marriage came to be diſcovered, the Nobi
thought it proper no longer to truſt her either w
the Government of the Nation, or the Protectio
her two Infant Children, eſpecially ſince ſhe had m
ried into that Family which had given ſo much Tro
to ſeverals of the former Kings: And being m
ſpirited up to it by the Lord *Hume*, they reſolved
mediately to call home from *France*, *John* Duk
Albany, Son to *Alexander* Duke of *Albany*, Bro
to King *James* III. (*a*) who, after ſeveral Meſſ
from the Publick, and his private Friends, notw
ſtanding the great Oppoſition made by the K
of *England*, who eſteem'd him too much a *Fre*
man to be Governor of *Scotland*; being honour
diſmiſſed, and furniſhed with a ſufficient Flee
Ships, arrived ſafely at *Dumbarton*, *July* 1
Upon which a Parliament is called, and he is the
reſt

(*a*) Buchan. *p.* 373.

ored to all his Father's Inheritance, Titles and nours; being declared Duke of *Albany*, Earl of *rch*, and Governor of the Kingdom till the King's Maturity. He found the Country in great Diſ-er. He made many good Laws, and reduced the ntry into as good Order as was poſſible at that e. Yet his Government became diſagreeable to the *Douglaſſes* and *Humes* (*a*): They had ſo much accuſtomed to rule, that they did know to obey even their Kings, much leſs other Perſon; and ſo they join in a Confederacy nſt the Governor. They alſo drew into their y the Earl of *Arran*, and his Siſter's Son the Earl *ennox*; but theſe two were ſoon reconciled, by Mediation of the Counteſs of *Arran*, a Lady then rable for her Age. She was Siſter to King *es* III. Mother to the Earl of *Arran*, Grand-her to the Earl of *Lennox*, and Aunt to the Go-or; and ſo a very fit Mediatrix among ſuch Re-ns. She put *Andrew Forman*, Archbiſhop of St. *ews*, upon the Affair, who ſoon made it up. ut this Time died *Alexander* Duke of *Rothſay*, King's only Brother, at *Stirling*, and was buried e Abbay of *Cambuskenneth*.

he Earl of *Angus*, the Lord *Hume*, and ſeveral eir Friends, fled into *England*. The Peace be-t the two Nations being very near expired, there Commiſſioners ſent from *Scotland* to renew the ; and a ſhort Peace was made up, in which the of *England* comprehended the Earl of *Angus*, Lord *Hume*, and others their Accomplices. The *Hume* return'd, and was receiv'd into the Go-

(*a*) Hawthornden, p. 84.

vernor's Favour. But he (the Governor) be
push'd on by *John Hepburn* Prior of St. *Andre*
who was his intimate Counsellor, was made by
believe, that it was impossible to retain *Hume* in
Duty, as being one whom neither Rewards could
en, nor Honours oblige, and make constant. He
fired him to remember how often he had been pard
ed, and yet as often relapsed; and that if he sho
incline at any Time to go abroad, and *Hume* al
the King would neither be in Safety, nor the Na
in Peace; and that to bring him to a legal T
would be the most acceptable Action he could d
the Generality of the Nation, and the greatest S
rity to the King. The Governor at last yielde
the Importunities of the Prior, and for that E
called a Convention of the Nobility to meet
Edinburgh, and deals with the Lord *Hu*
Friends, that he might not be absent. Severals
them were against his coming thither, or at least
vised him to leave Mr. *William* his Brother, a
of equal Courage and Spirit, behind him.

The Lord *Hume*, neglecting these Advices
came to the Convention, accompanied by his B
ther and Sir *Andrew Car* of *Ferniehast*. They wer
first with much Ceremony welcom'd by the Go
nor; but in a few Days were all three clapt up in
Prison, brought to their Trial, and accus'd by *Ja*
Earl of *Murray*, the natural Son of the late King
being guilty of the Murder of his Father, who
many Witnesses was proved alive, and seen to
come from the Battle of *Flowdon*. But to prove
Murder, there were not sufficiency of pregnant
den

(a) Hawthorn. p. 85.

es, and therefore he was indicted of ſeveral o- Points of Treaſon; and many of his private ts are laid againſt him, eſpecially his not behav- himſelf honeſtly or honourably at the Battle of *don.* Of all which neither he nor his Brother g able to clear themſelves to the Satisfaction of Judges, they were brought in *Guilty*, and had ence paſt againſt them, to have their Heads cut and the ſame was put in Execution next Day, their Heads fixed on the moſt conſpicuous Parts e Town of *Edinburgh*. *David Car* of *Ferniehaſt* either declared *not Guilty* by the Jury, or pardon- y the Governor; which made many believe, he was made uſe of as an Inſtrument to bring in. This Treatment of the *Humes*, they being ncient and potent a Family, ſtruck Terror and A- iſhment into many other Noblemen who could not *waſh their Hands in Innocency*, and eſtranged r Affections much from the Governor. There juſt then arrived Ambaſſadors from *France*, to ew the ancient League betwixt the two Nations; there being Ambaſſadors to be ſent from *Scotland France* for that End, he ſo ordered the Matter, he himſelf was nominated to go on that Embaſſy, miſing to return in ſix Months; thinking that e Time's Abſence would in ſome meaſure ſettle Minds of thoſe that were afraid of themſelves. on which the young King is conveyed from *Stir-* to the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, and the Cuſtody of Perſon is intruſted to the Earl *Mariſchal*, the Lords *thven* and *Borthwick*; two of them being always reſide with him, and aſſiſt the Lord *Erskine* his ſtant Governor. The Government of the Nation put into the Hands of the Archbiſhops of St. *An-*

drews and *Glaſgow* (*a*), and the Earls of *Ang* *Huntly*, *Arran* and *Argyle*; to whom was joined *Anthony Darcey*, *Le Sieur de la Beaute*, a *Fre* Gentleman, then Captain of *Dumbar*, Warden of East Marches, and the Governor's only Truſt He was in the Governor's Abſence killed in an E gagement upon the Borders, by the *Humes* and C *burns*, in Revenge of the Lord *Hume*'s Death.

The Governor ſtaid about five Years in *France* fore he returned, during which Time the Nation in great Diſorder, occaſioned by the inteſtine Qu rels and Feuds among the Nobility, eſpecially th betwixt the Earls of *Angus* and *Arran*; which oc ſioned much Spoil and Slaughter in the South Co try. When the Governor returned, he brought long with him 3000 *French* Foot, and ſome Ho He landed in *November* 1521, being honourably tended by the Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, the Ear *Huntly*, and ſeveral others of the principal Nobi He came to *Edinburgh*, ſummoned a Parliamen meet there, and by their Advice re-eſtabliſhed Peace and Quiet of the Nation, as far as the Iniq of thoſe Times would allow. At this Time the r of the richeſt of the Church Preferments were en ced by a few, the Relations or Favourites of chief Nobility; and every one of thoſe endeavou to have his own Friend preferred as often as Va cies happened, and every Diſappointment occaſio a new Feud: And the Country was then in ſuch order, that if any of their Friends came to be di pointed of a Benefice that had been uſually poſſe ſuch, or that they had any colourable Claim to, t

(*a*) Leſly, p. 385. Buchan. p. 478.

out more, immediately conveen'd their Friends Clients, and endeavoured to eſtabliſh them by ce of Arms; which ſeldom or never fail'd to end uch Blood-ſhed and Rapine. At this Time alſo Biſhops, who were for the moſt part the near ations of the Nobility, would not reſt ſatisfied h the Revenues of their reſpective Biſhopricks, alſo, as they were of Intereſt, procured two, e, or more of the richeſt Abbacies *in Commendam.* e Governor being duly appriſed, that it was theſe ſes that had occaſioned moſt of the Diſorders that happen'd in his Abſence; to remedy the ſame, reconcile the Diſcords that it had ſtirr'd up a- g the Nobility, he reſolved to make a more e- Diſtribution of the Church Benefices; and to ef- uate the ſame, perſwaded ſome of the Biſhops were poſſeſt of the richeſt Abbacies, to reſign e of them; which he immediately diſpoſed of, alſo filled up ſuch Biſhopricks as were then va- t; and among the reſt, that of *Aberdeen*, about ch there had been a long Competition.

Biſhop *Elphinſton*, that excellent Prelate, in the Year of his Epiſcopate, and 83 of his Age, died *Edinburgh*, *Anno* 1514. *Spottiſwood* and *Leſly* (*a*), one a Proteſtant, and the other a Popiſh Biſhop, h of them join in giving him the Character of an ellent Man, and learned in his Time, and that he s a great Encourager of Learning, of which the U- erſity of *Old Aberdeen*, erected and endowed by n, is to this Day a ſtanding Witneſs. After his ath there aroſe a great Competition for the Biſhop- k: The Candidates were (*b*), *Alexander Gordon* Chantor

(*a*) Leſly, p. 357. Spottiſ. p. 106. (*b*) Ibid.

Chantor of *Murray*, who by the Earl of *Huntly*'s I tereſt was elected by the Chanons: One *James Ogil* was preſented by the Duke of *Albany*, and *Robe Forman*, Dean of *Glaſgow*, took a Proviſion there from Pope *Leo* X. At the Deſire of the Governo *Ogilvy* reſign'd his Pretenſions; and in Recompen got the Abbacy of *Dryburgh*. *Forman* did t ſame, at the Deſire of his Brother the Archbiſhop St. *Andrews*, getting the Promiſe of the firſt vaca Benefice. So *Alexander Gordon* at laſt got the peac able Poſſeſſion of his Biſhoprick. *Spottiſwood* ca him a Couſin of the Earl of *Huntly*. I have a M nuſcript before me that calls him a Son of the La of *Haddo*'s, Predeceſſor to this Earl of *Aberdeen* (a Both of them may be in the right. He poſſeſt only three Years, died of a hectick Fever, and w buried in the Cathedral Church, near to the high A tar. He was a Man of a clear Wit, good Learnin and of a grave and pious Diſpoſition; but could little the Time he was there, being all the wh valetudinary. He was ſucceeded by *Gavin Dunb* an excellent and worthy Prelate, who was Arc deacon of St. *Andrews* and Clerk Regiſter, and N phew to the Earl of *Sutherland*. He was Execut to Biſhop *Elphinſton*, and finiſhed what he had b gun, *viz.* that ſtately Bridge over the River *Dee*, of ſeven Arches of fine cut Stone; an Hoſ tal for eight poor Men, with a publick Oratory, publick Refectory, and particular Cells for each them. He alſo endowed it with a Revenue ſufficie for their Maintenance; adding many other Wo of Piety, of his own.

Decem

(a) Gordonſton's MS.

December 5th, *Anno* 1517, *John* Lord *Gordon*, ſt Son of *Alexander* Earl of *Huntly*, returning n *France* (whither he had gone ſome time before n the Duke of *Albany*) was ſingularly well re- ed and entertained by all Men; and going North is own Country, was taken ill of a violent Sick- at the Abbay of *Kinloſs* in *Murray*, died there, was by his Father buried in that Abbay, before high Altar, on the left Hand, with a good- Tomb erected over him. He was free from all bition, and other Vices which blemiſh the Vir- of a Nobleman, ſays *Leſly* (*a*); was endued n Manhood, Wiſdom and Liberality, and with ther Virtues which were fitting for a Man of his h and Quality. His Death gave great Grief to ho were acquainted with him, but moſt of all to Father, who lov'd him dearly. He was married to rgaret, Daughter to *James* IV. born to him by *Anna mmond*, Daughter to the Lord *Drummond*, Pre- eſſor to the noble and ancient Family of *Perth*; and er he had two Sons, *George*, who ſucceeded to his ndfather; and *Alexander*, by Queen *Mary* made op of *Galloway*. Of both of them afterwards.

The Governor having, by Advice of Parliament, the Nation in ſome Order, reſolves to invade gland in Favours of the *French*, then much mo- ed by them; and for that purpoſe, gathers to- her a good Army, with which and the *French* had brought along with him, being accompanied a great many of the Nobility, he advanced to the rders of *Solway*. *Huntly*, with 3000 Men under Command, following at a Diſtance, halted three Miles

(*a*) p. 368. Holinſhed, p. 305. Gordonſton's MS.

Miles from the *Engliſh* Borders. Whereupon t
Governor comes back, and induces him to advan
towards the reſt of the Army; where it being de
berated, whether the Army ſhould enter *Engla*
as the Governor enjoined them, for Love of the *Fren*
or ſhould only defend their own Borders, as the N
bility inclined to? *Huntly*, by a moſt prudent a
eloquent Diſcourſe, ſhewing how dangerous it w
for the preſent Condition of the Affairs of the Kin
dom to hazard a Battle, did bring the Governor
be of the ſame Opinion: Which when the Que
underſtood, ſhe ſent to him, requeſting he would
pleaſed with a Truce for ſome Months, and th
he would commune with the Warden of the *Engl*
Marches, whom ſhe would move to come to
Tent. Which he conſented to; and the Warden
the *Engliſh* Marches, the Lord *Dacres* (*a*), ca
to his Tent, (and, as ſome have recorded, the Que
alſo,) where a Ceſſation was agreed to for ſo
Days: In which Time the Queen and the Gove
nor were to ſend Ambaſſadors to King *Henry*,
treat of a Peace; which ſhortly thereafter they d
But the Ambaſſadors returned without doing a
Good; King *Henry* demanding extraordinary a
harmful Conditions of *Scotland*.

This *Alexander* Earl of *Huntly*, had by his W
Jean Stewart, Daughter to the Earl of *Athol* 4 So
George, who died young, *John*, Lord *Gordon*, w
died 1517, as above, *Alexander*, to whom he ga
the Lands of *Strathdoun*, which he had purcha
from the *Stewarts*, and afterwards gave him t
Lands of *Clunie* in *Mar* in Exchange of them. H

Four

(*a*) Hawthorn. p. 90.

rth Son was *William*; he was firſt Chanon of *uthnot*, then Chancellor of the Church of *Elgin*, laſt of all, Biſhop of *Aberdeen*. He had alſo Daughters, Firſt married to the Earl of *Argyle*, nd, to the Lord *Gray*, third, to the Baron of *ermeth*, fourth, to the Laird of *Weem*. As this l *Alexander* was a Man of great Courage, Con- t and Prudence, ſo he was a very good Man; and g by every Body ſo eſteemed, obtained the E- et of the *good Earl* (*a*). He died at *Perth*, *uary* 16. 1523, and was buried there in the Con- t of the *Dominican Friars*. He was Lieutenant r all *Scotland*, except *Argyle*'s Bounds, by Patent d at *Edinburgh* the 26. of *February* 1517.

This Earl *Alexander*'s Brother (*b*), Sir *Adam Gor-* Earl of *Sutherland*, by his Wife the Lady *Eliza-*, Heireſs of that Family, had 4 Sons and 4 Daugh- *Alexander Gordon* Maſter of *Sutherland*, who died re his Father. *John Gordon*, the ſecond Son, lt in *Tillichoudie*, and had only one Daughter ried to *George Gordon*, ſecond of that Name, of *larachie*. Third Son, Mr. *Adam Gordon* dwelt in *rack* in *Aboyne*, and was ſlain at the Battle of *ky*, who left no Succeſſion. Fourth Son *Gilbert don* of *Gartie*, married *Iſabel Sinclair*, Daugh- to the Laird of *Dunbeath*, by whom he had *n Gordon*, *Patrick Gordon* of *Gartie*, and ſeveral ughters. Earl *Adam*'s Daughters were *Beatrix don* Lady *Gormack*, *Helenor Gordon* Lady *Tilli- udie*, (who after the Death of her Brother *John*, the Lands of *Tillichoudy* for her Portion, and was

(*a*) Leſly, p. 306. Holinſhed, p. 305. Burnet's MS. (*b*) Gordon- 's MS.

was married to *George Gordon* the Laird of *Craig* *Achindore* his Brother's Son) the Lady *Leys* and *kenbog*, and *Elizabeth* Lady *Lethenty*. He had a a Baſtard Daughter married to *John Robſon*, C tain of the Clan *Gun* in *Caithneſs* and *Strathnaver* whom he had *Alexander*, beheaded at *Inverneſs*, the Earl of *Murray* Regent.

In this Time lived, and a little after died, *A* 1528, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of *El* beſide his Father *Alexander* firſt Earl of *Huntly*, *Adam Gordon*, Dean of *Caithneſs*, and Rector of *Pet* He was a Man of very good Learning, and gover the Church in the Dioceſs of *Caithneſs* 24 Years, ſo long it was vacant, becauſe *John Sinclair*, Son the Earl of *Orkney*, to whom *Proſperus*, Biſhop that See, had demitted his Place, was never con med nor admitted; and Mr. *Adam* being Dean, appointed Vicar General for that Time, until the A miſſion of Biſhop *Andrew Steuart* Commendator *Kelſo*. Mr. *Adam* had 3 Sons and one Daughter, *William Gordon* Chancellor of *Dunkeld*, Rector *Petty* and Treaſurer of *Caithneſs*. Mr. *George G don* of *Beldornie*, and *John Gordon* of *Drummoy*, *Elizabeth* his Daughter was Lady *Findlater*.

GEORGE *fourth Earl of* Huntly.

UNTO *Alexander* Earl of *Huntly* ſucceeded Grandſon *George*, Son to *John* Lord *Gord* who died before his Father, and now is the four Earl of *Huntly*, in the Minority of King *James* bei

(*a*) Gordonſton's MS. (*b*) Ferrerius, MS.

ng but 10 Years old, and the King but 12. He s a Child of ſo lovely a Countenance and Carriage, quick and witty in his Jeſts and Diſcourſes, that Earl of *Angus*, who was married to the Queen other, unto whom *Huntly*'s Education was intru-d, could hardly ever want him from his Preſence Converſation, until *Angus* being fled into *En-nd*, and having previouſly uſed all the Allure-nts in his Power to perſwade the Child to go along h him, he could not prevail with him to ſtain ſo ch, even as in Appearance, that Loyalty his Prede-ſors had tranſmitted to him with their Inheritance, accompanying one baniſhed from the Kingdom his many and great Miſdemeanours againſt his nce.

Wherefore *Angus* (*a*) being fled into *England* for ſuge, *Huntly* comes and caſts himſelf before the g, ſhewing him how he had dedicated himſelf and e had to his Majeſty and Country's Service. The g moſt affectionately embracing him, gives Order hould be educated in all thoſe Exerciſes of Lear-g and Virtue, that were ſuitable to his Rank and h (being his own Siſter's Son) and proper to g to Perfection thoſe Seeds of Generoſity and y to his King and Country, whereof he had n ſo manifeſt a Proof in ſo tender an Age. Nor he fruſtrate the Expectation was conceived of him, the Care and Pains were taken on his Educati-by which his rare Spirit became ſo well poliſhed, coming to riper Years, whether in converſing thoſe of his own Country at Home, or with the *ch* or *Engliſh* abroad, he bred in all an Admira-tion

(*a*) Holinſhed, p. 305.

tion of his Vertues, and ſo much good Liking of Perſon, as he gained both Honour and Eſteem to hi ſelf, and to his Country, which had given him ſu Education at Home, and brought him to ſuch a I gree of Humanity, Modeſty, Affability, Valour Prudence. The *Engliſh* Hiſtorians (*a*) term h the valiant *Gordon*; and the *French* Ambaſſa call'd him, *The Wiſdom of* Scotland, *and the Te of* England.

The Governor reſenting highly the ſlighting of Ambaſſadors ſent by him to the King of *England*, more the Contempt of the *Scottiſh* Nobility, in refu to follow him into *England*, paſt by the Weſt S over to *France*, promiſing, that if a Peace in the m Time was not concluded, he would bring next Su mer ſuch Brigades of *French* and *Germans*, that ſhould not ſtand much in Need of his own Count men. He demanded from King *Francis* 5000 G *man* Horſemen (*b*), and 10000 Foot, to be tranſp ted into *Scotland*, with which, and the Army he to raiſe in *Scotland*, he promiſed to continue the W with King *Henry*. But the *French* at that Time co not ſpare ſo many, having then War both with Emperor, and the King of *England*. They gave h 3000 Pikes and 1000 Lances, and with thoſe embarked at *Breſt*, and landed ſafely at *Kirkcudbrig* or the Iſle of *Arran*, in the Weſt of *Scotland*. came to *Edinburgh*, and then aſſembled the Lo where they agreed that an Army ſhould be forthw raiſed, and the 28. of *October* 1523, to rendezv at *Douglaſdale*. At the Day prefixed the Ar marc

(*a*) Baker, p. 301. Holinſhed, p. 343. Leſly, p. 389. (*b*) L p. 387. Hawthornden, p. 91.

hed towards *Coldſtream* upon *Tweed*, the Go-
or having ſelected a Number of the hardieſt a-
the *French* and *Scots*, ſent them under the
mand of *David Car* of *Ferniehaſt*, having con-
ſome Artillery over the River, to take in the
e of *Wark*; but it was ſo well defended, that
were obliged to raiſe the Seige, and return to
rmy. The Lords would not invade *England*;
the Queen's Mediation, a Truce was agreed
to continue till St. *Andrew*'s Day, to which the
wardneſs he found among the Nobility obliged
o condeſcend.

ring the Time of which Truce, there were held
Conſultations among the Nobility, whether
s proper to continue the War or not? Many
t unreaſonable, that for the Pleaſure of *France*
Scotland ſhould continue to ſuffer ſuch Da-
; and finding the Governor always bent to do
oever the *French* deſired, they wiſhed their King,
now paſt the Age of a Child, might have ſome
in the Government. The Nobility were di-
about it, and there was much Reaſoning upon
which the Governor finding that they were a-
to his Intentions, and that both the People and
ry were weary of him, and had their Affections
upon the young King, he requeſted them to give
Leave to return to *France*, and to forgive him
Errors he had committed, which he proteſted
Ignorance, and not Malice: And having ob-
what he deſired, without any Shew of Diſcon-
e came to *Stirling*, where after ſome Days
with the King, when he had given him ſuch
ctions of State as he was able to underſtand,
but then in the 13th Year of his Age, he, with

many Tokens of Love and ſincere Affection, too
Leave of him, and by the Weſt Seas went to *Fra*
from whence he never returned to *Scotland*. He
a Prince adorned with many Virtues, active, co
gious and reſolute. If he had not been oppoſed by
Queen and Nobility, he was likely either to
loſt himſelf and the whole Kingdom, or reve
the Death of his Couſin, King *James* IV.

The Duke of *Albany* being gone for *France*
the Queen Dowager, with the Government o
Kingdom, aſſumeth the Cuſtody of the King's
ſon, whom ſhe perſwaded to leave *Stirling*,
come to *Edinburgh*; which he did, and lodged i
Caſtle. And that her Actings might be agreeab
Law, ſhe called a Parliament to meet at *Edinb*
In the mean Time the Earl of *Angus*, who had
baniſhed to *France*, being ſecretly called from th
by the King of *England*, his Enemy the Gov
being now gone, returns home loaded with man
Promiſes from that King to befriend him. The
liament being met, the Authority of the Gover
abrogated; eight Lords are choſen to have the
ſtody of the King's Perſon, every one his M
ſucceſſively; and the whole to ſtand for the Go
ment of the State, with this Limitation, *Th*
King, with their Counſel, ſhould not determi
ordain any thing in great Affairs, to which the
gave not her free Conſent and Approbation.
Lords were, the Archbiſhops of St. *Andrews*
Glaſgow, the Biſhops of *Aberdeen* and *Dunkel*
Earls of *Angus*, *Arran*, *Lennox* and *Argyle*.
very ſhort Time the Earl of *Angus* enhanced th

(*a*) Leſly, p. 393. Hawthorn. p. 92.

of the King's Perſon, and the whole of the Go-
ment, to himſelf. All the Places either of Pro-
Honour, in Church or in State, were given a-
his Friends. He made *Archibald* his Uncle,
Treaſurer; his Brother Sir *George*, Great
berlain; the Abbacies of *Coldingham* and *Holy-
ouſe* were poſſeſt by him: And all this he did,
ut ever conſulting the Queen or any of the reſt
Nobility.

eſe Things highly provoked the Queen, and
of her Faction, againſt him: And the Arch-
of St. *Andrews*, the Earls of *Arran*, *Argyle*
urray, accuſe him of High Treaſon, *In that
ot the King againſt his Will, and inſolently re-
d his Liberty, contrary to the Order eſtabliſhed
Eſtates; and that he could not diſpoſe of any
of Moment alone: Yet the contrary of all which
uſurped.* The Earl did not anſwer himſelf,
s Brother Sir *George* mov'd the King to make
lowing Anſwer for them, *That his Mother
e other Rulers ſhould not be thus ſollicitous a-
im; for with none more chearfully, willingly
tentedly, could he live and ſpend his Time, than
e Earl of* Angus: *Neither could he leave the
y of one ſo highly favoured of his Uncle, and ſo
riting of himſelf.* Theſe were the Earl of *An-*
Words in the King's Mouth (*a*); for notwith-
g that, he ſent Letters ſecretly to the
and the Lords of her Party, intreating they
remove him from the Earl, and not ſuffer him
ger to remain under his imperious Govern-
and if it could not be otherwiſe done, to ac-

(*a*) ly, p. 398.

compliſh it by main Force of Arms. *If they had Pity, or if any Sparks of Duty remained in them wards him; if they dared Enterprize ought fo Royal (though now thral'd) Supplicant, or obey Command of their King in Priſon; That the An which he ſent before unto them and his Mother, by Conſtraint and Compulſion drawn from him, and trary to his Mind.*

Upon this Advertiſement, the Queen, and Lords of her Faction, aſſemble what Power could raiſe upon ſuch a Suddenneſs at *Stirling*, with great Expedition marched towards *Edinb* to ſeparate the King from his uneaſy Guardian; with the Town's-men and many Friends and A rents, march'd out to meet them, taking the along with them, tho' againſt his Will. But thoſe with the Queen underſtood the King in P to be there, fearing that in the Heat of the A his Perſon might be in Danger; they retire ba gain to *Stirling*, and disband their Forces. Queen, with the Earl of *Murray*, goes to that ny; the Earls of *Arran* and *Argyle* to the Weſt the Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews* to *Dumfer* This rivetted *Angus* in his Government; who h now no Competitor, grew daily more and mo eaſy to the King.

The Queen, by this and otherwiſe being pro by the Earl of *Angus* her Husband, by Advice Archbiſhop, reſolved to be divorced from him with which he was as well content as ſhe. were both of them weary of one another's Com (ſhe being, it ſeems, as inconſtant in her Amours

Bro

(a) Leſly, p. 400.

her.) He is cited to appear before the Arch-
p's Court, to hear Sentence pronounced againſt
according to the Laws of the Church. He ap-
ed, and the Queen alledged *A Precontract be-
t him and another Lady, a Daughter of* Traquair,
e their Marriage; *and ſo that he could not be her
ul Husband.* The Earl confeſſed, and the Sentence
ivorcement was pronounced by the Archbiſhop,
this Reſervation, *That the Child procreate be-
t the Queen and the Earl in the Time of their
riage, by the Ignorance of the Mother, ſhould not
any Loſs, Damage or Diſadvantage.* And a
Time after ſhe married *Henry Stewart*, Son to
Lord *Evandale*; whom King *James*, to do Ho-
to his Mother, made thereafter Lord *Methven*,
General of the Artillery.

he King's Reſtraint growing daily more uneaſy,
plied himſelf to the Earl of *Lennox* (now his
Confident,) importun'd him to adviſe him how
ight be made free of the Earl of *Angus*, of
e Bondage he had been long weary, and whoſe
y was now turned into Tyranny. The Earl of
x told the King, *That the fitteſt Perſon he knew
at was the Lord* Buccleuch; *and that if he fail-
effectuate it, he himſelf would endeavour to do it,
his Life.* *Lennox* put *Buccleugh* upon it, who
King making a Circuit upon the Borders with
and others of the Nobility) came with about
armed Men (*a*) to take off the King from *An-*
who encountered *Buccleugh*, near *Melroſs*, and
e Aſſiſtance of his Friends the *Cars* and *Humes*,
ed him. *Buccleugh* was wounded, and above

Leſly, p. 400.

80 of his Men were killed. After this, the Ea
Lennox resolved to venture and rescue the Kin
main Force, and maketh open Declaration at
ling, to all the Lieges, of his Intentions, invitin
of them to assist him in so honourable and just a Q
rel (*a*). 1000 Men came from the Highlan
him, the Earl of *Cassils* and Master of *Kil*
brought 2000 with them, the Queen and the A
bishop of St. *Andrews* sent many of their Vassals
Fife to him. With all which he marches to
Linlithgow, near to which Place he was encoun
by the Earl of *Arran* (now a close Confederate o
gus and his Followers,) and was there defeate
slain, as is said, by Sir *James Hamilton*, after h
been made Prisoner by the Laird of *Pardivay*.

These two Attempts by Force proving unsu
ful, the Earl of *Angus* thought himself secure, h
no Rival, no Castle or Fortress but what were
Power, and garrison'd by his Friends, excep
Castle of *Stirling*. The King being at *Fal*
and the Earl having not been in his own Count
a long Time, resolves to go thither and put his p
Affairs in Order, leaving the Care of the King
Brother Sir *George*, *Archibald* his Uncle, and
Douglas of *Parkhead*, Captain of the Guards
having given them strict Orders to take Care
Trust committed to them, he passeth over the
with a Resolution soon to return. The Archb
of St. *Andrews* being advertised of his Departu
vites Sir *George* to that City, to receive the Le
Tithes he had promised him. And while he is
Archibald the Treasurer by other Letters, for

(*a*) Lesly, p. 401, 402.

of Love, is inticed to *Dundee*. But nothing d move the Captain of the Guards to leave his rge. The King, amidſt his ſolitary Walks in the , conſidering what a cumberſome Train he relieved of, and that all Attempts by Force, for Liberty, had proved abortive; reſolved to lay on the Opportunity, and try a Stratagem of own. Having fixed his Reſolutions, he gave ers to the Foreſter to adverti ſe all thoſe Gentle- in the Neighbourhood that kept Hounds, to at- him next Morning; for he intended to be very at Game. For that End, he ordered Supper e ſooner ready than uſual, entertaining the Cap- of the Guard with much Ceremony, and Repre- ations of the Pleaſures of the next Morning's Sport, then invited him to go to Reſt, the Night being t. The Waiters being all removed, and the Court 'd; the King having ſhut his Chamber-door, in Apparel of one of his Grooms paſt the Guards to Stable, where, with two who attended him with e Horſes, he mounted, and poſted to *Stirling*; re, by the Queen's Intelligence, he was expect- n the Caſtle.

When the Certainty of his Eſcape was noiſed a- d, many Noblemen came to *Stirling*, being cal- by Letters from him; ſo that in a ſhort Time he d himſelf ſafe from any Danger of being ſurpriſed; Earls of *Huntly*, *Argyle*, *Athole*, *Glencairn*, *teith*, *Eglinton* and *Rothes*; the Lords *Graham*, *mmond*, *Livingſton*, *Sinclair*, *Lindſay*, *Evan-*, *Ruthven*, *Maxwell*, and the Archbiſhop of St. *rews*, the chief Contriver of his Eſcape, being all hem, with their Friends, come to him. The l of *Angus* alſo, with many of his Friends, was

on his Way to *Stirling*; but Proclamations w
iſſued out againſt him, diſcharging him from
his Offices; and by an Herauld being forbidd
with his Friends and Followers, to come n
the Court by ſome Miles, under Pain of Trea
he turned back to *Linlithgow*, where two Days he
tended the King's Pleaſure; which at laſt was de
red, *That neither he, nor any of his, ſhould pre*
by ſome Miles to approach his Reſidence; tha
ſhould confine himſelf beyond the River of Spey;
that his Brother Sir George *ſhould render hi*
Priſoner in the Caſtle of Edinburgh, *and there re*
during the King's Pleaſure. Theſe Offers they r
ſed, and therefore are cited to anſwer accordin
Law, in a Parliament to be holden at *Edinburgh*.

Before the Day of appearing, the Earl of *A*
(*a*), accompanied with a great Retinue of his Fr
and Followers, eſſayed to enter the Town; b
kept out by the Lord *Maxwell* and *Lochinvar*.
the King at the ſame Time coming unexpect
from *Stirling* with 2000 Men, he removed:
not appearing at the appointed Day, is by Decr
Parliament forfeited, with his Brother Sir Ge
his Uncle *Archibald*, *Alexander Drummond* of
nock, and divers others. The Articles they
impeached upon, were, *The aſſembling of the K*
Lieges, with Intention to have aſſail'd his Pe
The detaining the King againſt his Will, and con
to the Articles agreed upon, and that for the Spa
two Years and more: All which Time the King w
Fear and Danger of his Life. At this Parlian
(ſome write) the King made a ſolemn Oath, n

(*a*) Leſly, p. 409. Hawthorn. p. 98.

ve a Remiſſion to any of the *Douglaſſes* there ited; as the Lords did, never to interceed or re- t for any of them. At this Time was *Henry art*, who had married the Queen Dowager, e Lord *Methven*. After this they (the *Dou- es*) were proſecuted up and down wherever they d be found, by the Earl of *Argyle* and Lord *e*, who had accepted a Commiſſion from the for that Effect: So that after much Miſery Night-wandring, they, with *Alexander Drum- d* of *Carnock*, were conſtrained to flee into *Eng-* where they were kindly received and enter- ed by King *Henry* VIII. who was always ready eceive, nouriſh and encourage *Scots* Rebels, e- tho' the King was his Nephew.

nno 1526, a great Diſſention aroſe among the *-chattan*, a powerful Tribe in the North High- s of *Scotland*, which gave Occaſion to much od-ſhed and Rapine. Neither *Buchanan* nor *thornden* take Notice of it; *Leſly*, and *Gordon-* s Manuſcript do (*a*): And from them I ſhall inſert Account of it here, which I hope will be accept- to the Reader; there being in it ſuch a ſingular given of that People's Fidelity to their Chif- that the Parallel of it is not to be found in any ory I have yet ſeen. The Chief or Head of that ily was *Lachlan Mackintoſh*, a Man of great ſſions and excellent Wit and Judgment. He all his Followers within the Limits of their Duty; h Conſtraints (being ſuch as they could hardly did withdraw the Affections of divers of that from their Chiftain *Lachlan*; among whom was

(*a*) Leſly, p. 404. Gordonſton's MS.

was a Kinſman of his own *James Malcomſon*, thriſting after the Command of the Clan, did de fully way-lay, and traiterouſly kill him: And th after, being afraid to be proſecuted for that ba rous Murder, fled, with many of his Aſſociates the Loch of *Rothemurkus* in *Strathſpey*. The re the Clan gathering together, purſued him with Reſolution, that they took and kill'd him there, many of his Aſſociates. And becauſe the Son of deceaſt *Lachlan* was but young, and ſo unfit to c mand his Clan, they by common Conſent choſe *ctor Mackintoſh*, Baſtard Brother to *Lachlan*, t their Chiftain, until his Nephew ſhould be of A govern them.

In the mean Time the Earl of *Murray* (b Uncle by the Mother to the Child) caus'd take away from them, and gave him to the *Ogilvies* whom he was alſo related, to be by them inſtru in Learning and Virtue. *Hector* was greatly fended, that the Child ſhould be taken from him, therefore endeavoured by all Means to have him a in his Poſſeſſion: But the Earl of *Murray* took Care of him, that he could never get at him. Wh at *Hector* being highly incens'd, he cauſed his ther *William*, and others of their Kindred, joi their Forces together, ſpoil the Earl's Poſſeſſi which they did with ſo great Fury and Barbarity, they overthrew the Caſtle of *Dyke*, and beſie *Tarnway*, they committed many Slaughters, S and Burnings: And not content with what did againſt the Earl of *Murray*, they march a the *Ogilvies*, and beſiege the Caſtle of *Petty* that Fury, that in End the Fort was yielded, an inhumanely kill 24 of the *Ogilvies* they found

Whereupon the Earl having obtained a Com-
ion from the King, raiſed an Army, with which
marched into their Country, and by Surpriſe took
liam the Brother of *Hector*, and with him more
200 of that Clan, Priſoners. *William* he hang'd,
up his Head on the Caſtle of *Petty*, and his Quar-
upon Poles in the Cities of *Elgin*, *Old-ern*, *For-*
and *Inverneſs*. All the reſt were hanged; but
re their Execution, he brought each of them to
Gallows, and there offered them their Lives, if
would but diſcover where their Chiftain *Hector*
. Which all of them refuſing to do, and chuſing ra-
to die, than betray their Friend, they were all
a Man immediately hanged, thereby ſhewing
ery rare and ſingular Conſtancy and Reſolution,
like whereof is not to be found recorded in any Hi-
y, that ſo many Men, and no Doubt moſt of
m of the meaner Sort, ſhould ſo deliberately chuſe
her to be hanged, than diſcover where their Friend
! *Holinſhed* ſays (*a*), *That every Man of them,*
by one, boldly anſwered, That they knew not what
become of him; but if they did, they would not
fear of any Pain or Terror of Death) *break their*
th, or betray their Friend.

In the Year 1530 (*b*), King *James* V. did inſtitute
COLLEGE OF JUSTICE. Before that, it
s ambulatory, removing by Circuits from Place to
ce. Suits of Law were peremptorily decided by
liffs, Sheriffs and other Judges. When any great
notable Cauſe offered itſelf, it was judged ſove-
gnly by the King's Council; which gave free Au-
nce to all the Subjects. The Power and Privile-

ges

(*a*) p. 315. (*b*) Hawthorn. p. 99.

ges of this College was immediately confirmed
Pope *Clement* VII. It consisted of 15 Judges; 8
them of the Clergy, of which the President was
ways one; the other 7 were Laicks. There were
4 extraordinary Lords added, but they were remo
able at Pleasure. *Lesly* says (*a*), *That it was*
thought proper, that the Revenue of the Crown sho
be diminished by their Salaries; and therefore
Clergy was satisfied they should be paid out of the
venue of the Church.

In the Year 1535, the King intending to go
France, in order to his Marriage with the L
Magdalene, the *French* King's eldest Daughter;
Nobility advised him to nominate some Person to
ply his Vice and Place in the Administration of the
vernment during his Absence, to prevent Faction
Sedition. He nominates the Earl of *Huntly* (*b*), t
about 28 Years of Age, for his Lieutenant of
Kingdom in his Absence, appointing the Earl of
glinton and others to assist him with their Counsel
Advice.

The King took Ship at *Kirkaldy* the last D
of *August*, accompanied with a great Retinue of
chiefest of the Nobility; and with a prosper
Wind, he arrived safely, in ten Days, at *Diep*
Normandy. During the King's Stay abroad, the
of *Huntly* so prudently managed the publick Affair
the Nation, that there were no Tumults nor Dis
ders committed all the Time of his Absence, wh
was about eight Months. And at his Return
found the Nation in such Peace and Quiet, that e
thereafter he continued to have a very great Este

(*a*) p. 417. (*b*) Ibid. p. 421. Burnet's MS. Gordonston's MS.

Huntly, and always employed him in the moſt im-
ant Affairs of the Nation.

n the 29th of *May* the King, with the Queen,
ved ſafely at *Leith*. There was never a Lady,
o ſhort a Time, gain'd more on the Affections of
People of all Ranks, than ſhe did. She was a La-
every Way ſo charming both in Mind and Coun-
nce, that it was not eaſy to determine by which
heſe Powers ſhe conquer'd moſt. All agree, that
r united Force was irreſiſtible. But ſo uncertain
humane Affairs, that all theſe great Expectations
e to prove nothing but Shadows ; for, in a few
eks after her Arrival (in *June*) ſhe contracted a
ver, of which ſhe died (in *July*) and was buried,
h the greateſt Mourning *Scotland* was capable of,
he Church of *Holy-rood-houſe*, near King *James* II.
The laſt Honours being paid to the dead Queen,
King, deſirous of Succeſſion, has his Thoughts
ndring in *France*. *Mary* of *Bourbon*, who was firſt
poſed to him for a Wife by the King of *France*,
whom he had viſited upon his firſt going thi-
r, being fruſtrated of her Royal Hopes, had not
y turn'd religious, but was now dead. But
ile the King was in the *French* Court, he had
n acquainted with a Lady, rich in all Excellen-
s, who next to *Magdalene* had made the greateſt
preſſions on his Affections ; and this was *Mary* of
rain, Siſter to *Francis*, and Daughter to *Rene* Duke
Guiſe, and Widow of the Duke of *Longueville*.
r he eſteem'd worthy of his Love, and made
oice of her to be his future Wife : And to nego-
te the ſame, he ſent over his late Para-nymph
avid Beton, and the Lord *Maxwell*.

While

While this Marriage is in Agitation, diver
Court are accuſed of Plots againſt the K
Life; and among others, *John* Maſter of *Fo*
Hawthornden and *Holinſhed* give the follo
Account of it, and both from *Buchanan*
which I think my ſelf obliged to take N
of. They ſay, *That this Gentleman was hardy*
valiant, but ill educated; which made him eaſil
ſpected to be capable of any Crime. He had one S
chan, *a mean and vicious Fellow, who attended*
and whom he allowed to be a Companion and ordi
Sharer of his Pleaſures. This Man deſired ſomet
of his Maſter which he thought his Services gave
a Title to. But this the Maſter paſſionately refu
to grant him, he (as they ſay) *applied himſelf to*
Earl of Huntly, *his Maſter's Enemy, by whoſe*
vice he forgeth a malicious Plot to overthrow hi
And to compaſs their Deſign, they accuſe the Ma
of having once an Intention to kill the King, t
the Douglaſſes *might be reſtored to their ancient*
nours and Poſſeſſions, and bribed Witneſſes to pr
the ſame. And tho' the Crime was not clearly p
ved, yet the Maſter was convicted of it by an Aſſi
and executed for it: But at his Death he denied
and ſaid, That tho' he was innocent of the Crime
which he was to ſuffer, yet GOD had juſtly brou
him to that End for being guilty of the Laird
Drum's *Blood.* I ſhall preſume to conſider the E
dence brought againſt the Earl of *Huntly*, to pro
him to have been (as we ſay) Art and Part, or
ther Principal, in falſly accuſing and ſuborning W
neſſes, to depoſe contrary to Truth, againſt the M
ſter of *Forbes*, according to the two aforenamed H
ſtorians. I ſhall not conſider whether the Maſt

w

(b) p. 425.

guilty or not; but take it, as our Hiſtorians give
hat he was not guilty.

have enquired about that Part of the Maſter's
nfeſſion, to wit, *That he had kill'd the Laird of*
um, and particularly at the late Laird, who told
That he had read the Story in Hawthornden, *but*
re that Time he had never heard of it; and to
isfy himſelf, he had gone through all the Papers
nging to that ancient Family, but could not find
leaſt Veſtige of it, nor had ever heard ſo much as a
dition of that Matter, and therefore gave no Credit to
Now Slaughters of that Nature being conſtantly
ded down from Father to Son, and ſo never for-
ten in the great and neighbouring Families, as
h were, induces me to be of *Drum*'s Opinion, and
hink that Part of the Story falſe.

Biſhop *Leſly*, who lived in that Time, gives us an
count of that Story (*a*), but ſays not ſo much as
ntion *Huntly*. So that theſe two fix a Crime of
abominable Nature upon him, and that ſolely
n *Buchanan*'s Authority. Nay, they ſeem to be
ittle more poſitive than their malicious Author;
all he ſays, is (*b*), *ut plurimi putant*; that is to ſay,
ny did believe it. And what then? *As many did*
believe it. And ſince it is a common Maxim,
t *omnis homo præſumitur bonus*, we are not to fix
h a monſtrous Crime upon a Man of ſuch Honour,
ely upon his, *Ut plurimi putant*: Eſpecially if we con-
r that *Buchanan*, as hereally was that Earl of *Huntly*'s
rtal and inveterate Enemy; and that (for no other
aſon, but becauſe he ſo vigorouſly oppoſed his Pa-
n the Earl of *Murray* in his unnatural, cruel and
perfidious

(*a*) p. 425. (*b*) p. 401.

perfidious Dealings againſt his Queen and great
nefactrix) he puts the worſt Face on all his
ons that ſubtle Malice can invent; ſo no
Man ſhould credit him in any thing he writes rela
to that Queen or her Friends; for he was a profe
Enemy to both.

Mr. *Robert Gordon* of *Straloch*, a Gentlema
great Honour and Learning, ſays of *Buchanan*
thus, *When he has brought down his Hiſtory to his*
Times, Affairs then being in great Confuſion,
the Kingdom miſerably embroil'd with Tumu
Good GOD! how bare-fac'dly does he ſide wi
Party? He is no longer an Hiſtorian, but an A
cate for the Party; wretchedly perverting the
of Facts: So that hardly any thing that's ſou
candid is to be met with in him. And all this t
his Patron fixed in the Height of Power. And a
wards, *The Treatiſe,* de jure Regni, *is his Sc*
of Government, and the Hiſtory is ſo wreſted by
as it might ſerve beſt to eſtabliſh his Hypotheſis,
Melvil ſays (*b*), *He wrote and ſpoke of the*
Troubles in his own Time, as thoſe who were
him inform'd him; for he was become careleſs, fo
ing in many Things the vulgar Opinion. For he
naturally popular, and extremely revengeful ag
any Man who had offended him. Sir *James Melvil*
his Contemporary, and knew him exactly; and
great Credit is to be given to his Teſtimony, th
alone is ſufficient to repudiate *Buchanan*'s Autho

By the Laws of *England*, if any Perſon be acc
of a hainous Crime, in Order to vindicate him
he is allowed to prove his Character: And I t

(*a*) In vitam Forbeſii à Corſe, p. 67, 68. (*b*) Mem. p. 1

ry just and reasonable it should be so. Now, haracter given this Earl of *Huntly* both by *Scots nglish* Historians, is, *That he was a Man of eatest Honour, Prudence and Valour of any in ation in his Time*, as I have taken Notice of be- If the Master of *Forbes* had offended him, he d neither Courage nor Power to have reveng- nself of him in a more honourable Way; for s then, without Controversy, the Nobleman of reatest Power in the Nation. He is by these ians call'd the *Master's mortal Enemy*; but for Reason they don't tell, neither can I conjecture. e was no Feud then betwixt the *Gordons* and ses. The Master was the Earl's Vassal: He host of his Lands of him, as to this Day that y does; and by the Tenure then of his Holding se Lands, and the Custom of the Nation, he bliged to perform *military Services* to him, and *to his Courts.* Nay, the two Families were in such Friendship, that the next succeeding r of *Forbes* was married to this same Earl of 's Daughter. Now all these put together, k, must satisfy any unbyass'd Man, that this eer Calumny, forg'd by *Buchanan* without the Shadow of Ground or Reason. And in fine, is just as much Credit to be given to him, in he writes either concerning the Queen or this f *Huntly*, her constant and powerful Friend, dshaw or *Cook* (these two infamous Regicides) deserve, had they written the Life of the Martyr King *Charles* I. For, from their open gs, we may, without any Breach of Charity, ude, That he, with his Patron and Accompli- would have made as little Scruple to have past

Sentence of Death againſt their Queen, as
above-nam'd, with that accurſed Court of Ju
did againſt their King. And thus, I hope, I
vindicated that brave and gallant Gentleman
this groundleſs Calumny, and that beyond all
ception.

The Abbot of *Aberbrothock* and the Lord
well, as Proxies, eſpouſe for the King (*a*), *M*
Lorain, a beautiful and excellent Lady, at *Par*
Preſence of the *French* King, with much Solem
who being accompanied to *Haver de Grace* by th
miral of *France*, in the Beginning of *June* 1538,
aboard a *French* Fleet there waiting her; and
ſome Toſſings at Sea, arrives ſafely at *Carail* in
is immediately waited upon by the King, a
him conducted to St. *Andrews*, where in the C
dral Church the Marriage is ſolemnized; a
the very next Year ſhe bore a Son, who
named *James*. About this Time the King,
along with him the Earls of *Huntly*, *Arran*, *A*
and others, in a competent Fleet of Ships ſails
the North Coaſts to the Weſtern Iſles, and re
theſe unruly People into ſuch Order, that there
no more Outrages committed by them durin
Life.

Henry VIII. of *England* by his Ambaſſadors, t
ſhop of St. *Davids* & Lord *William Howard* (the
Mother being now dead and buried at St. *Jo*
near to King *James* I. who had often been a M
tor betwixt her Brother and her Son) deſires a
ing of King *James* at *York* (*b*), where (he ſai
was to communicate ſuch Things to him as

(*a*) Leſly, p. 426. Hawthorn, p. 105. (*b*) Holinſhed, p

o the Good of both Nations. King *James*, of
f, was not against it: But *Scotland* then, as
s *England* was divided in Religion. Those
avour'd the new Religion (as it was then call'd)
for the Congress, and those who stood close to
d were against it. The first thought, That if
terview succeeded, the King might be per-
d to shake off the Pope's Authority, and so give
Way to the Reformation. And indeed that was
he last most dreaded; for as the King of *Eng-*
ad shaken off the Pope's Authority, so had he
ed most of the Church Revenues into his own
, and applied them to his private Use: And he
dvised King *James* to do the same, (but of
ereafter.) Of which the Clergy were mightily
and therefore made Use of all their Interest to
the Interview, promising, *That in case of a*
hey should furnish the King as much Money as
defray the Charges of it. There were great
ings about it, and many Arguments adduced
n for and against it. But tho' the Clergy and
dherents, by that alluring Promise of Money,
the King to their Side, yet it was not thought
to give the King of *England* a flat Denial;
James Learmont was sent to make his Excuse,
could not meet King *Henry* at *York*, the Time
ed: Which that King constructing as a
ight Refusal, the Peace betwixt the two Na-
as broke.

Henry being much incens'd, emits a long
ation, containing the Reasons of the War (*a*);
the mean Time puts a Fleet to Sea, which

(*a*) Holinshed, p. 323.

intercepted and took 28 *Scots* Ships loadned wi kind of rich Merchandiſe from *France*, *Fla Denmark*, &c. He alſo ſent Sir *Robert Bowes* an Army of 3000 Men, to waſte and deſtro *Scots* Borders (*a*). *Huntly*, who was appoint the King as his Lieutenant, to reſide on the Bo for Defence of the ſame, convened ſuch an Ar in Haſte he could, to oppoſe the *Engliſh* and Army. He attacked them ſo fiercely (*b*), tha great Slaughter he put them to Flight, took General Sir *Robert Bowes*, with his Brothe *Richard*, Priſoners; alſo Sir *William Moubra* tain of *Norham* Caſtle, *James Douglas* of *Par* and a natural Son of the Earl of *Angus*, and 600 more. The Earl of *Angus* and his Broth *George* were both in the Battle, but eſcap'd. happened at *Haldenrig* on the 24th of *Auguſt* being St. *Bartholomew*'s Day.

King *Henry* of *England* underſtanding that h my under Sir *Robert Bowes* was ſo miſerably thrown, he immediately ſent the Duke of *Nor* with the Earls of *Shrewsbury*, *Derby*, *Cumbe Surrey*, *Hartford*, *Rutland*, *Angus*, and all the of the North of *England*, with an Army of 40000 Men (*Holinſhed* ſays, but about 21 invade *Scotland*. They came over *Tweed*, and ſome ſmall Villages: But *Huntly*, who had 10000 Men under his Command, ſo waited them, haraſſing them with continual Alarm Skirmiſhes, that they never durſt advance two from the River; and at laſt were forced to

(*a*) Holinſhed, p. 328. (*b*) Hawthorn. p. 112.

the Loſs of many Men and Horſes, that fell to under *Huntly*'s Command, ſaith *Holinſhed*.

he King at this Time was lying with an Army *la-moor*, to wait on the Duke of *Northfolk*, if ould march forward. When the King under- he had returned and repaſſed the *Tweed*, he or purſuing of him; the common Soldiers were erent, but the Nobility were againſt invading *nd*, and would not conſent to fight but on *Scots* nd. The King made Uſe of many Reaſons to ade them to it; but the King's two Sons being and no Children alive, they tell him, *In caſe ould fall in Battle, as his Father had done, the n would be in a miſerable Condition*; and ſo continue obſtinate. Upon which he, in a great r, returns to *Edinburgh*, and disbands his Army. King was ſo mightily fretted againſt the Nobili- or their refuſing to invade *England*, that he pu- y avouch'd, *That the Nobility neither lov'd his r, nor deſir'd his Abode among them.* And Car- *Beton*, *Oliver Sinclair* and others, were not ng to add Fewel to thoſe Flames of Jealouſy were lodged in the King's Breaſt.

breed in the King better and kindlier Hopes of obility, the Lord *Maxwell* offereth with 10000 to invade the *Engliſh* Borders (*a*); and now the *iſh* Army being divided, he hoped to ſtay as on *Engliſh* Ground as *Northfolk* had done on *iſh*. The King readily accepts of the Offer, ſends the Earls of *Caſſils* and *Glencairn*, the s *Fleming*, *Somervel*, *Erskine*, and many Ba- to the Weſt Borders, to aſſiſt the Lord *Max-*

) Hawthornden, p. 113.

well; and the Night before the Road, the King c
to *Lochmaben*, attending the Event of the Incur
Sir *Thomas Wharton* Warden of the *English* Marc
being alarmed with the frequent Assemblies of
Scots Riders, raiseth the Power of the Country,
placeth them by a little Hill, where he might view
Scots Forces; and with him were *Jack Musgrav*
Bastard *Dacres*, two valiant Captains.

The *Scottish* Lords being in Sight of the E
Army, desired to know who was the King's Li
nant General; it now being fit Time for every
to be at his Post. Presently *Oliver Sinclair* is m
ed on cross Spears, the King's Banner display'd,
Commission is read, in which he is designed *Li*
nant; and all commanded to obey him. Upon w
all military Order was turn'd into Confusion,
complaining more than the Lord *Maxwell*.
English observing the Disorder the *Scots* Army w
immediately attack'd them; and in that general
fusion they were in, they surrender without any
sistance; there not being one Man kill'd on
Side. This happened at *Solway Moss*, where
Englishman is said to have 3 or 4 Prisoners; a
whom were the Earls of *Cassils* and *Glencairn*
Lords *Maxwell*, *Fleming*, *Somervel*, *Oliphant*,
Oliver Sinclair, and many others, who were all
ried to *London*, and remained there till after
King's Death; who hearing of the Defeat, ret
to *Edinburgh*.

From thence he went to *Falkland*; and g
himself wholly up to Grief and Melancholy, w
allow no Access to him, nay scarce to his dom
Servants; would receive no Comfort, and abst
both from Food and Recreation. While in

dition, Letters were brought to him from *Lin-*
ow, that the Queen was delivered of a Daugh-
December 8th. Upon which, ſighing a Fare-
to the World, ſaid, *It will end as it began.*——
Crown came with a Woman, and with one it will
—— *Many Miſeries approach this poor Kingdom.*
g Henry *will make it his, either by Arms or Mar-*
e. After which he ſpake but little, ſtill thinking on
Misfortune at *Solway Moſs*: And in that Condi-
he left this World, *December* 13th, 1542, *æta-*
31. His Body was carried to *Edinburgh*, and bu-
in the Abbay Church of *Holy-rood-houſe*, near
Body of *Magdalene* his firſt Queen.

King *James* V. was of a well-made Body, of a
dle Stature, and of an excellent Mind: He was of
ndaunted Courage, and an exact Juſticiary. He
le many Circuits through the Nation, to puniſh
obery and Murder, and to relieve the Oppreſſed.
obliged the Highlanders and Borderers to live
re regularly and quietly than they had been accu-
ned to do. He was very affable, and gave as eaſy
ceſs to the meaner Sort as to the great. He eſta-
ned the Court of Seſſion, and brought Tradeſmen
all Sorts from abroad. By *German* Miners he
nd out the Gold Mines of *Crawford-muir*. 'Tis
orted of him, that when he went to *France* to
ry his firſt Queen *Magdalene* (tho' he was not
ally prodigal) he carried with him a great Retinue
his Nobility and others; and that he and they lived
o great an Expence, that the King of *France* took
tice of it; and cauſing enquire who furniſhed him
dit at *Paris*, he found he employed none there for
t Uſe, but that he had brought along with him as
ch Gold as defrayed all that great Charges; and

that, as it was all *Scots* Coin, ſo was it the natural duct of that Nation. He was a good Poet, and a Encourager of Learning. He was ſober in Diet, but pretty much given to his Amours. *thornden* ſays he had many Baſtard Children, does not name them. He was as averſe from S lege, as his Uncle was bent to it; as that exce Dialogue betwixt him and Sir *Ralph Sadler* (w he was perſwading him, by King *Henry*'s Orde take the Church-Lands into his own Poſſeſſion, annex them to the Crown) teſtifies: Which I thou for the Excellency of it, worthy of a Place i *Appendix*, and have inſerted it, *N.* 16. In his T lived two of our *Scots* Hiſtorians, *John Major* *Hector Boece*. The firſt was Profeſſor of Theolo St. *Andrews*; and the laſt, Principal of the Uni ſity in *Old Aberdeen*. Both of them wrote the ſtory of this Nation, and were eſteem'd Men of Learning at that Time. In *England* at that T liv'd Cardinal *Wolſey* (*a*), the greateſt and ri Church-man that ever was in that Nation. H his Legatine Power, which he obtained *Anno* might ſummon the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, a other Biſhops in the Kingdom, to aſſemble a Convocation. He might ſuperintend and co what he thought was irregular in all their Ju ctions, appoint all Officers in Spiritual Courts, preſent to all Eccleſiaſtical Benefices, conſtitute ſters of Faculties and Ceremonies. To advanc Dignity, he might exerciſe a Viſitorial Power Colleges, and all the Clergy of *England* exempt not exempt. He had in his Family 800 Servant

(*a*) Dr. Fiddes, p. 106.

g whom 9 or 10 Lords, 15 Knights, and 40 ires; and that his Revenue, including the Pre- and Penſions he got from abroad, exceeded of the King of *England*. Notwithſtanding all extraordinary Riches and Power he was once eſſed of, he fell into Diſgrace with the King, who from him all his Places and Wealth; and going oner to *London*, he died by the Way, regreting he had taken more Pleaſure in ſerving Man than D. So uncertain is all humane Grandeur, and ſo is it what *Solomon* ſays, *The King's Favour is as upon the Graſs; but his Wrath is as the roaring Lion, and as a Meſſenger of Death.* I have ven- d upon this Digreſſion, to give ſome Account of extraordinary Greatneſs of this Church-man at Time.

King *James* V. being dead, is ſucceeded by his ghter *Mary*, a Child of 7 Days old, born in the ce of *Linlithgow*, *December* 6th, *Anno* 1542. Government of the Realm, during her Minori- was claim'd by the Earls of *Huntly*, *Argyle* and *ray*, by Virtue of a Will ſaid to be made by the King. But the Nobility being conven'd to con- the ſame, they found the King was in no Con- on to give any Mandate to make a Will; and ſo as lookt upon as forg'd by the Archbiſhop of St. *drews*. And at laſt, after much Debate among Nobility, *James* Earl of *Arran* was (as neareſt Blood to the Infant-Queen) declared Governor ing her Minority. The Earl of *Huntly* very little ubled himſelf with theſe Debates about the Go- nment, and join'd cloſely with the Queen Dowa- for the Preſervation of the young Queen.

The

The News of the King's Death very soon rea
the Court of *England*. Upon which King *H*
immediately call'd before him the *Scots* Prisoners
were taken at *Solway-moss*, and acquainted t
of the King's Death, and how unwilling he was t
volve them in a War during the Minority of t
young Queen; notwithstanding all the Provocat
he had received: And that now there was a
Opportunity put in their Hands to extinguish all
Animosities that had been so long betwixt the
Nations, if they would concur with him in ma
up a Match betwixt their Queen and his Son Pr
Edward, then 5 Years old; and that if they w
heartily forward so good a Design, they should
only be set at Liberty Ransom-free, but also sh
all of them have Pensions settled upon them. T
very soon went in to the King of *England*'s Propo
and promising him all the Assistance in their Po
were dismiss'd *January* 1543; and with them c
to *Scotland*, *Archibald* Earl of *Angus* and Sir G
Douglas his Brother, who had liv'd Exiles in
land 15 Years; whom King *Henry* recommende
the Governor of *Scotland*: For which they obl
themselves, under their Hands and Seals, not
to promote the Marriage, but also, in case o
Queen's Death, to assist King *Henry* with all
Power to conquer *Scotland* (*a*). A Bargain
noble Ancestors would have been far from g
into.

The Lords from *England*, upon their Arriv
Edinburgh, delivered to the Regent and Queen-
ther, the King of *England*'s Letters, wherein he
pr

(*a*) Dr. Drake Hist. Scot. Angl.

s his great Deſire of ſettling a perpetual Peace
ixt the two Nations, by a Marriage betwixt the
g Queen and his Son the Prince of *Wales*. Up-
hich the Governor call'd a Parliament, which
he 12th of *March* 1543; where the Earls of
on and *Bothwel*, the Lords *Hume*, *Sinclair*,
is and *Somervel*, with the Abbot of *Cambuskен-*
having ſworn, That the Earl of *Arran* was
eſt Kinſman of the Royal Blood of *Scotland*, to
young Queen. He was declared, by Act of Par-
ent, *Tutor in Law to the Queen during her Mi-*
y; By a ſecond Act, *Governor of the Realm*;
by a third, *Second Perſon of the Kingdom, and*
Heir to the Queen. This Parliament appointed,
Counſellors to him, the Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*,
Biſhops of *Aberdeen*, *Murray*, *Roſs*, *Brechin* and
ney; the Abbots of *Dumfermling* and *Cowper*;
Earls of *Angus*, *Huntly*, *Murray*, *Argyle*, *Both-*
Mariſchal, *Caſſils* and *Glencairn*; the Lords
ine, *Ruthven*, *Maxwell*, *Seton* and *Methven*;
ge Douglas Provoſt of *Aberdeen*, Sir *William*
ilton, Sir *James Lermont*, the Treaſurer, the
k-Regiſter, the Juſtice-Clerk, and Queen's Ad-
ate; and appointed the Earls *Mariſchal* and *Mon-*
, the Lords *Erskine*, *Ruthven*, *Livingſton*,
dſay, *Seton*, and the Laird of *Calder*, for keeping
Queen's Perſon in *Linlithgow* or *Stirling*, who
not to be tranſported elſewhere, without Conſent
he Queen Dowager, and of the Governor, and
ds of Council (*a*). In this Parliament it was
poſed by the Lord *Maxwell*, *That the Bible ſhould*
tranſlated into the vulgar Tongue, or the Engliſh
Tran-

(*a*) Records of Parliament.

Translation allowed to be read. And it pass'd in Act, which, with the rest, was proclaim'd at Market-Cross of *Edinburgh*, by Order from the Governor, *March* 19. *Vid. Append. N.* 17.

King *Henry*, to forward the Marriage, sent Ambassador Sir *Ralph Sadler* to the Governor, wh he desires him to credit; he having given him Instructions in every thing that might relate to Peace and Good of both Nations. The Gover also, by Advice of Parliament, sent to *England*, Ambassadors, Sir *William Hamilton* of *Sanqu* Sir *James Lermont* of *Balcomy*, and Mr. *Henry naves*, fully instructed, as well to conclude the M riage, as a lasting Peace betwixt the two Nations; desires the King of *England* to credit them. *Ralph Sadler* was very diligent with the Gover and the Lords of the *English* Faction, to forward Marriage. To him he made very many and lib Promises; and among others, at last to fix him to Measures, he proposed a Marriage betwixt his el Son and Lady *Elizabeth*, King *Henry*'s Daugh and that he should go to the *English* Court, t there educated, till the Marriage was consumm And to the *English* Lords (as they were now cal he paid the Pensions that were settled upon them carrying on of the Match. The Earl of *Angus* 200 *Lib. Sterl.* the Earls of *Glencairn* and C each of them 200 Merks *Sterl.* The Master *Maxwell* 100 *Lib. Sterl.* the Lord *Gray*'s Frie 380 Merks *Sterl.* Sir *George Douglas* and his Frie 200 *Lib. Sterl.* And Sir *Ralph Sadler*, in a L to the Duke of *Suffolk*, dated *April* 20. desires to send the 100 *Lib. Sterl.* that was payable mo ly to the Earl of *Angus*, and says, *That he cra*

t be augmented to 200 Lib. Sterl. *monthly.*
n theſe Sums he ſo far prevailed with ſome of
, that they promiſed, if the Governor would
condeſcend to the Articles propos'd, they would
luct any Army his Majeſty pleaſed to ſend, from
ile to *Glaſgow*, and ſhew them a Way how to
quer that Kingdom: And they promiſed to King
ry all *Scotland* be-ſouth *Forth*; and particularly,
ive him up all the ſtrong Forts that were in their
ds.

Theſe great Diviſions among the Nobility about
Queen's Marriage obſtructed the Execution of
ice and the Laws; which occaſioned great Diſor-
in many Parts of the Country. And thoſe of
Weſt-Iſles and the Highlands taking Advan-
of the ſame, came down upon the Low-Coun-
and there exercis'd their accuſtom'd Depreda-
s and Robberies. The Governor ſent the Earl
Argyle to repreſs the Iſlanders; and having
le the Earl of *Huntly* Lieutenant over the North
Scotland, *Orkney* and *Zetland*, ſent him to repreſs
ſe of the Continent, *viz.* the *Clan-camerons*, *Clan-*
alds, and them of *Knoydard* and *Moydard*, who had
elled the Barons of *Grant* & *Lovat* from their Dwel-
gs. Upon which *Huntly* raiſed an Army in order to
ſtiſe them for the Robberies already committed,
to deter them from doing the like in Time to
ne. The Captains and Chiefs of theſe Families,
re, *Ewen Macallan*, *Ronald Macdonald-glas*, and
n of *Moydard*, who had poſſeſs'd himſelf of ſome
Lovat's Lands. Againſt them *Huntly* marches up
h this Army; but how ſoon they underſtood he
s near unto them, they all withdrew to their in-
ceſſible Mountains and hidden Receſſes; ſo that
there

there was no coming at them; but he repoſſeſſed
Laird of *Grant* of his Lands, as before; and
marching towards his Territories, which lay be-
Inverneſs, happens to encounter with thoſe H
landers, ſo poſted, that he could not avoid fightin
them; and after a fierce and long Conflict, the N
parted them with uncertain Victory. The Numb
of the Slain was greateſt on the Highlanders Si
but *Lovat*, and his eldeſt Son, with the reſt of
Gentlemen of his Name, and Followers, to the N
ber of 300, being ſlain, their Loſs was incompar
more to be regretted; and 'tis reported by our
ſtorians (*a*), That there was not one of the Sirn
of *Fraſer* that was come to Man's State left ali
but that they all having left their Wives at home w
Child, all of them were brought to Bed of Ma
Children, and ſo the Family preſerved from periſh
Huntly being very much afflicted for *Lovat*'s L
immediately returned againſt them, hotly pur
and overtakes them, kills ſeverals of them, and t
their Captains, *Ewen M'Allan*, *Roynald M'Don
Glaſs*, and divers others, whom he immediately ca
put to Death. Others, he impriſons, and binds
meaner Sort by the ordinary Ties of Law: And h
I cannot forbear to take Notice of another Inſta
of *Buchanan*'s Partiality, as to this Earl of *Hunt*
he ſays, *That theſe Highlanders were under-hand*
couraged by Huntly *to commit theſe Outrages* (ut
ditur;) and this contrary to what all other Hiſto
ans write of that Affair, not one of them giving
leaſt Inſinuation that can favour his *Ut creditur*;

(*a*) Leſly, p. 452. Buchan. p. 420. Holinſhed, p. 343. G
donſton's MS.

he other Part, all of them agreeing that *Huntly* ſhed as ſeverely and exemplarly as it was in his er: But he can never be even with *Huntly* for ſo vigorouſly oppoſing his Patron the Earl of *ray*: However his *Ut creditur* now being of as Value, as his, *Ut plurimi putant*, is in the Caſe of Maſter of *Forbes*, which I have already evinced e of none at all; I ſhall take no more Notice .

While the Earl of *Huntly* was thus buſied in ſet- the Peace of the *Highlands*, the Negotiations cerning the Queen's Marriage went vigorouſly on, Governor (a weak and eaſy Man) being flatter'd it by high and great Promiſes, and the *Engliſh* ds brib'd into it by Sums of ready Money advan- to them. At laſt it was agreed upon, the Mar- e Articles were concerted, put into Form, ſigned ſworn to by the Governor, before the *Engliſh* baſſadour, in the Church of *Holy-rood-houſe*, the of *Auguſt*. He notifies the ſame to King *Henry* Letter, and that he had ſent Sir *George Mel- n* of *Fyvie* with the ſigned Treaty, to which the at Seal of *Scotland* was appended, deſiring his eſty to ratify and give his Oath for the Obſer- ce of the ſame, as he had done.

The Governor and the Lords appointed to draw he Marriage Articles, notwithſtanding the great miſes and Bribes they had gotten from King *Hen-* yet they were very careful of, and zealous for the nour, Freedom, Independency and Intereſt of *land*; and indeed the Marriage Articles then a- d upon, were as advantagious for this Nation, as ld well have been demanded in View of that Mar- e; and they differ ſo much from the Articles of the

the last Treaty, that I thought proper to give t
a Place in the Appendix, *N.* 18.

In the mean Time the Lords of the *French* P
on, of which the Earl of *Huntly* was one of the
considerable then, both for Power and Resolu
finding there was no gaining over the Gove
to their Side, sent over to *France* to the Ear
Lennox to desire him to come over, promising not
ly to make him Regent, but also to declare him
lawful Heir to the Crown. Being buoyed up
these Promises, and incouraged with many great
mises of Assistance both of Men and Money from
King of *France*, he takes Shipping and arrives
ly at *Leith*. The next Day he went and visited
Governor at the Palace of *Holy-rood-house*;
finding how Affairs stood betwixt him and the Q
Mother, in a few Days he went to *Linlithgow*,
was joyfully received by the Queen Mother,
the Lords with her.

The Governor being doubtful what to do in
Juncture, at last resolves to seize on the Perso
the young Queen, who was then in Custody of
Lords of the *French* Faction; but they preve
him, by suddenly raising an Army of 4000 Men,
which they carried her from the Palace of *Linlith*
to the Castle of *Stirling*; (where she was comm
to the Care of the Lord *Erskine* Governor of
Castle, and to him was associated the Lords *Li*
stone, *Fleming* and *Ruthven*) and issued out a Pr
mation, summoning all the three Estates of Pa
ment, to be Witnesses to her Coronation,
tember the 4. at which Solemnity the Governor
present. The King of *England* being apprise
the Earl of *Lennox* his Arrival in *Scotland*, and

een done there in Relation to the young Queen, that Time, began to think that her Marriage his Son would not be so easily accomplished as first imagined. He had made Use of Bribes and romises at first, to bring it about; but that not ng so effectual as he expected it would, he re- d to threaten and cudgel them into it.

George Meldrum had no sooner arrived at *Lon-* nd delivered the signed Treaty to King *Henry*, ratified by him, than he sent him back to *nd*, without doing of it; and in his Letter with o the Governor, dated *September* 2d, he says, *he knew Sir* George *would be of Use to him in esent Commotions, for which Reason he had sent ack to him without ratifying the Treaty, which uld do in a short Time, and send it to him.* But *eorge* was no sooner gone from *London*, than *Henry* caused seize all the *Scots* Ships there, hat without the least Provocation; which being en Violation of the Treaty, it so incensed the Country against the King of *England*, that Sir *Sadler* complains, in his Letters to the Duke *folk* and others, that the Mob so insulted him, e was not in Safety of his Life. However the nary Lords continued still in the Interest of ing of *England*.

e Governor now finding, that King *Henry's* n was only to have the young Queen in his Cu- the Earl of *Huntly*, now at *Edinburgh*, deals ctually with him, that he perswades him to he *English* Interest, and join with the Queen- er, and the Lords that were in the *French* In- which intirely disappointed *Lennox* of his Ex- ions; and so he (*Lennox*) changes Sides, joins

with the Penſionary Lords, and declares for the *gliſh* Match. King *Henry* now finding he was to be diſappointed in his Deſign of getting the Queen in his Poſſeſſion, by his Letter to the of *Suffolk*, of the 14th of *September*, orders him his Forces to enter *Scotland*, and to ſeize the G nor and the Cardinal, and burn the Town of *burgh*.

He alſo writes to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, *That he never have accepted of the Conditions of the T if he had not been in that Caſe aſſured by the Ambaſſadors, that he would obtain whatever he d* And in the ſame Letter he deſires him, *To p penſionary Lords in Mind to get the Cardinal an vernor delivered up to him or depoſed; and a appoint 12 Perſons to govern the Nation, and to have the Cuſtody of the Queen, and to remove about her, that he might the more eaſily get her his Hands.* The penſionary Lords returned A by Sir *Ralph*, *That if the King of* England *woul vance a convenient Sum of Money to them to Soldiers, they would do their Endeavour to bring the young Queen and Cardinal into his Poſſeſſion,* they ſaid *it would not be eaſily done.*

About this Time (*a*) arrived five Ships *France*, with *L.* 60000 *Sterl.* of Money, and and Ammunition, for *Lennox*. In thoſe Ships *Francis Contarini*, Patriarch of *Venice*, and L for the Kingdom, from Pope *Paul* III. and fro *French* King, Mr. *la Broche*, Mr. *Menager*, an *Anorat*; who noways doubting the Earl of L was ſtill in their Intereſt, delivered the Money,

(*a*) Leſly, Lib. 10. p. 468.

Amunition to him, with which he immediately
d an Army; and being joined by the penſionary
s, he marched to *Leith*; but by the prudent
uct of the Earl of *Huntly* and others, there was
greement made betwixt him and the Governor,
h the Earl of *Lennox* ſwore to; but within ſix
thereafter, he went privately to *Glaſgow*, and
d a new Army, and fortified the Town and
e; upon which the Governour alſo raiſed an
y, march'd to *Glaſgow*, and there, upon the
of *Glaſgow*, after a ſharp Conflict, entirely de-
d *Lennox*'s Army. After which the Governor
a Parliament, which ſolemnly annulled all that
one towards the intended Marriage betwixt the
g Queen, and *Edward* Prince of *Wales*. Upon
h the Earl of *Lennox* finding the Governor more
rful than himſelf, ſubmits intirely to the King of
nd, and bound himſelf to very unworthy Con-
s. *Vid. Appen. N.* 19.

no 1545 (*a*), Sir *Ralph Eure*, with an Army
oo Men, invaded the *Scots* Borders, but was
y the Governor, his Army defeated, himſelf the
Ogle, Sir *Brian Latton*, and other Gentlemen,
oldiers, to the Number of 800 were ſlain, and
2000 taken Priſoners, with their Artillery and
ge. This Year died *William Stewart*, Biſhop
erdeen, and was ſucceeded by *William Gordon*,
ellor of *Murray*, and Uncle to the Earl of
y, which much offended the Earl of *Angus*, who
ed it for one of his own Relations. *Leſly* and
wood give very different Characters of this Pre-
The firſt (*b*) calls him *Vir probus & eruditus*;

(*a*) Holinſhed p. 337. Leſly, p. 400. (*b*) Leſly, p. 456.

the laſt (a) ſays, *That he was brought up in Lette*
at Aberdeen, *and after that ſtudied long at* Paris
and, upon his Return, was firſt made Parſon of Cl
and then promoted to the See of Aberdeen; *and th*
at firſt he gave ſome Hopes of a virtuous Man, b
afterwards turn'd a very Epicure, ſpending all h
Time in drinking and whoring. He dilapidate t
whole Rents, by feuing the Lands, and converting t
Victual Rent into Money, a great Part whereof
waſted upon his baſe Children, and his Whores th
Mothers, &c.

Theſe are two very different Characters of one a
the ſame Man; we ſhall conſider on which of the
there is moſt Streſs to be laid, whether on the B
ſhop's or the Archbiſhop's. The Biſhop knew h
well, was his intimate Acquaintance, was his *Offici*
and lived in the Place a long Time with him;
that his ſecret Faults could hardly be kept up fr
him. If he had ſpent all his Time in dri
ing, he behoved often to have ſeen him drunk.
he had ſacrilegiouſly dilapidated all the Rents of
Biſhoprick, the Biſhop's Official behoved to h
known of it. Now is it probable in that Caſe, t
a Man of Honour and Integrity, would have ca
him *Vir probus & eruditus*. On the other Ha
the Archbiſhop could know nothing about him
by Hear-ſay. Biſhop *Gordon* died in the Year 15
the Archbiſhop was born in the Year 1565, and ſo
but 12 Years old when *Gordon* died; and there
could know nothing of him *ex propria ſcientia*.
gives he any Evidence for what he ſays. He ſays,
gave away the Biſhop's Rents to his baſe Child

(a) Spottiſwood, p. 107.

'Tis true he had two Sons, Mr. *John*, who bought
House, and lived in old *Aberdeen*, and Mr. *Walter*.
Neither of them had Children, nor left any Memory
f an Eſtate they got from their Father. He had a
aughter was married to the Laird of *Udny* of that
k; and 'tis probable he gave her a Portion. But
hat if he gave them all reaſonable Portions? That
as no great Matter for the Biſhop of *Aberdeen* to
ve done at that Time, without doing Harm to the
evenue of the Biſhoprick. The Archbiſhop gives
e Character almoſt of Saints to ſome of thoſe Gen-
men, who came in this Biſhop's Time, and moſt
crilegiouſly plundered the Cathedral of that Place,
all its rich and precious Furniture; nay tore the
ead-roof off the whole of that large and ſtately Buil-
g, and pulled the large and fine Bells out of its
eeples, and ſhip'd all at *Aberdeen* for Tranſporta-
n, to be ſold for their own private Advantage.
takes no Notice of theſe ſmall Faults in theſe
rſons, when he gives an Account of them in his
ſtory.

'Tis true Biſhop *Gordon* did not want his Faults;
had his private Amours, which is not to be vin-
ated in any Man, much leſs in a Chriſtian Biſhop.
at Fault was too common at that Time; and
refore I ſee no Reaſon why he ſhould have been
gled out, and get ſuch a Character as the Arch-
op is pleaſed to give him, when he knew that at
t Time there was ſome of the beſt Families of the
tion matched with the baſe Daughters of Clergy-
n. And I always heard of him, that laying aſide
t too common Fault, he was otherwiſe a Man of
d Parts, and a fine Gentleman. *Willocks*, *Knox*,
were more guilty of Sacrilege at that Time, than

all the Bishops that ever were in *Scotland*, which could easily make appear, were it my Province at t Time; but that not being my Purpose, I shall o now consider which of these Testimonies carries alo with it the greatest Ground of Credibility. T Bishop was a Popish Bishop, and so, very ready conceal the Faults of those of his own Order Religion. The Archbishop was a Protestant, zealous Reformer, and as ready to conceal, e grosser Faults of those who set up zealously for Reformation (which I'm sorry to be obliged to t Notice of sometimes in the following History:) So yet, the Balance is equal. If we consider the Bis and Archbishop to be Men of equal Candour Veracity, and I know no Reason why we sho not; then which ever of them had the best Mean Knowledge, to his Testimony certainly should give the most Credit. Now that the best Means Knowledge was on the Bishop's Side, I have m very clearly appear. He lived in the Place him; his Office obliged him to be daily in his C pany, and so he could not but know him thorou and could not be deceived. The Archbishop but a Child when he died; and therefore might very easily deceived; and for these Reasons I forced to give more Credit to the Bishop's Testimo than to the Archbishops. As in Matters of this Na one *oculatus testis* is worth *decem auriti*; so I t every indifferent Person is obliged to give more C dit to Bishop *Lesly*'s Testimony, than to Archbi *Spottiswood*'s.

On the 29th of *May* 1546, Cardinal B Chancelor of *Scotland*, was murdered in his chamber by *Norman Lesly* and others; after w

D

) Baker, p. 302

Illustrious

th the Earl
re continued
s and *English*
th, which hap
eeded his Son
rs old, *Edwa*
ng King's Un
r made Duke
e betwixt Kin
en of *Scotlan*
n (*a*), King
ds before his
rocure that M
The Duke of
tual, resolves
Army in this
Francis Knol
rters for the
rd, consisting
600 light He
. The main
n at Arms, an
he Protector
,000 Foot, 1
led by the L
Artillery, ar
rms and Den
oo Carts besi
in this Orde
ton on the
ng got such
ne, marched

th the Earl of *Huntly* was made Chancellor.
re continued frequent Skirmiſhes betwixt the
s and *Engliſh* about the Borders, till King *Henry*'s
th, which happened *January* 28, 1547: To whom
eeded his Son *Edward* VI. who being but Nine
rs old, *Edward Seymor*, Earl of *Hartford*, the
ng King's Uncle was choſen Protector, and there-
r made Duke of *Somerſet*, who to force the Mar-
e betwixt King *Edward* of *England*, and *Mary*
en of *Scotland*, raiſes an Army of about 20000
n (*a*), King *Henry* having left Orders with his
ds before his Death, to uſe all imaginable Means
rocure that Marriage.

he Duke of *Somerſet* finding all other Means in-
tual, reſolves to march forward to *Scotland* with
Army in this Order. He ſent the Lord *Gray* and
Francis Knolls with 800 light Horſe to provide
rters for the Army. Then followed the Van-
d, conſiſting of 4000 Foot, 100 Men at Arms,
600 light Horſe commanded by the Earl of *War-*
. The main Battle conſiſting of 6000 Foot, 600
at Arms, and 1000 light Horſe was commanded
he Protector himſelf. The Rear, which conſiſted
000 Foot, 100 Men at Arms and 600 light Horſe,
led by the Lord *Dacres*. On the one Wing was
Artillery, and the other was made up of Men
rms and Demilances, and the Carriages conſiſting
oo Carts beſides Waggons, cloſed up the Rear;
in this Order did they march, till they came to
ton on the *Firth*. The Governor of *Scotland*,
ng got ſuch an Army as he could in ſo ſhort a
e, marched with them, and encamped on a riſing

(*a*) Baker, p. 302.

Ground near to *Muſſelburgh*. The Armies b within two Miles of other, the Lord *Hume* c manded a Body of light Horſe, of about 1200, about 500 Foot, that lay in an Ambuſh at the B of a little Hill; with which Body of Horſe he c upon the *Engliſh*, but not in very cloſe Order. U which the Lord *Gray*, and Sir *Francis Brian* were pointed to encounter them. The *Scots* having vanced within a Stone-caſt of the *Engliſh* Army, beginning to wheel about, when the Lord with ſome Troops of light Horſe, charged t home, and was furthwith ſeconded by certain N bers of Demi-lances, and both of them ſuppo with 1000 Men at Arms. Yet the *Scots* bravely m tained the Fight more than three Hours, till in End, oppreſſed with Numbers, they were put to Flight, and chaſed almoſt to their Camp. B ſays (*a*), That my Lord *Hume* was killed by a from his Horſe, and about 1600 more, and that eldeſt Son, two Prieſts, and ſix Gentlemen were ken Priſoners. *Holinſhed* (*b*) makes the *Scots* to be about 800, and that the Lord *Hume* was wounded with the Fall, and carried to *Edinbu* but neither of them tell what Number was kill the *Engliſh*: Only the laſt named Hiſtorian That there were ſeverals of the *Engliſh* taken ſoners, and names Sir *Ralph Bulmer*, *Thomas G* and *Robert Crouch*. *Leſly* ſays (*c*), *That my* Hume *was wounded and carried to* Edinburgh, *that there were about* 1000 *killed on each Side.*

(*a*) P. 303. (*b*) p. 342. (*c*) p. 362.

he next Day the Protector and the Earl of *War-* (*a*) rode to view the *Scots* Camp; and as they n'd, a Herauld and a Trumpeter overtook : The Trumpeter said, *That his Master the of* Huntly, *to eschew the Effusion of Christian , would fight upon the whole Quarrel, either* 20 *against* 20, *or with* 10 *against* 10, *or else try twixt the Lord General and himself.* In Answer hich, the Protector told him, *That as for the ber of the Combatants, it was not in his Power nclude any thing: And as for himself, he being blick Charge, it was not fit he should hazard lf against one in a private Condition; which enge he would most willingly otherwise accept.* Earl of *Warwick* intreated Leave to accept of Challenge, and said to the Trumpeter, *Bring me , that thy Master will accept the Combate with and thou shalt have* 100 *Crowns for thy Pains.* (said the General) *bring me Word back, that thy er will abide, and give us Battle, and thou shalt* 1000 *Crowns.* And so when no Agreement could ade, a general Battle was agreed upon.

he Van-guard was commanded by the Earl of s, in which, *Baker* says, there were 15000 ; *Buchanan* says 10000. The Battle was com- led by the Governor, in which there were o. And the Rear was commanded by the valiant *don* Earl of *Huntly*, as *Baker* calls him (*b*), in h there were as many. They had no *Hack-* rs, nor Men at Arms; and only about 2000 Horse, then call'd *Prickers*. The Earl of *An-* with the Van-guard being defeat, and the Go-

vernor

(*a*) Baker, p. 303. (*b*) p. 303.

vernor with the middle Body having fled, the E
of *Huntly* (*a*) with the Rear-ward, which consiſt
moſtly of Highland-men, advanced ſtill forwa
fighting with their Banners diſplay'd, till the Cha
was paſt by them: Yet in the End they were fo
ced to flee as the reſt had done. The Earl of *Hu*
ly was taken in the Purſuit, as was *Yeſter*, *Sincla*
Wemyſs, and many others. There were kill'd b
twixt 8 and 10000, and among thoſe Mr. *Ad*
Gordon, Uncle to the Earl of *Sutherland*, (which laſt w
ry narrowly made his Eſcape) Sir *Alexander Gor*
of *Lochinvar*, Sir *William Gordon* of *Gight*, *Patr*
Gordon of *Craig* of *Auchindore*, *John Gordon* of *Cai*
burrow, with divers others of the Sirname of *Gor*
(*b*). This Battle was fought on the 10th Day
September 1547, an unfortunate Day it ſeems
Scotland; for on that Day, 34 Years before th
were the *Scots* defeat at *Flowdon*: Nay, it wo
ſeem that all that Month muſt be unlucky for t
Scots, (if any ſuch thing can be;) for ſince th
Time their Armies have been twice defeat by t
Engliſh, *viz.* at *Dumbar* and *Worceſter*.

The Earl of *Huntly* fought in this Battle on Fo
for *Holinſhed* ſays he was ſo taken; and being clad in
Armour enamel'd, was led to the Protector, and
him carried to his Camp at *Leith*; where pitying t
Miſery of many of his Countrymen that were wou
ed and taken, he became Surety for a great many
them, for the Payment of their Ranſoms at a p
fixt Day; or otherwiſe, that they ſhould return ag
to Priſon, and ſo procur'd their Liberation. But
himſelf was carried into *England* (*c*); and the n
Ya

(*a*) Holinſhed, p. 343. (*b*) Gordonſton's MS. Hiſtory. (*c*) Ib

the Governor ſent the Laird of *Carnegy* Am-
dor to the Duke of *Somerſet* the Protector, to
and the Earl of *Huntly* to be delivered upon
ment of his Ranſom, as the Cuſtom is: Which
could not obtain, to requeſt for this Liberty,
t his Wife and Children might be allowed to viſit
in *England*. Unto which the Protector anſwer-
That he would not ſet the Earl free, until the
was ended; but he was content to allow his Wife
rty to viſit him for certain Days, on this Condi-
That he ſhould not withdraw himſelf by any
ns from the Cuſtody of Sir Ralph Vane *who had*
n him in the Wars. And upon the Ambaſſador's
urn, *Huntly* was committed to certain Keepers,
ſhould carry him from *London* to *Morpeth*, 24
es from the Borders of *Scotland*.

While the Earl of *Huntly* was waiting his Wife's
ing there to him, he bethinks himſelf how to
e his Eſcape, and go to her; for he had agreed
George Car, Father to Captain *Thomas Car*,
he ſhould on an appointed Night bring privily to
two of the ſwifteſt Horſes that he could get, to
e his Eſcape upon. Accordingly *George Car*
e at the appointed Time with two Horſes, the
the Borders could afford for the purpoſe, the
being for the Earl, and the other for his Servant.
appointed Night, he prepares a good Supper for
Keepers, and invites them ſolemnly to it, and to
at Cards, to put off the Tedioufneſs of the Night.
length, as if he had been weary playing, he left
intreating them to continue; and going to the
ndow, did by a ſecret Sign obſerve, that all
ngs were ready for his Eſcape, tho' the Night
extremely dark. He began then to be doubt-
ful,

ful, ſometimes in Hope, and other times in Fe
At laſt, without thinking, he burſt out into this Spee
A dark Night, a wearied Knight; GOD be
Guide. The Keepers hearing him ſpeaking to hi
ſelf, asked what he meant by that? He anſwer
That theſe Words were uſed as a Proverb among
Scots, and had their Beginning from the old Ear
Morton, uttering the ſame in the Middle of the Ni
when he lay a-dying. Whereupon, that his Keep
might have no Suſpicion of his deſigned Eſcape,
ſitteth down again to Cards; after which he ſudd
ly roſe from them (as he ſaid, urged by a Looſen
in his Belly to disburden Nature.) Upon wh
Occaſion he went ſuddenly out with his Serva
found the Horſes furniſhed by *George Car* read
which he and his Servant immediately mounted,
on them with all poſſible Speed fled to the *Sc*
Borders.

When he had paſs'd the River of *Tweed*, and h
refreſhed himſelf a little in *George Car*'s Houſe,
went the ſame Night, being *Chriſtmaſs-Eve*,
Edinburgh, where he was joyfully received by
Queen-Mother, the Governor and his own Frien
with the univerſal Gladneſs of the whole People, ſa
Holinſhed. He is immediately reſtored to his Ch
cellor's Office, and to the Government of thoſe P
vinces he formerly enjoy'd. While he was Priſo
in *England*, the Protector and Nobility there, kno
ing how much Influence his Advice had on the St
of Affairs in *Scotland*, ſollicited him to employ
Endeavours, that the Queen of *Scotland* ſhould be
ven in Marriage to their King. But he, tho' th
Priſoner, was ſo far from amuſing them with a ſee
ing Compliance with their Deſigns, or with Prom

Illuſtrio
Endeavours t
ulus with th
a true Love
to perſiſt in
en ſhould be
e to the Year
dition to choi
rove of the M
Vooing.
n the Year 1
ent to meet
ere it was u
ates, *That fo*
was now
ſent into Fra
fit to marry.
Dumbarton b
zculing, whe
n a Fleet of
gue ſays (*b*)
s the Author
no where t
ld of her Fe
oſe Care ſh
kine and *Fle*
ointed the
nour, *Mary*
gſton, *Mary*
g, *Mary Set*
ry Beton Da
ing eſcaped
intercept he

(*b*) Leſly, P. 493.

Endeavours to carry them on, that (ſomewhat like ulus with the *Carthaginians*) he anſwer'd them a true Lover of his Country, *That he was reſol- to perſiſt in his former Sentiments, and that the en ſhould be given in Marriage to none, till ſhe was e to the Years of Diſcretion, that ſhe might be in dition to choice for herſelf; and that tho' he ſhould rove of the Match, yet he could not like their Way Vooing.*

n the Year 1548 (*a*), the Governor call'd a Par- ent to meet at a Monaſtery hard by *Haddington*, re it was unanimouſly reſolved by the Three ates, *That for the Preſervation of the young Queen, was now about ſix Years of Age, ſhe ſhould ſent into* France, *where ſhe ſhould remain till of fit to marry.* And accordingly ſhe was delivered Dumbarton by the Queen-Mother to the Lord *de zculing*, who was waiting there to receive her h a Fleet of *French* Ships; *and even then*, Mr. gue ſays (*b*), *ſhe was one of the moſt perfect Crea- s the Author of Nature ever framed, for her Match no where to be ſeen, nor had the World another ld of her Fortune and Hopes.* The Perſons to oſe Care ſhe was intruſted, were the Lords kine and *Fleming*; and for her Governant, was ointed the Lady *Fleming*; and for her Maids of nour, *Mary Livingſton* Daughter to the Lord *Li- gſton*, *Mary Fleming* Daughter to the Lord *Fle- g*, *Mary Seton* Daughter to the Lord *Seton*, and ry *Beton* Daughter to the Laird of *Balfour*. And ing eſcaped the *Engliſh* Fleet which lay waiting ntercept her, they landed ſafely at *Breſt*, and from

(*a*) Leſly, p. 493. (*b*) Hiſt. two Campaigns 1548 and 1549.

from thence were conducted to St. *Germans*, w
the Court received her with great Honour
Splendor.

In the Beginning of *March* 1550 (*a*), the Qu
Mother resolving to go to *France*, to see her Da
ter, and about other Affairs, made Choice of som
the prime Nobility to go along with her; an
whom were the Earls of *Huntly*, *Sutherland*, *M*
schal and *Cathness*. While the Ships are prepar
for the Voyage, *Huntly* causes apprehend *Wi*
Mackintosh Chief of the *Clan-chattan*, for a se
Conspiracy against him, being exercising the Of
of the Queen's Lieutenant in the North; and h
ing confiscated his Goods, caused strike off his H
at *Strabogie*. This offended so much the Earl
Cassils, and others, who favoured *Mackintosh*, t
it was like to have come to a Tumult in the Ki
dom, had not the Queen-Mother suppress'd so
while the secret Rancour of their Minds: For t
some Years thereafter the Queen did rescind the S
tence of Outlawry given out by *Huntly*, and resto
Mackintosh's Son to all his Father's Goods and La
and by so doing remov'd the greatest Cause of H
tred and Discord; yet the *Clan-chattan* and th
Friends could not digest such an Affront on th
Family, without endeavouring Revenge. Whe
fore a Party entring by Craft into the Castle of *Pe*
they seized one *Lachlan Mackintosh*, whom they judg
to have been the Instigator of *Huntly* against *W*
liam, and put him to Death immediately with gr
Cruelty.

(*a*) Lesly, p. 484.

In the Beginning of *September*, *Leo Strozza* Prior
Capua, comes with 6 Galleys, and ſome War-
ps, to convoy the Queen-Mother to *France*, who
ng aboard, accompanied very honourably with a
at many of the *Scots* and *French* Nobility, ſails
ng the Coaſt of *England*, and arrives ſafely at
p in *Normandy*, *October* 14. 1550. She carried
ng with her the Counteſs Dowager of *Huntly*,
Earl of *Huntly* and his Lady, *Alexander Gordon*
l of *Sutherland*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Qua-
(*a*). From thence ſhe went to *Rouen*, where
King of *France* then was; who to ſhew how ac-
table her coming was to him, among other De-
nſtrations of the ſame, he beſtows ſignal Honours
the Nobles that attended her; and gave ſpecial
ſtimonies of his Favour and Eſteem to *Huntly*,
ating him one of the Knights of St. *Michael*.

The Queen-Mother, in a Conference ſhe had
h the King of *France*, propoſed, *That the Gover-
being laid aſide, ſhe ſhould have the Government*
Scotland *put into her Hands*. Which the King of
nce agreed to, providing the Governor could be
uc'd tamely and (without Noiſe) willingly to de-
: And ſhe knowing that there was none had
h an Intereſt with the Governor as the Earl of
ntly, to make him her ſure Friend in that Af-
, perſwaded her Daughter, the young Queen of
tland, to give to him and his Heirs the Earldom
Murray: (Upon which the Queen granted him a ve-
honourable Charter of that Earldom, inſert in
Appendix, *N.* 19.) The Management of which
been given to him after the Death of the late
Earl,

(*a*) Leſly, p. 485.

Earl, natural Son to K. *James* IV. and the Earl
of *Rothsay* to his eldest Son, who was married to
Governor's second Daughter (*a*). And that the
vernor, upon surrendring of his Office, should h
the Gift of the Dukedom of *Chastelherault* confir
by the *French* King, and that his Son, the Ear
Arran, should be made Captain of the *Scots* Sold
in *France*. And the other Noblemen of her At
dance had all of them new and special Marks of
vour bestowed upon them. The Queen-Mot
having been about a Year in *France*, returns h
by *England*. *Huntly* took Leave of her at *Have*
Grace, and fearing the *English* might challenge
detain him, for making his Escape after the Battl
Pinky, if he should come in their Way, takes
neareſt Way by Sea, with some other Noblemen,
arrives at *Montrose* in *September* 1551.

The Queen-Mother being returned to *Scotl*
(*b*) *Huntly* attends her assiduously, and assists
faithfully with his Advice and prudent Counsels,
quiet the Animosities among the Nobility, spr
from the Contention about Offices of State and
clesiastical Dignities, and perswades the Governor
surrender his Office in the Queen's Hands, which
(having in Parliament gotten an ample Pardon
all done by him during his Administration, an
Confirmation of his Dukedom in *France* under
Hand and Seal of the King of *France*) willin
does; and the Queen-Mother immediately takes
Government upon her, in the Parliament holde
Edinburgh 1554.

(*a*) Lesly, p. 485. Holinshed, p. 353. (*b*) Lesly, p. 474

As it ordinarily happens upon Change of Gover-
in a Kingdom, the Queen-Regent changes ſeveral
cers of State, turning out thoſe who enjoyed theſe
ces under the former Governor, and eſtabliſhing
ers in their Places, and particularly ſeveral of the
nch that were about her, by whoſe Counſel ſhe
iniſtred Affairs; admitting few or none of the
s Nobility into her private Deliberations. Which
duct did much alienate their Minds from her
ernment, and gave no ſmall Ground to them, to
hold on the Pretext of *reforming Religion*, and to
thoſe Factions, Seditions and Broils againſt her
ng as ſhe lived, which are deſcribed at length
ur *Scots* Hiſtorians (*a*). A little before this
e, about the Year 1551, died, at *Paris*, *Robert*
chop, in his Return from *Rome*. He was born blind.
went abroad when young, ſtudied *Theology* at
Univerſity, whereat alſo he was graduated Do-
and taught with great Applauſe. He was
loyed in many Embaſſies by the Pope, and in
Affairs made many Journies from *Rome* to
nany, *France*, &c. to the great Aſtoniſhment
that knew him; and at laſt by the Pope was
Archbiſhop of *Armagh* in *Ireland*, as the fitteſt
to put a Stop to the Reformation that was begin-
there (*b*).

efore the Queen-Mother aſſum'd the Regency, in
Year after her Return from *France*, ſhe accom-
s the Governor, holding Courts through all the
dom for Adminiſtration of Juſtice, of purpoſe
in all ſhe could of the Nobility, to favour her in
Deſign of aſſuming the Regency; it being never

Leſly, p. 482. (*b*) Ibid. p. 475. Holinſhed, p. 353.

before practiſed in *Scotland*, that a Woman, Heireſs of the Crown, ſhould bear the Office of vernor. In this Progreſs ſhe and the Gove were ſplendidly entertained by the Nobility, all a their Progreſs, and by none more than *Huntly* his Dwelling-houſe at *Strabogie*, which he had, a new ſtately and coſtly Building joined to the Caſtle, rendred a very convenient Palace. Ha reſted ſome Time here, leſt ſhe ſhould be too bur ſome to her Hoſt, ſhe orders her Train to make r to remove. *Huntly*, always moſt obſequious and d to her, and much obliged by her, intreats ſhe m ſtay ſome Time longer, aſſuring her that nothing ſh be wanting for her ſuitable Entertainment. And there might be no Doubt thereof, he takes the of her Domeſticks to Cellars and Places where viſions were kept; which were found to be ſo tiful, and to have ſo great Store of freſh Veniſon Wild-fowl, that the *French* were aſtoniſhed to ſ and demanding where he could have ſo much Meat, and in ſuch Abundance? He told them *had ſo many Huntſmen and Catchers of Wild-fo the Mountains and Foreſts far and near about who brought daily freſh Proviſions in Plenty t Houſe.*

All this being made known to Mr. *d'Oiſell French* Captain, who was the Queen's chief Cou lor; how ſoon he had Conveniency to diſcourſe her in private, repreſents to her, *That this* (Huntly) *was not to be tolerated in ſo little a dom; That his Power exceeded ſo far that of b quals, as might make the King himſelf apprehe of Danger; That ſhe might call to Mind the Inſ of the* Douglaſſes, *what Troubles they bred to the*

ſly, p. 482.

and what Dangers they brought the Kings into mer Ages: And therefore Huntly's *Wings were clipt, leſt after their Example he ſhould wax rogant.*

is Remonſtrance the Queen gave Ear to atten-, and kept in Mind, to make Uſe thereof Occaſion ſhould offer. On how ſlender a Prop, a little Breath may ſhake and overturn, does avour of great ones, and the Fortune of Man, d! Nor was it long before the Occaſion offer- for two Years thereafter (the Queen-Mother made Regent, as is ſaid above) ſhe orders to go with Forces to *Abertarf*, to ſuppreſs d of *Moydard* and his Accomplices, ſeditious bers of the Kingdom; who coming to the where he (the Earl of *Huntly*) was to fight, ariſes a Tumult in his Army, moſt part de-, being alienated from him for the Death of *ntoſh*. He being thus abandoned, could not o the Fidelity of thoſe that remained, is there- rced to return home without Execution of the -Regent's Orders: And this Occaſion, by Ad- her *French* Counſel, ſhe lays hold of to *clip* ngs, as ſhe intended to do, and as ſhe had been y adviſed.

erefore he is impriſoned in the Caſtle of *Edin-a*); and being thus over-clouded, his Ene- ke Occaſion to charge him with many falſe and calumnious Accuſations, and Reports among the Vulgar, to deſtroy his Reputa- And ſo far did they puſh the Queen-Regent's tion to depreſs him, that he muſt be ſpoil'd

dly, p. 482.

of the Earldom of *Murray* and the Lordſhip of *A*
nethy; of the Adminiſtration of the Earldom
Mar, *Orkney* and *Shetland*, and the Bailiary
Strathdee: And the Regent appoints Officers to
ther up the Rents of them, to be diſpoſed of at
Pleaſure, and himſelf to be baniſhed to *France*
five Years; and ſome of her Council were for
ting him to Death.

While he is on the Point of leaving the King
in Obedience to this Sentence, the Earl of *C*
(*a*), the Chief of his Enemies, thought fit, for
own political Reaſons, to adviſe to change the
tence into a Fine or pecuniary Mulct only.
ſays (*b*), he was ſoon thereafter reſtored to his
mer Dignity by the Queen-Regent, and likewi
the profitable Offices he enjoyed before. His W
are, *Priſtina dignitate, muneribus ac patrimoni*
jubet Regina; and he was a Man living in that T
Buchanan mentions nothing of his being repon
theſe Offices, but ſays, *That by the Mediation o*
Friends, having recovered the Queen-Regent's
vour, he was admitted to her moſt privy Councils.
as I have noticed before, there is no Regard
had of what *Buchanan* ſays againſt this Earl of *B*
ly, he being his mortal Enemy, for the Reaſon
ready mentioned. He deſerved better Things
the Queen-Regent. It was to him ſhe owed
Authority; for it was his Influence and Power
the late Governor that made him demit, his Br
and all the reſt of his Friends being much again
Demiſſion.

Hi

(*a*) Buchan. p. 560 & 561. (*b*) p. 483.

Hitherto the Loyalty of the Family of *Gordon* unqueſtionably conſtant, ſignal and unſtain'd: remarkable Perſon of the Name of *Gordon* being ntioned in our Hiſtory to have carried Arms in Army, Faction or Party, oppoſite to the ſume Authority, whether ſwayed by the Kings mſelves, or managed by Regents during their Mity. And this Loyalty, as it was glorious to m, ſo it was likewiſe profitable to the Increaſe of r Wealth and Power, to that Degree, as to render Family the Object of the Envy, and conſequentf the Malice of others of the Nobility.

But its Loyalty being ſo eaſy hitherto, becauſe mply rewarded with Honour and Wealth, it could be diſcerned whether it was ſincere and diſinted, flowing from Honour, Conſcience and Conion of a Subject's Obligation to his Sovereign, or n being fomented with ſo profitable and honour- Encouragements. But the Perſecutions it has red by its envious Fellow-Subjects to this Day, he Account of its conſtant Adherence to the al Family: Its ſharing with them in their Adities: Its being depreſſed and raiſed up with them: Ruin being ſtill endeavoured as one of the f Props of the Royal Authority, by thoſe who ſpired to overturn the ſame, puts the Matter out Doubt, and lets all impartial Perſons ſee, that its alty proceeded from a Principle of Honour, Conce and Senſe of their Duty, to their Prince; not from that of Intereſt and Advantage.

or notwithſtanding that this Earl of *Huntly* had Wings ſo ſeverely clipt, by the Suggeſtion of *French*, for a Fault that was only his Misfortune, not his Intention, as to be deprived of ſo great

Emoluments which these Offices above-menti
yielded to him; yet he continues dutiful and
quious to the Queen-Regent who had dealt so h
ly with him, so long as she lived, and assisted
with his prudent Advices in those Difficulties
was straitned with all her Time from the Subje
the Kingdom, who owed her Respect and Obedi
Many of the Nobility then being both poor an
ctious, laid hold upon the Pretence of reforming
ligion, to raise Troubles, and sacrilegiously shar
Revenues of the Church, the Abbacies and the
religious Houses, among them; and they that
forwardest were sure to have the best Share;
among those there was none out-did *James Ste*
natural Son of King *James* V. (*a*) and most un
ral Brother to Queen *Mary*, whose Views w
little higher than the rest, he aiming at nothin
deed less than the Crown. He was a Monst
Ingratitude; for tho' she took the Earldom of
ray from the Earl of *Huntly*, her constant, fai
and loyal Subject, and gave it to him, yet ther
ver was a Prince so barbarously used by a Subj
Queen *Mary*, tho' his Sister, was used by him
we shall have Occasion to take Notice of hereaft

The Nobility having the Church Revenues in
View, run with open Mouth to devour them,
were much encouraged thereto by their Preach
that Time, particularly *Knox*, *Willocks*, &c.
had indeed found out some new Point of Di
unknown to the Christian Church in the be
purest Ages of it, "That even in hereditary M
"chies it was contrary to the Laws of GOD for
"

(*a*) Cambden, p. 44. Buchan. passim. Lesly passim.

men to reign; and that if the Sovereign did not reform the Abuſes in Religion, the Nobility might; and if they did not do it, then it was the People's Duty to put their Hands to ſo religious a Work: And that it was in the Power of the People to dethrone and judge their Sovereigns." And to make od this new Doctrine of their's, they adduced ma- Texts of Scripture, pitifully perverting them. d that Unchriſtian depoſing Doctrine of their's brought on much Miſery, and occaſioned the dding of much Blood in this Nation ſince that me. If it were my Province here to enter upon t Queſtion, I think it would be no hard Task to ke it appear, That it would have been better for Nobility that the Church Revenues had continued hey were; for they were ſtill a ſure Portion for ir younger Sons or neareſt Relations, and they uld not in that Caſe have been guilty of that hai- us Sin of Sacrilege, which has been ſuch a Moth many of the moſt conſiderable Families of *Britain* ce that Time, that it has quite conſumed them: hereas others who had no Share in theſe Spoils, ain in a flouriſhing Eſtate to this Day; as is made arly appear by many learned Men who have writ n that Subject, and to them I ſhall refer the Rea- , and return to the Hiſtory in hand.

At this Time the Wars breaking out betwixt *Scotd* and *England*, the Queen-Regent committed the ef Command and Charge on the Borders to the rl of *Huntly*, ordering ſome Troops of Horſe and ot to be conducted by him for moleſting of the *gliſh* Borders; who marching ſpeedily to *Duns* the *Mers*, begins with Diligence to execute his mmiſſion, and orders the Lord *Hume*, Warden of

the East-Borders, and his Vassals of the Lands *Huntly* and *Long-Gordon*, to make Incursions i *England*, which he performs, spoiling the Coun and Villages, and bringing away much Booty. I mediately thereafter, with a considerable Body *Scots* and *French*, *Huntly* with Fire and Sword invades the *English* Borders, and returns home lo ed with Spoil; no armed Men of the *English* appe ing to oppose him, save only some out of *Berw* with flying Skirmishes. And that *Huntly* might want Soldiers to defend the *Scots* Borders, the Qu appointed a certain Number to wait by Turns u his Orders, till the Month of *October*, that the my of the Kingdom should be gathered together.

Which being assembled at *Kelso*, the Queen, had caused denounce War, and raise this Army gainst *England*, to oblige the *English* to desist sending an Army against *France*, (as they were doing to assist *Philip* King of *Spain* against *French*,) does her utmost Endeavour to perswade *Scots* to invade *England*. They passing over the R of *Tweed*, take the Affair into more mature De ration, whether it were expedient or not, for Kingdom's Good at this Time, to invade *Engla* And after long Consultation, the Duke of *Ch herault* General of the Army, the Earl of *Hu* and others of the Nobility, give their Advice to Queen (*b*), *That the Army should remain on the ders so long as they could be furnished with Provi and that* England *was not to be invaded; since the Event or Success thereof, the whole Fortune o Kingdom depended.* And as to the *Scots* their

(*a*) Lesly, p. 490, 491. (*b*) Ibid. p. 491.

or Good-will to the *French*, they judged they given ſufficient Proof of, by the Damages and ſolations made on the *Engliſh* Borders the Pre-ding Months. The Queen finding them averſe m her Deſign againſt *England*, thought it needleſs keep the Army on Foot any longer; and there-e diſmiſſed it.

The Year following, upon the 24th of *April* 1558, Marriage of *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*, with *Fran-* Dauphin of *France*, is ſolemnized in the Church *Noſtre Dame* at *Paris*, in Preſence of the King and ole Court of *France*. Among thoſe of the No-ty and others, that were ſent for from *Scotland*, be preſent at the Marriage, was *James*, Prior of *Andrews*, natural Brother to the Queen, who s of her the Gift of the Earldom of *Murray*; the miniſtration of which, how ſoon it fell into the own, had been given to the Earl of *Huntly*: And ne Years ago, when he went to *France* with the een Dowager, he got the heritable Right of it diſ-ned to him and his Heirs, as is before mentioned. e Queen, inſtructed by Letters and Advices from Mother, exhorts him to hold on that Courſe of e, to which his Father had applied him, and pro-es ſhe would endeavour to get him promoted to ne Biſhoprick and good Benefices, both in *France* *Scotland*; but he having other Projects in his ad, undervalues all her Promiſes, and takes the fuſal of his Suit ſo ill, that he conceives an impla-le Hatred againſt the Queen-Mother, which he nd the Occaſion to exerciſe afterwards, both a-inſt the Mother and the Daughter; both of whom never ceaſed to moleſt, till he got the one turned of the Regency, and the other out of the Crown

and

and Kingdom, as ſhall be accounted for hereafter their proper Places.

After the Queen's Marriage was ſolemnized *France*, it was demanded by the *French* King of t *Scots* Nobility that were there, that the matrimon Crown ſhould be ſent to the Dauphin. They r plied, That their Inſtructions from *Scotland* ga them no Power to treat in that Matter, but th upon their Return, they ſhould lay it before the Pa liament of that Nation, who would deliberate abo it, and give their own Anſwer. This Propoſal of t *French* was chiefly oppoſed by the Earls of *Rothes* a *Caſſils*, the Lord *Fleming*, and the Biſhop of *Orkn* all of them Men of great Eſteem in their own Cou try; and they dying before their Return, it was giv out that they were poyſoned by the *French*: B whatever Truth was in that, this is certain, that t Reformers made a Handle of it, to irritate the P pulace againſt the *French*.

The remaining Commiſſioners being ſafely a rived at *Leith*, a Parliament was called, which met *Edinburgh*, in *November*, where all the Proceedi of the Commiſſioners in Relation to the Quee Marriage, is approved of; but when they came conſider the *French* Propoſal of ſending to the D *phin* the matrimonial Crown, there aroſe great D bates about it. The Duke of *Chatelherault*, gave h Proteſtation againſt it, as tending to prejudice Right in Caſe of the Queen's Demiſe without Ch dren; which Proteſtation bears Date at *Edinbur* 26th of *November* 1558, and ſubſcribed by theſe W neſſes, *John* Archbiſhop of *St. Andrews*, Ge Earl of *Huntly*, *George* Lord *Gordon* his Son, Ge Commendator of *Dumfermling*, *John* Lord *Bot* wi

(a) Dr. Macken

ck, and Mr. *Andrew Oliphant* (*a*). Notwithnding which, the Parliament agreed to the sendg over the matrimonial Crown to the Dauphin; d the Earl of *Argyle*, and the Prior of St. *Andrews* ere appointed to carry it. But the Lords of the ongregation knowing them to be uſeful Men for eir Purpoſe, diſſwaded them from going; and in eir own Names, gave in a Petition to this Parliaent, deſiring that all Acts of Parliament againſt the roteſtants ſhould be abrogated or ſuſpended, till a wful general Council ſhould deſide the Controverses betwixt them. The ſaid Petition contained a eat many other Clauſes in Favours of the Reforers, as may be ſeen in Dr. *Mackenzie*'s Life of ueen *Mary*.

To this Petition, the Parliament returned no Anver, upon which the Lords of the Congregation roteſted, *That ſince they could not obtain a Reformation by the Laws of the Land, it ſhould be lawful r them to exerciſe their own Religion, according to e Purity of the Goſpel; and that none of them ſhould ffer for this in Lands, Goods, or Lives, by Virtue former Acts of Parliament, made in favours of their dverſaries; That whatever Tumults or Diſorders ould happen betwixt them and their Adverſaes, ſhould not be imputed to them. And*, laſtly, *ince they had nothing but Religion in their View, ey ſhould not be eſteemed as factious, or ſeditious, but dutiful and loyal Subjects.* This their Petition ey deſired to be entred in the Records of Parliaent; but that was refuſed, and they were declard Rebels; and from that Time the Nation was involved

(*a*) Dr. Mackenzie's Life of Queen MARY, Vol. 3. p. 249.

volved in an inteſtine War, which carried utter R
ine and Devaſtation along with it, and at laſt t
murdering of their lawful Sovereign, and all und
the ſpecious Pretext of Religion.

In this Year 1558, *Alexander Gordon*, Brother
George Earl of *Huntly*, was made Biſhop *Gal*
way; he joined in the Reformation, and kept
Biſhoprick till his Death, notwithſtanding which,
continued dutiful and loyal to the Queen, and w
imployed by her, when Priſoner, in divers of her N
gotiations with Queen *Elizabeth*, and her rebellio
Subjects in *Scotland*. The Laird of *Strathlo*
ſpeaking of him in his Hiſtory of the *Gordons*, ſa
Tota Gordoniorum familia Reginæ ſemper adhæſeru
I ſhall have Occaſion to give a fuller Account of t
Biſhop *Gordon* and his Poſterity hereafter, when
come to take Notice of his Son Mr. *John Gord*
made Dean of *Sarum* by King *James* VI.

I have mentioned before, the Biſhop of *Orkney*
dying, in his Return from *France*, after the Quee
Marriage. *Spottiſwood* ſays (*a*), *Robert Reid* (whi
was his Name) *was a Man of excellent Wit, great E*
perience, and employed in divers Legations. He wa
great Favourer of the Family of *Mackay*, and obta
ed from the Queen a Gift of *Mackay*'s Land in *Stra*
naver (*b*), falling into her Hands by the Baſtardy
Donald Mackay, the Father of *T. Mackay*; which
Biſhop *Reid* took in his own Name, but for *Macka*
Uſe. But that Gift being obtained in the Quee
Minority, was not good in Law; and therefore
Earl of *Huntly*, when the Queen came to be of p
fect Age, applyed and procured another Gift of th
La

(*a*) P. 112. (*b*) Gordonſton's MS.

nds of *Strathnaver*, which the Earl thereafter gave *Mackay*, retaining the Superiority thereof to him- f and his Heirs. This good Biſhop left a great m of Money for building a College in *Edinburgh*; t that wicked Man, the Earl of *Murray* when Re- nt, forged Crimes againſt the Biſhop's Executors, d proſecuted them, till he made himſelf Maſter of e Money, which he moſt ſacrilegouſly converted to s private Uſe.

November 17th 1558, *Mary* Queen of *England* d at St. *James*'s, and was ſucceeded by her Siſter *izabeth*, Daughter to *Henry* VIII. by *Anna Bullen*, o in her Father's Time had been declared unca- ble to ſucceed by Act of Parliament. Where- on, by Advice of the King of *France*, *Mary* Queen *Scotland*, and her Husband in her Right, as neareſt eir to the Crown of *England* in all her publick Deeds d Letters, aſſumes the Title of (*a*) Francis *and* ary, *by the Grace of GOD, King and Queen of* otland, England *and* Ireland, and put the Arms of e three Nations upon her Palace-plate, *&c.* And s not only laid the Grounds of a War betwixt *En- nd* and *France*, but created ſuch a Hatred in ueen *Elizabeth* towards Queen *Mary*, that ſhe could ver forgive her, till ſhe moſt barbarouſly made her ood attone for it. Not long after this, *Henry* II. *France* dying, the Dauphin and ſhe were proclaim- by the Title of *Francis* and *Mary*, King and Queen *France*, &c.

The Lords of the Congregation, as they now call- themſelves, after their forementioned Proteſtati- began now to act more openly; and having got over

(*a*) Cambden, ad An. 1559.

over to their Intereſt the Duke of *Chatelherault*, a
his Son the Earl of *Arran*, they firſt threaten t
Queen Regent by a Letter, dated from *Hamilt*
September 29. ſigned by the Duke, *Arran*, *Argyl*
and many others Lords and Barons: And thereafte
October 21. 1559, without the leaſt Shew of Auth
rity, either from Queen or Parliament, they, by a pu
lick Deed, diſcharge her of her Regency; but b
fore this, they had laid aſide both divine and human
Authority, moſt barbarouſly and ſacrilegiouſly d
ſtroyed the religious Houſes, with their rich Furn
ture, in all Places where they had Power, as at *Pert*
and elſewhere. Whereof the Queen Regent being in
formed, ſhe haſtens thither to repreſs their Inſolenc
They retire to St. *Andrews*. The Regent follows, lea
ing 600 Men to defend the Town of *Perth*. The
offer Battle to the Regent's Forces near *Cowper*, bu
it is diverted by the Duke, and the Earl *Mariſhal*, wh
perſuade her to go to *Edinburgh*, and convocate th
Nobility, for putting a Remedy to theſe Diſorde
of State.

While ſhe is going ſeriouſly about this, the Earl
Argyle, and the Prior draw out their Forces to beſieg
Perth. The Queen ſends *Huntly* to diſwade them from
unjuſt and impious an Attempt. But they finding them
ſelves ſtrong, refuſe to deſiſt. They take the Tow
then march to *Scoon*, beat down the Walls of th
Monaſtery, burn the Church, carry away the Spoil
march to *Stirling*, then to *Linlithgow*, exerciſin
their Fury every where on Churches, and religiou
Houſes. The Queen underſtanding from *Hunt*
that they deſigned for *Edinburgh*, retires to *Dunbar*
But ſhe is ſcarce two Hours gone, when they enter th
Town, deface all the religious Houſes, pillaging a
th

t could be uſeful to themſelves, not only out of
ſe Houſes, but likewiſe out of the Queen's Palace,
publick Treaſury of all the Money coined and
coined, and proclaimed the Adminiſtration of the
vernment, to be in the Hands of thoſe whom they
choſen, and ſtiled Lords of the Congregation:
d all this is declared to be done for the Extirpa-
of Popery, and the *French* out of the Kingdom;
for the better effectuating of which, they addreſs
een *Elizabeth* for her Aid, by *William Maitland*
Ledington, then Secretary (*a*). And indeed ſhe
ſo religious a Woman, that ſhe never lent a deaf
to the Rebels of her neighbouring Princes, eſpe-
ly to the Rebels of her neareſt Kinſwoman, the
een of *Scots*.

While this is preparing, the Queen Regent informs
King of *France* of the preſent State of Affairs in
tland, and intreats a new Recruit of Forces might
ſent to her Aſſiſtance, under the Command of ex-
ienced Captains. In the mean Time, by the Ad-
of ſeverals of the Nobility, ſhe thinks fit to try
Event of a Battle with the Seditious; and there-
orders the *French* Captains to march towards
nburgh, and expel the Rebels out of that City,
fight them in the open Fields; and they being
mated with the Preſence of *Huntly*, *Bothwell*,
on, and many others of the Nobility, with their
endants, firſt poſſeſt themſelves of *Leith*, and
n range their Forces in Order of Battle. The
formers finding themſelves not ſtrong enough,
mits the compoſing of Differences upon reaſon-
Terms to the Earl of *Huntly* (*b*), who was tak-
ing

(*a*) Cambden ad An. 1559. (*b*) Leſly, p. 510.

ing great Pains betwixt the two Armies to bring th to an Accommodation without Bloodshed; and in End brings the Matter to this, That two of Nobility on either Side should meet to draw up Articles of Pacification; which was done accordi ly; and the Queen returns from *Dunbar* to E *burgh*, permitting *Huntly* and the rest of the No ty to go to their own Dwellings.

This being done, the *French* Soldiers fortify *Le* to serve as a Refuge upon Occasions, and to se Entry to the Auxiliaries and Ammunition that w expected from *France*. The Reformers being jea of this, desire the Queen to cause cease from ca ing on these Fortifications: Which she refusing, t take Occasion thence of drawing their Forces tow that Place. Whereupon the Queen enters her sel to it, and furnishes it with a strong Garrison of *Fr* and *Scots*, commanded by *Kennedy* and *Drumm* and shortly thereafter her Garrison making an ruption, kills some of the Enemy, and drives t from *Edinburgh* (*a*), whither the Queen returns passes the Winter. In the mean Time the *Fr* (*b*) drive the Reformers out of *Glasgow*, and re ning by *Stirling*, pass over into *Fife*, and holds t daily in Exercise with light Skirmishes, wherein a few lost their Lives: And the Earl of *Suther* being sent by *Huntly* to the Queen, happening on Way to be a Spectator at one of these Encoun loses the Use of his Arm, by a Wound he rece in it (*c*).

In the Year 1560, the *English* Naval Army co to the *Firth*; and the *French* Soldiers from *Fife* elsewh

(*a*) Lesly, p. 518. (*b*) Idem, p. 519. (*c*) Idem, p. 520.

where, on Sight thereof, retire with all Diligence
Leith. The Reformers now having every where
royed or defaced the religious Houſes, ſome Ba-
of the *Merns*, excited partly by Hatred to the
an Catholick Religion, and partly by Hopes of
l, ſet upon the Convents of the *Dominicans* and
melites at *Aberdeen*, and raze them; and were a-
to demoliſh thoſe of the *Minorites* and the Tri-
when the Baron of *Balquhain*, by *Huntly*'s Or-
ſtops and ſuppreſſes their Fury; and the Biſhop,
was *Huntly*'s Brother, together with *John Leſly*,
Official, and afterwards Biſhop of *Roſs*, hinders
from demoliſhing the Cathedral at this Time, tho'
after theſe very Barons returned and demo-
the whole Cathedral, took all the fine Veſt-
s, coſtly and rich Furniture out of it, pulled the
out of the Steeples (of which there were 14,
them large, but three of extraordinary Bigneſs)
Lead off the Roof, with which it was all co-
, and ſhipped them all aboard a Ship in the
our of *Aberdeen*, in order to ſend them to *Holland*,
ſold there for their proper Accounts: But by
tion we have it, That the juſt Judgment of God
ed both Ship and Cargo in the Road of *Aber-*
where Ship and all in her periſhed, and are
lying in the Botom of the Sea, to this Day.
Engliſh Army being joined by the Reformers,
ſeige to *Leith*; and the Queen Regent, tho'
d with Sickneſs, ceaſes not by Letters and Meſ-
s, to ſolicite the Nobility to lay aſide their A-
ty, and to reſtore Peace to the Kingdom.
Earl of *Huntly*, whoſe Prudence and Pains ſhe
moſtly made Uſe of in this Negotiation, by
g, ſoliciting, perſwading and adviſing, finding

his Labours could take no Effect, and despairing of M
ters, returns to the *North* from whence he had co
In the Time of this Siege, the Queen Regent's Sick
increasing, puts a Period to her Days, the 10th of
1560 (*a*). She was a Lady endowed with sing
ly good Qualifications, a great Lover of Justice, h
ful to all she thought indigent. She kept a won
ful Gravity in her Court, tolerating no Licent
ness. As for the rest of her Character, I shall l
it to *Spottiswood*, and her most Christian Behav
at her Death to Doctor *Mackenzie*, in the *Li*
Queen Mary.

How much the Nation suffered by the Queen
gent's Death, soon appeared; for it was no so
known, than the whole was in Confusion. T
was then a Discord betwixt the Earls of *Hunt*
Athole, which occasioned great Disorders in the N
so that there was taking of Prisoners, and overth
ing of Houses on both Sides (*b*). Great Prep
ons were made, and Armies put in Readiness t
vade each others Countries: But this Contro
was made up by the prudent Mediation of *Alex*
Gordon, Bishop of *Galloway*, Mr. *John Lesly*, C
of *Aberdeen*, and *William Lesly*, Laird of *Balq*
who agreed all their Differences, and intirely r
ciled them. In the mean Time, there came to
land, Ambassadors both from *France* and *Engla*
treat of a Peace, which after several Debates
the Lords of the Congregation, was concluded
passes under the Name of the *Pacification of Le*
Mary so obstinately refused to ratify it, That
Re

(*a*) Spottis. p. 146. (*b*) Gordonston's MS.

der's Satisfaction I thought proper to inſert it in
Appen. N. 19.

bout the End of *November* 1560, *Francis* II.
of *France* and *Scotland*, dies in the 18th Year
s Age, of an Impoſtume in his Ear, at *Orleans*,
e great Satisfaction and Joy of the Lords of the
gregation. Queen *Mary*, now her Husband
dead, reſolves to return to *Scotland* (*a*). She
ndeed ſo much affliſted with the Loſs of her
and, that ſhe once reſolved to have ſpent the
f her Days in a Monaſtical Retirement; but
that ſhe was diſwaded by her Uncles the *Guiſes*,
adviſed her to return to *Scotland* with a good
, which they promiſed to provide her with.
n *Elizabeth* being appriſed of this by her Am-
or, whom ſhe had ſent over with a Comple-
of Condolence, immediately diſpatches an Ex-
to the Lords of the Congregation, to acquaint
of the Advice their Queen had got, and deſired
to ſend over immediately one of their Number,
wade her from taking any ſuch Advice, but
return without any Forces, relying intirly
he Duty and Affection of her Subjects. Queen
beth's Advice was always more ſacred to them
heir Sovereign's; and therefore in Obedience to
furthwith diſpatch to her the Prior of *St. An-*
her natural Brother, as the Man among them
to inſinuate himſelf into her Favour.

that was not ſo privately done, but it came to
owledge of the Earl of *Huntly* and others of the
ty: Upon which the Earls of *Huntly*, *Crawford*,
land, *Athole*, the Biſhops of *St. Andrews*, *Aber-*

(*a*) Mackenzie, V. 3.

deen, *Murray*, and *Roſs*, with many others of the
bility and Clergy, ſend *John Leſly* Official of *A*
deen, to ſalute her in their Names, and to aſſure
of their Obedience. The Prior had not made
great Diſpatch, but had ſtaid ſometime at *Paris*,
Leſly went ſtraight to *Vitry* in *Champaign*, w
he found her in *April* 1561, before the Prior c
to her, and repreſents to her from the foreſaid N
ty and Clergy, *That ſhe ſhould beware of the P*
who was already at Hand, whoſe chief Deſign wa
diſwade her from bringing any Guard of French
diers along with her, but that ſhe ſhould intruſt
whole Burden of the Government to him, that by
Means he might the more eaſily aboliſh and roo
the Catholick Religion which he had begun alrea
vigorouſly to oppoſe, by heading and animating
Reformers; and that tho' he pretended the Refo
tion of Religion, yet the Crown itſelf was his
Aim.

Wherefore, if ſhe would look to her own and
Kingdom's Peace and Safety, ſhe would take Ca
keep him in France, *till her ſelf ſhould be at Hom*
ſettle the State of the Kingdom. If not, at lea
ſhould land in the North *at* Aberdeen; *and fo*
Effect was come along with him, from thoſe her
ful Subjects, James Cullen, Huntly's *own Kin*
a Man both experienced by Sea and Land, to c
her ſafe to that Port, where all the Northern
lity would be attending her Arrival, ready with
Men to conduct her to Edinburgh, *and ſecure*
againſt all the Attempts, Inſults, and Machinati
the Seditious. Wherefore he beſeeched her mo
neſtly, in the Name of the Earl of Huntly, *an*
the reſt of the Nobility who had ſent him, Th

ld not put her ſelf as a Prey in the Hands of the
or, from whom, as their Source, all the late Seditio-
which had rendered her Mother's Life ſo uneaſy,
haſtened her Death, did take their Ariſe.

eſly having thus acquit himſelf of his Commiſſion, Queen orders him to ſtay by her till ſhe ſhould rn to *Scotland*; and, in the mean Time, to ſend ters to thoſe of the Nobility and Clergy who had him, to advertiſe them of her coming and aſſure n of her Favour.

he Day following the *Prior* comes, and makes irſt Compliment to her, with all Promiſes and rances of Fidelity, Care and Diligence, prote- he ſhould make all *Scotland* moſt obſequious to without the Help of one Company of foreign iers. And after much Diſcourſe to this Purpoſe, enews his Petition for the Earldom of *Murray*, h the Queen promiſes to ſatisfy him in, when ſhould be arrived in *Scotland*. He finding her iently kind to him, after ſome Days takes his e for *Scotland*, to prepare, as he pretended, the le for her more welcome and honourable Re- on; and taking his Way by *England*, he admo- Queen *Elizabeth* ſecretly, that if ſhe would pro- for the Security of her ſelf, and the reformed ion, ſhe ſhould endeavour by all Means to inter- Queen *Mary* in her Return to *Scotland*. The Advice did *Maitland* of *Ledington* give the n of *England*. Having thus adviſed Queen *E-* *eth*, in Prejudice of his Sovereign and Siſter, (as y unnatural Brother) he leaves her, and arrives *tland* before any others in the Beginning of

Queen *Mary* having ſettled her Affairs in *Fran* and taken Leave of the King and her Frien embarks at *Calais*; and favoured by a Fog, eſca the *Engliſh* Fleet put out to intercept her (*a*), a in Six Days, ſafely arrives at *Leith*, before the E of *September*; which the *Prior* hearing of, he m no great haſte to bid her Welcome, tho' he was far off. But the Duke of *Caſtelherault*, the Earl *Huntly*, *Athole*, *Crawford*, *Mariſchal*, *Rothes* and thers, with many Nobles and Barons, come w all haſte, and offer their Reſpect to her, with a dy and chearful Mind. She immediately call Council, and to remove all their Fears and Jealou ſhe moſt graciouſly condeſcended, *That there ſh be no Alteration made as to their Religion, only* ſired *That they would not take it amiſs, That* ſhould *retain her own Religion in her Family.* was ſo modeſt and ſo rational a Propoſal, That in Council had the Confidence to oppoſe it, ex the Earl of *Arran*, who ſaid, *That he could nev gree to have the Maſs tolerate, either publick privately*; no Doubt ſet on to it by the Miniſters preached then to the People, *That unleſs the I trous Worſhip of the Church of* Rome *were roote of the Nation, they could expect nothing but G Wrath and heavy Vengeance upon them*; *and Prieſts of the* Romiſh *Religion ought to be pun with Death, according to GOD's Laws agai dolaters.*

Camden ſays of her, *That ſhe uſed all p Clemency to her Subjects, and began to gover Kingdom by wiſe and excellent Laws.* Noth ſta

(*a*) Camden, ad An. 1561.

nding which, the Miniſters Preachings ſo pre-
led with the Mob, that the next Day, as the
een was going to Maſs in her Chapel, they fell up-
the Servants, who were carrying the Candles to
Altar, and broke the Candles; and had they
been overpowered, they would have put the
apel in Flames. The Queen was highly offen-
d with this inſolent Treatment (and it was no
onder;) and had ſhe taken the Earl of *Huntly*'s
vice, ſhe had ſufficiently revenged her ſelf on the
niſters; and if they, for this barbarous Inſolence
d at this Time been puniſhed as they deſerved, it
uld have put a Stop to their Carrier, and ſo have
evented much Trouble that they brought upon
and the Nation afterwards. But ſhe being of a
ſt merciful Temper, her baſe Brother the *Prior*
ho was at the Bottom of all the Miſchief that e-
happened to her) came to her, and promiſed,
at for the Future he would engage they ſhould
preach Sedition; and ſo ſhe was pacified: But
w contrary they acted to this Promiſe is known to
ery Body.

After the Queen had ſtaid ſometime at *Edinburgh*,
made a Progreſs through the Country, and was
ndidly entertained in all the Places ſhe went to;
as ſhe was returning to *Edinburgh*, the Provoſt
chbald *Douglas*, cauſed publiſh a Proclamation,
charging all Drunkards, Adulterers, Fornicators,
aſs Prieſts, and obſtinate Papiſts, to enter the
wn of *Edinburgh*, under the Pain of higheſt
nalties; by which the Queen herſelf was prohi-
ed to enter the Town; for ſhe had always owned
rſelf to be as much Papiſt, as any other Perſon in
Nation. It was alſo a manifeſt Uſurpation of

the Royal Authority, and ſo an inſolent Affront p upon the Queen; for which ſhe cauſed him be i priſoned: And it being about the Time that th yearly choſe their Magiſtrates, ſhe ordered the to make Choice of any other they pleaſed in Place, which they obeyed. But then the Miniſte notwithſtanding the *Prior*'s Promiſe, not long b fore, fell to their old Trade, from their Pulp ſtirring up the Mob, by publickly telling the *That the Queen was not only an open Protector of avowed Papiſts, but likewiſe of all Fornicato Drunkards, and profane Perſons.* And this was Return thoſe Saints made to that merciful Princ for her late Lenity towards them. There then w and ſince has been a Sect of People ſprung fr them, in this Nation, whom no Conceſſions can plea nor no Favours oblige.

Now the Queen's baſe Brother the *Prior*, a M of unlimited Ambition, having (to her great M fortune) gotten an abſolute Aſcendant over her, made one of her Privy Council, and Warden of Borders. But that not ſatisfying him, ſhe makes Offer to him of the Earldom of *Mar*: But that had apppointed for his Uncle, the Lord *Erſki* who had a Claim to it, and to whom he procures and to himſelf the Earldom of *Murray*. The Qu alſo yet to make him greater procured for him Marriage, Lady *Agnes Keith*, Daughter to the E *Mariſchal*. Theſe Preferments of the *Prior*'s obliged many of the Queen's Friends; and n more than the Earl of *Huntly*, who preſented a M morial (*a*) to her out of his own Hand, wherein

(*a*) Dr. Mackenzie's Life of Q. MARY.

her, *That he aimed at no leſs than the Uſurpa-*
of the Regal Authority; That his Mother was of-
heard ſay, That ſhe was privately married to King
mes V. *and that while ſhe was with Child of him,*
dream'd, That ſhe had a Dragon in her Belly, who
ompaſſing the Head of a Lion, overcame and kill'd
n. And the Lion being the Scots *Arms, they no-*
ſe doubted but that he would ſometime or other at-
n to the Crown: And therefore he humbly intreated
Majeſty, That ſhe would rather truſt to her ancient
bility and known Friends, than to her Baſtard Bro-
r, who had ſuch bad Deſigns againſt her. But ſhe
e no Ear to this, eſteeming it all proceeded from
lice.

Murray, now by his Preferments, having procur-
many Enemies; to ſecure himſelf in his preſent
rtune, and make the Way more ſecure to carry
his future Deſigns, by removing Impediments,
omſoever he knew were offended with his Dealings,
being prejudiced by him, might endeavour to get Re-
ſs; he makes it his Buſineſs to rid himſelf of their
ouble; and taking the Pretext of ſome Delin-
ency againſt the Laws, (for he would ſeem to do
Things out of Love to Juſtice, and by the Royal
thority,) ſome he baniſhes, others he impriſons,
ſome he cauſes be put to Death: Imitating the old
man his Advice, adumbrated *in ſmiting off with*
Staff the Heads of the Poppies that were remark-
y eminent above the reſt of the Herbs in the Garden
ere he walked. So did this Politician with thoſe
the *Scottiſh* Nobility who were of greateſt Power
Prudence, whom he judged not to favour his
ys; in ſo much, that the Queen now manifeſtly
ceived her Error, in neglecting the Service of
Huntly,

Huntly and others, ſent her by *Leſly* before ſhe ca
from *France*. But it was too late. The Net ſhe h
entangled herſelf in was too ſtrong for her to bre
and the Burden too heavy for her Weakneſs to ſha
off, *Gravis enim erat ejus potentia Reginæ*, tho' ſ
uſed ſome Endeavours to do it, as *Buchanan* me
tions in his Hiſtory.

Among thoſe of the Nobility whom *Murray* loo
upon as his Enemies, and whoſe Ruin he was reſo
ed to effectuate one Way or other, the Earl of *Hu*
ly was one of the chiefeſt, as being one to whom
had given greateſt Grounds of Enmity; what by
overthrowing the *Romiſh* Religion, and his Abuſe
the Royal Authority, or rather his transferring
Uſe of it from its natural Channel (the Queen) i
his own Hands, and for his own Deſigns; b
which *Huntly* and his Predeceſſors had conſtantly
vigorouſly maintained: And what by his import
ing and obtaining from the Queen the Earldom
Murray, which *Huntly* had poſſeſſed for ſeveral Yea
and there is no Doubt the preceeding Memorial gi
in to the Queen, againſt him, by *Huntly*, ſtuck d
in his Stomach.

And as upon theſe Accounts he knew how mu
Huntly was incens'd againſt him, ſo he was the m
apprehenſive of his Power and Capacity to opp
his Projects; for (as *Buchanan* is forced by Evide
of Truth to acknowledge) by his own and his Predec
ſors manifold Merits and Services done to the Ki
in former Times, he was grown to be the moſt c
ſiderable of any of the Subjects in *Scotland*: *Ob m*
ta majorum ſuorum in Reges merita, omnium Scoto
longè opulentiſſimus. Jacobo Stewarto, Jacobi Qu
fratre, ſine liberis defuncto, procurationem Mora

(*a*) Buchan.

iis, qui in ſummo magiſtratu erant, adeptus; ſe ſi hæredem gerebat, quibus opibus, eò magnitudinis vit, ut æmulatione depoſitâ, omnes qui propinquas ei iones incolebant, in ejus authoritate conquieſcerent, prope in ditionem concederent (*a*).

We have before hinted, that *Huntly* was highly offended at the barbarous and inſolent Treatment the ueen met with, in the Rabble's publickly breaking Candles that her Servants were carrying to her apel, before ſhe went to Maſs. *Buchanan* tells *That* Huntly *fretting to ſee her ſo unjuſtly dealt th by her Subjects, takes Occaſion from thence to dreſs himſelf to the Queen's Uncles, of whom three d accompanied her from* France, *and were not yet urned; and after diſcourſing with them about the fairs of the Kingdom, he offers to them to reduce the Catholick Religion all thoſe Parts of* Scotland *at lye on the North-ſide of the* Caledonian *or* Gram*n Hills.* They doubting thereof, and fearing to ſe a new Tempeſt without any Advantage, in caſe s Offer ſhould take no Effect, or being loath to experate the Earl of *Murray*, who had both the Queen d Government in his Hands, not only neglect his ffer, but diſcover the ſame to the Earl of *Murray*; hich incited him the more to contrive the Ruin of *untly*, whom he ſaw reſolved to oppoſe his ambitious ims at the Crown.

For he could not contain this Paſſion and Deſign ays *Camden*) within the Secret of his own Breaſt, t now and then would let it appear in his Expreſons to his intimate Friends, regreting that the warke Nation of the *Scots*, as well as the *Engliſh*, was ſubjected

(*a*) Buchan. p. 611, 612.

ſubjected to the Empire of a Woman: And fr
Knox his Doctrine, whom he looked upon as his P
triarch, he would frequently argument, *That Dom
nion and Kingdoms were due to Virtue, and not
Succeſſion or Blood*; *That Women were to be exclud
from the Succeſſion of Kingdoms, and that their S
vereignty was monſtrous.* He made likewiſe h
Friends deal with the Queen, that ſhe would ſubſt
tute four of the Royal Family of *Stewart*, who ſhou
ſucceed one another in the Kingdom, in caſe ſhe he
ſelf ſhould happen to die without Children, witho
having Regard in that Number, either to lawful
or unlawfully begotten; not doubting but himſe
ſhould be one of them, ſince he was Son to the Kin
her Father, tho' unlawfully procreate. The Quee
for ſeveral Reaſons, waves it, and anſwers, *S
would maturely deliberate with the States of the King
dom.* And that ſhe might by her Bounty and Libe
rality oblige him the more, beſtows on him the Ear
dom of *Murray*, and procures him an honourab
Marriage with the Daughter of the Earl *Mariſchal*
little knowing in the mean Time, that he by givin
himſelf out to be lawful Son of *James* V. did aim t
ſet the Crown upon his own Head: To which, th
he might make the Way the more eaſy, he oppreſſ
and ruins, by the Favour he had with the Queen
the moſt noble Family of *Gordon*, of which he w
afraid, as oppoſite to himſelf and the Reformation
the Duke of *Chaſtelherault* he excluded from Cour
impriſoned the Earl of *Arran*, baniſhed *Bothwel* int
England; and whoſoever he judged might withſtan
him in his ambitious Projects, he depreſs'd them
that they might be leſs able to do it: And the Quee
herſelf he kept in his Power as a Tutor does his Pu
pi

(a) Buchan.

, being above all most sollicitous, that she should t conceive any Thoughts of taking a Husband. itherto *Camden*, and I thought it not amiss to take e Portraiture of that Earl from that ingenious and ndid Historian, who for his Parts and Probity is teem'd by all those that know any thing of Hi- ory; and who being a Stranger, cannot be suspect- to have had any Byass, tho' *Buchanan* and others ould needs make *Murray* a Saint. For

Buchanan and other Writers of his Principles, that ey may diminish the Horror and Detestation of the rl of *Murray* his Dealings with the Queen and *untly* particularly, which the reading of the Histo- of that Time might imprint upon Posterity; hey are industrious to represent the Earl of *Murray* a Saint and an Innocent, and the Queen and *Hunt-* as notorious Sinners; him as a Man adorned with Virtues, and them as deformed with all Vices (*a*). nd to excuse his persecuting them both even to eath, they pretend that both designed to take away s Life; and accordingly they make up sham Plots, d Contrivances of their own, for that Effect; as, at the Borderers wasting and destroying the Coun- y, *Murray* is authorised to repress them; not so uch out of any Intention to honour him, as to ex- se him to Dangers, that the Queen might be freed him; for his Power was become too heavy and oublesome to her. Then he tells us (*b*), *That* luntly *set some armed Men to kill* Murray, *as he ould be coming from the Queen, late at Night, to his n Lodgings: Which he having Notice of, takes me few of his trusty Friends in Company, and goes to*

(*a*) Buchan. p. 609. (*b*) Id. p. 614.

to try the Verity of this; which he (innocent M that could ſuſpect ill of no Man) could not belie unleſs his Eyes were Witneſſes of it: Nec is, niſi o lis foret ſubjecta, crediturus eſſet, (ſays his good Fri *Buchanan*;) *and groping with his Hands in the G of the Court, he finds one or two of* Huntly's *Men w Arms. The Matter being delated to the Queen,* Huntly *called, he ſaid, That ſome of his People tending to go home, had taken their Arms, and w delayed upon ſome Emergency; and there was no m of the Matter.*

Now if (as *Buchanan* ſays) *Huntly* had really tended any Harm to *Murray*, he might have had greater Number than *unum & alterum* to perform Matter, and theſe more reſolute than to have neg cted the Execution, when *Murray* groping with Hands in the Dark, did touch them ſo near as find that they were armed. Here if they had ſuch Intention, might they not eaſily have diſpatched h in the Dark, more eaſily than when he ſhould coming from the Queen with a Lantern to his Lod ing, at leaſt, if Flambeaus were not then in Uſe, a attended by his Domeſticks, and probably ſome his Clients. But becauſe this forged Plot will not down, Next

Buchanan tells us, *That beſides the three moſt tent Families in* Scotland *that were bent for his Ru the Queen's Uncles, the* Guiſians, *conſpired agai him likewiſe; for they being earneſt to have the C tholick Religion reſtored again, and judging this co not be done ſo long as* Murray *was alive, they ſet their Wits a-work to rid the World of him one Way other: And among other Things which gave th Hopes of Succeſs, the* French *who had conducted t*

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een being returned home, extolling much the Power,
rage and Conduct of Huntly, *what Offers and Pro-*
ſes he had made for reſtoring the old Religion, did
n to favour their Deſign; the Matter being then
ch agitated in the Court of France. *In end, this*
thod was reſolved to be fallen upon for doing of it,
y write to the Queen to flatter Huntly *with Motions*
Inſinuations of taking his Son Sir John Gordon
her Husband; that being blinded with this Hope,
might be puſhed whither they would. Buchanan
s, Scribunt ad Reginam ut Gordonii vecordiam
miſſis alat, Johanni ejus filio ſpem ſuarum nuptia-
n magis oſtentet quàm promittat, at hâc ſpe occæ-
us, quò vellent impelleretur.

Before I go further, 'tis fit to conſider this Piece *Buchanan*'s Story, and what may be ſaid againſt Probability of it. *Firſt* then, by what is ſaid of s Earl of *Huntly*, 'tis manifeſt he was a Man of a ſt piercing Wit, of refined Prudence in State Mat-s, of great Courage and Conduct in military Af-s; in ſo much, as I have ſaid above, that the *nch* lookt upon him as the *Wiſdom of Scotland*, *Baker*, the *Engliſh* Hiſtorian, calls him the *valiant rdon, and the Terror of England*; and *Knox*, the at Reformer, ſays, *The Realm had not produced h an one in three Ages before.* King *James* V. go-to *France* about his Marriage, left him Lieutenant the Kingdom in his Abſence, being but 28 Years Age; and how well he acquit himſelf of that arge, is ſaid above. In a word, his whole Con-t hitherto, and the Truſt and Confidence the een-Regent had in him, and his aſſiſting her with ins and Advice, even in her laſt Sickneſs, ſhews dently that he was not a Man to be befool'd with

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meer Shews, or mentioning of a Marriage; and was too well known in *France* for them to think so.

Next, he tells us, *The* Guisians *sent to the Q. a List of those they would have dispatched, together with* Murray; *That she received Letters from the Pope and the Cardinal of* Lorrain, *in Answer to those she had writ to them, craving Money to make War against the Abettors of the new Religion; That the Pope wrote more obscurely, but the Cardinal more plainly, That Money for that War should not be wanting, those being once out of the Way whose Names were in the List. These Letters,* says he, *the Q. shew'd to* Murray *and others destinated for the Slaughter; whether she thought they had got Notice of the Contents any other Way, or to give them Assurance of the Sincerity of her Heart, and of her Resolution to separate in secret Councils and Designs from them.*

This Piece of the Plot seems to be the worst Contrivance that can be, not carrying along with it the least Shew of Probability. For the Queen was esteem'd a most prudent Woman. *Camden* stiles her, *Mulier prudentissima*; and *Buchanan* himself in the Dedication of his *Latin* Paraphrase of the Psalms gives her this Elogy,

Quæ sortem antevenis meritis, virtutibus annos,
Sexum animis, morum nobilitate genus.

And either she design'd to be rid of *Murray*, as *Buchanan* maintains she did, or she had no such Design. If she had, then by shewing these Letters to him, she did what no Person (except one destitute of common Sense) would have done. If she had not, then she did neither as a prudent Woman, nor a Person

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nour and Conscience, to betray her Uncles Con-
ances, and to animate *Murray* against *Huntly*,
had done her much good Service, and was giv-
her no Trouble, but still ready to do her all the
vices in his Power. But 'tis no matter to *Bucha-*
how improbable this Plot of his seems to be to
cting Persons, providing it does his Business to
d in simple Readers a bad Opinion of the Queen
Huntly: And be this Plot real, or a Sham, only
rived for that End, to diminish the *Odium* of the
of *Murray* his Dealings against them; it never
gs the least Stain of Disloyalty upon that con-
ly loyal Family of *Gordon*. *Buchanan* does not
end that *Huntly* was against the Queen, but on
contrary, the only Instrument she judged proper
ee her from the Slavery of her Brother the Earl
Murray, *Gravis enim erat ejus potentia Reginæ*,
s *Buchanan*) that the Royal Authority might run
s due Channel.

Wherefore (continues he) *all Things being in Or-*
for the Execution of the Design against Murray,
h he knew very well by her Uncles Letters and
of the Pope and Cardinal; the Queen makes a
ext she had a Desire to visit the North Parts of
land: *And this her Desire was fomented by* Hunt-
liberal Promises. And Murray, *fearless of any*
ger, accompanies her.

e comes to Aberdeen, *where the Countess of* Hunt-
mes to salute her, and to try the Dispositions of
Mind, and ply it to her Purpose, knowing well
changeable the Resolutions of Princes happen to be.
uchanan (*a*), to colour his sham Plot the better,

(*a*) p. 616.

and to make his Patron ſeem to be innocent, have the Queen to have hated *Huntly* no leſs than did *Murray*, and anxious which of them to be rid of. But he has forgot what other Perſon Note and Power ſhe had contrived with to rid of *Huntly*; as he invents ſhe had contrived *Huntly*, to be rid of *Murray*: For ſince (as he tends) ſhe was anxious which of them to diſp firſt, as hating them both, it ſeems the Plot ag *Huntly* ſhould have been on the Wheels no leſs that againſt *Murray*. And what was the Cau her Hatred againſt both of them? One Cauſe in was their Power. *Murray* his Power was hea her, *Gravis erat ejus potentia Reginæ : Hu* Power, tho' it was not troubleſome, yet ſhe fear *Gordonii potentiam metuebat* (*a*). Beſides this of her Hatred common to them both, each very different Cauſe beſides, *to wit*, ſhe could no dure the Innocency of *Murray*, as oppoſite to he centiouſneſs; *Moraviæ innocentiam licentiæ ſu verſam graviter ferebat*. In *Huntly*, ſhe hate Treachery, firſt toward her Father, and the wards her Mother; which ſhe knew well by Proofs. But if ſhe knew ſo well by many P could not he, who was employed by his Patr write the Hiſtory, and his Dialogues, as an Ap for his Patron's Rebellion, come to the Know of ſome of theſe Proofs, and inſert them in hi ſtory? Which would have rendred the Fiction Plot againſt *Murray* a great deal more probable have rubb'd no ſmall Stain upon *Huntly*; whic ry Reader ſees he wanted not ſufficient Incli

(*a*) Buchan. p. 616.

o. Or might not ſome other *Scots* or *Engliſh* orian, who wrote of theſe Times, and made ſo urable Mention of *Huntly*'s Actions, have given the Truth of Hiſtory's ſake) ſome tranſient pſe of that Treachery of his, or of ſome of theſe Proofs of it? Yet no ſuch thing is found in f them, nor any one of thoſe Proofs in his own dited Hiſtory; unleſs that he would not fight *ngliſh* at *Kelſo*, conducted by *Northfolk*, which ing her Father was ſo much bent to do. But if as treacherous, then the far greater part of the ity there preſent were no leſs treacherous; for all unanimouſly refuſed at that Occaſion to ha- he Loſs of the King and Kingdom upon the of a Battle. And ſhould *Huntly* have com- with the King's Humor, hazarded his Royal , and the whole Kingdom's Safety, contrary Will of all the Nobility? Yea, tho' he ſhould ſo complied, what could he hope to do with againſt 40000? And altho' this ſpiteful Au- ays he did nothing, not ſo much as skirmiſh with the *Engliſh*; yet ſince his Spite againſt is known, he muſt excuſe the World to truſt o more ſober Hiſtorians, who tell us (*a*), *That at that Time did ſo reſtrain the* Engliſh *great that they could not enter two Miles in* Scottiſh ; *and preſſed ſo hard in their Rear in paſſing* eed, *that they ſuſtained Loſs, and that not*

as to his Carriage and Dutifulneſs to the Mother, her making Uſe of his Counſel, Ad- nd Pains, even till and in her laſt Sickneſs;

inſhed, Speed, Garden, Drummond, Leſly.

(as I have ſaid above) ſhews ſufficiently, that ſhe not eſteem him ſuch as this Author baſely ſland him. And as to his Power, ſhe had leſs Ground be afraid of it than of any of her Subjects whatſoe No Memoirs of bygone Times ever mentioning, the Power of the Family of *Huntly* was ever emp ed, or their Sword drawn, againſt the Prince, Authority or Perſon.

But altho' the Queen (as *Buchanan* goes on his Story) hated *Huntly*, and would gladly have rid of him, yet the Pope's and her Uncles Le preſſed hard to diſpatch *Murray* firſt. *Huntly* ceiving her thus in Suſpenſe, renews again to her his Lady) the Promiſes he had formerly offer reſtoring the old Religion: Which the Queen cepts of willingly, but tells her, there was yet not very great Impediment to be remov'd befor could give her Conſent to put an End to the and it was this, *That it did not conſiſt with her D to be reconciled to* Huntly's *Son* (*Gordonſton* call Sir *John Gordon* of *Findlater*) *who ſome Day had eſcaped from Priſon, into which he was ſh for wounding the Lord* Ogilvy *in a Scuffle o Streets of* Edinburgh. The *Sieur Du Bois* (as tranſlated) ſays (*a*), he was impriſoned in the of *Stirling*. It was not there; it was in *Edin* If it had been there, the Earl of *Mar*, *Mu* Uncle, would have taken Care to have kept unleſs he would ſurrender himſelf Priſoner Caſtle of *Stirling* to remain there ſome Days. this the Queen (ſays *Buchanan*) would have not ſo much for her Honour, as ſhe pretende

(*a*) p. 42.

Murray being diſpatched, ſhe might have all ngs at her own Diſpoſal; and the Spouſe being nt, ſhe might not be forced to Marriage with *Huntly* was very deſirous to ſatisfy the Queen, he was no leſs reluctant to put his Son as an Ho- e in the Hands of his Enemy, *Murray*'s Uncle, was then Governor of *Stirling* Caſtle, eſpecially being aſſured to what Side the Queen would in- after the Deed ſhould be done.

hings being thus (ſays he) by mutual Suſpicions, nded at *Aberdeen*, the Queen reſolves to conti- her Progreſs. Being invited by the Baron of *uhain* to lodge at his Houſe ſome twelve Miles h of the Town, the *Gordons* thought this Place r for executing their Plot againſt *Murray*: But *uhain*, who was one of *Huntly*'s Clients, diverts treating his Patron he would not bring that Re- on on his Family, to have been thought acceſſo- the Death of a Man ſo near related to the n, and nowiſe his Enemy.

bſerve how this Author had juſt now ſaid, that xecution of the Plot was ſuſpended, and not re- d on, becauſe of the mutual Suſpicions betwixt ueen and *Huntly*: Which Suſpicions he is not ilent of their being removed before this pre- d Reſolution to execute it at *Balquhain*, but he as we ſhall ſee preſently) that they were again ed betwixt the Queen and *Huntly*, two Days ards. And their not agreeing about the re- ng of them, makes the Plot altogether evaniſh ſt *Murray*, and *Murray*'s real Plot againſt *Hunt-* I ſhall ſhew from an Author of unſtained Cre- draw near to its Execution, and *Huntly*'s

Buchanan proceeds then, saying, That the Ni
after that at *Balquhain*, she passed over very qu
ly at *Rothemay*, the Dwelling-house of the
bernethies, being to lodge next Day at *Hunt*
Castle of *Strabogie*, three Miles distant from Ro
may, the Place destinated for the Slaughter of
Earl of *Murray*, where all Things were at the
dons Command. Wherefore by the Way the Qu
and *Huntly* discoursing long together, in end he p
ses earnestly for Pardon to his Son, who being a yo
Man unskilful in the Laws, had escap'd or broke
of Prison, into which he was cast for no Crime,
for a little Bustle or Tumult, whereof he was
Occasion only, and not the Author. The Qu
on the other hand, pretended her Authority
contemned, unless his Son should return to some
son at least more large, and for some Days;
thereby in a manner expiating his former Fault
might be the more honourably set at Liberty.

Huntly, tho' he was loath to let slip so fit an
casion of accomplishing the contrived Design,
Matter being but small that was required of
yet he obstinately refuses it, either because he ap
hended the Queen might transfer the Fault upo
Son, in case she should not dare to approve o
Slaughter: Or, if it should be committed wit
Connivance, and his Son absent and in Custod
might remain still an Hostage. This Obstinac
Huntly's (says he) was so offensive to the Q
that when she was near in Sight of his Hous
turned aside another Way: And so the Matte
delayed for that Time, till they should come t
verness, where *Huntly* was Sheriff, and the

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untry about full of his Dependents or Clients; and
Maſter of the Caſtle.

Here 'tis proper to be conſidered, that (according
his Author) *Huntly*'s Power was ſo great, that it
an Object of Fear, not only to *Murray*, but to
Queen herſelf, as he pretends. Beſides, he tells
ttle before, That *Huntly*'s Son (*John*) having
aped out of Priſon, had got 1000 choſen Horſe-
n together ready for any bold Enterpriſe, who
e not far off; That *Murray*, who was ſtill at the
een's Elbow, was but ſlenderly guarded, *Et ſi non
imè comitatus eſſet, nec interim Reginæ admodum
ideret:* Yet for all this he goes fearleſs from
rdeen, by *Balquhain* and *Rothemay*, towards
abogie, the Center of the *Gordons* Power, and
m thence marches through their whole Country to
erneſs; and all along there is not the leaſt At-
pt made againſt him. If *Huntly*'s Power was ſo
at, and his Guard ſo ſlender, and the Queen not
Friend, but rather glad to be rid of him, as *Bu-
nan* patches up his ſham Plot; Might not a Man
ſo great Power, of ſo refin'd Prudence, and of ſo
aunted Courage, as not only all *Scotland*, but o-
r Nations, knew *Huntly* to be: Might he not, I
at leaſt ſecure himſelf of the Perſon of *Murray*,
kept him, till he ſhould ſee what the Queen
uld pleaſe to determine concerning him? Yet he
er offers the leaſt Sign of any bad Intention a-
nſt him, in ſo many Opportunities ſo favourable
that Effect, and even when there was nothing to
der him.

But to draw to an End of this tedious malicious
tion, the Queen being come to *Inverneſs*, and
nking to lodge in the Caſtle, the Lieutenant refu-

ſes her Entry: At which ſhe begins at laſt to
afraid, being conſtrain'd to lodge in the unfort
Town; while in the mean Time *Huntly*'s Son
1000 choſen Horſemen, beſides the promiſcu
Multitude of the Country near about in A
But the *Clan-chattan* finding themſelves to be
againſt the Queen, deſert *Huntly*, and come in to her
does alſo a great Number of the ancient Gentry ro
about, eſpecially the *Fraſers* and *Monroes*. But
a Wonder the *Clan-chattan* were ſo well-natur'
to riſe in Arms to follow *Huntly*, who not m
Years before had cauſed cut off their Chief's H
before his Gate at *Strabogie*; the Highlanders
uſing to lay ſo ſoon aſide their Deſire of Reve
and which theſe very ſame *Clan-chattan* did ſo
gerly inſiſt upon long after this againſt this E
Huntly's Grandchild, the firſt Marquis of that
mily. Well then, the Queen being now ſtr
begins to take the Caſtle by Force; which ne
being tenible of itſelf, nor provided with Neceſ
for Defence, is immediately yielded, and the C
of thoſe that were within it hang'd; and the ſe
Day afterward ſhe returns to *Aberdeen*. *Hunt*
the mean Time with all his Power and his S
Men, Horſe and Foot in Arms, never ſtirs
draws near to offer the leaſt Violence, nor t
terceed, that thoſe who had been ſo impudent
refuſe Entry to the Caſtle at the firſt Demand ſh
have a milder Sentence, ſince they yielded at the
offering of Force to it.

At *Aberdeen*, the Queen, (ſays the Author) b
now out of Fear, is vehemently inflamed againſt H
ly; and being prone to Revenge, ſhe betakes
ſelf again to her Brother *Murray*, as her

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end, with all Ostentation of Favour towards him, feigning to depend wholly upon him, she endeavours to perswade every one, That her Safety is inarably conjoined with his.

Huntly seeing the Face of the Court changed as to ; and that he had proceeded so far, as that there no Place left for Pardon, betakes himself to precint Resolutions, *ad præcipitia se consilia convert* and to get the Queen into his Power, whom he knew he should highly offend by so doing, *chanan* pretends so.) But it may be said with more bability, she would have been no less gladly in *tly*'s Power, and free of her Brothers, *which was heavy for her*, than King *James* II. would have n before the Battle of *Brechin*, when the Power he *Douglasses* was too heavy for him. Yet he ed, by Obsequiousness, Courtesy, and his Son's rriage, whereof her Uncles were believed to be Authors, to pacify with Time her womanly Mind; erefore consulting with his Friends, he resolves to atch *Murray* any Manner of Way. But all his jects for this End, are detected, by the intercep- of the Earl of *Sutherland* and the Baron of *quain* their Letters to him. (Why might not Copies of these Letters been insert in *Buchanan*'s ry, to render it more probable?) And hereupon he nks of betaking himself to the Mountains; but ing many Friends among the Nobility, that had mbled about the Queen, trusting much to their mises, he changes that Resolution, and purposes xpect the Event of a Battle, in a Place where the ound was naturally strong. (It seems *Murray* was suing him then, and not he *Murray*, nor the

Queen

Queen, ſince he thinks of defending himſelf with
Help of ſtrong Ground.)

But (continues *Buchanan*) many of the Peo
hearing that *Murray* was coming againſt him, w
Forces far above his Number, fled away from him
the Night Time, and left him with about 300 Ho
only. *Murray* (ſays the Author) had ſcarcely
hundred Horſe, beſides thoſe of the Nobility that w
there, who were following up; and about 800 F
gathered out of the neighbouring Country, mo
pre-corrupted by *Huntly*; and rather inclining
draw *Murray*'s Party into Ruin, than to yield any
lief in Danger to it; (but the Event ſhew'd they w
ready to ſide with either Party, to whom they ſho
ſee the Victory incline.) *Murray* approaches,
ſends ſome Parties of Horſe before to ſecure two
ſes of the Mariſh that *Huntly* ſhould not eſca
and follows at Leiſure with the Groſs of his Ar
It ſeems he truſted ſufficiently to thoſe 800, or
better Aſſurance of them than *Huntly* had, ſince
own ſcarce 100 Horſe, had been too few to ſpare
tatchments from, to ſecure the Paſſes of the
riſh againſt *Huntly*'s Eſcape.

Being come to the Place where *Huntly* was
goes up with his Horſe to an Eminence, whence
had a View of the Mariſh, and ſtood there, in O
for Battle. The reſt of the Army put Heath
their Hats, to be a ſign they were Friends to *Hun*
but they deceived him baſely; whereupon he (*Mur*
aſſaults them: And *Huntly* unadviſedly, not ſuſpec
their Deceit, and thinking the Day was his own, bi
Horſemen throw away their Spears, and break i
the Enemy with their Swords. *Murray* ſeeing
commands his Men to ſtand cloſe together, and

r Spears, and ſuffer none to enter among them : ich thoſe with the Heath-Sign finding, paſs out vixt them on the Right and Left Hand. *Hun-* Men, who thought themſelves Victors, ſeeing *Murray*'s ſtood cloſe with their Spears bended, s they could not come near them with Swords, ok themſelves to Flight, which the Heath-Men ng, that they might make amends to *Murray* for r Fault in the Beginning, they return and pur- *Huntly*, and made all the Slaughter that was that , to wit of about 120 Men ; and there was about Priſoners taken, among whom were the Earl of *tly* himſelf, two of his Sons, Sir *John* and *Adam* *ons*, *George Gordon* of *Cocklarachy*, and ſeveral r Gentlemen of that Name. This Battle was ht *October* 28. 1563. *Buchanan* ſays; *That he old, corpulent, and ſhort breathed, and that he ſmothered in the Crowd, after they had made him oner.* But if he could have found in his Heart peak the Truth, he would have told, That he was dered after he was made Priſoner by the expreſs er of the Earl of *Murray*, as the Author of the *ocence de Marie*, more juſtly relates. And I e had the ſame Story from ſeveral old Gentlemen, told me, their Fathers, who were living then, them ſo. It is no Manner of Way probable, he could have been ſmothered by the Crowd, in pen a Foreſt as *Corrichie* is, where this Battle was ght, and where *Murray*'s Army would take but little k. He was far from being old, ſcarce entred into declining Age, being 54 or 55 Years old at moſt. had been all his Lifetime in continual Toil and ineſs, and therefore could not have been ſo corpu- as *Buchanan* ſays. Nor hath he ſo little Preſence

of

of Mind, as not to know what to do with him when Prisoner. He had been in that State before when taken at *Pinky*: And it is not unmannerly to say, that *Murray* was capable of such a Villany; and in the succeeding Year he designed to have murdered his Son, the next Earl of *Huntly* in the Castle of *Dumbar*, as I shall hereafter make appear. *Buchanan* was never very careful to make his Forgeries feasible. I have given already a sufficient Account of his Character; and so shall say no more about it, but shall here insert what a very fine and learned Gentleman writes of this Affair.

Sir *Robert Gordon* of *Gordonston*, one of the politest Gentlemen of *Scotland* in his Time. He was second Son to the Earl of *Sutherland*, Bed-chamber-Man to King *James* VI. and *Charles* I. and Vice-Chamberlain of *Scotland*. He was Grandson to the Earl of *Sutherland*, who was with *Huntly* at this Time in *Aberdeen*, and thereafter banished by *Murray*, and so could not but be well informed in every Circumstance relating to this Affair. In his MS. History of the Families of *Gordon* and *Sutherland*, he says,

It seemeth strange unto me how any could be so maliciously partial as Buchanan, (*a Man otherwise of Learning*) *sheweth himself against the* Gordons, *the* Hamiltons, *the* Murrays *and others, that were faithful to the Queen, but chiefly against the* Gordons, *in many Places of his History, so also in describing this Conflict at* Corrichie, *with the Causes and Circumstances thereof. For there is not almost one Period in him touching this Purpose, free from some notable Lye; where he relateth many Things, which divers Men of good Fame and Credit, with whom I have conversed, have certified me to be meer Untruths,*

r Knowledge. *But who seeth not, That the whole Scope* Buchanan's *History of his own Time, together with Treatise,* De Jure Regni apud Scotos, *doth tend only dvance and maintain the Earl of* Murray *his ty- nical aspiring to the Crown: And therefore these Treatises were justly condemned by the Estates of Kindom for Libels and Lies. The true Occasion his Conflict at* Corrichie, *and of all these Troubles ch happened to the* Gordon's, *were the sincere and l Affection that they had to the Queen's Preserva- ; and it is most certain, That the Earl of* Huntly *ered these Forces at her Majesty's own Desire to her from the Earl of* Murray's *Power. As to* George *Earl of* Huntly, *against whom* Bucha- *raileth at his Pleasure, and following him* Thu- s, *I desist to commend or Praise him, since* Lesly inshed, Francis Thin, *and divers others have gi- him due Praises and Commendations, answerable e Virtues and good Parts wherewith he was in- d.* Now I think the Testimony of a Gentleman o great Honour, as the forecited Author, is suffi- t of it self to refute all *Buchanan*'s forged Ca- nies.

After the Battle, the Earl of *Huntly*'s Body was ried to *Aberdeen*, with his two Sons, Sir *John* and m, where the Lady *Forbes* his Daughter covers Body with a Piece of Arras Tapestry, saying, *at Stability is there in human Things? Here he who Yesterday's Morning was esteemed the est, the richest, and the Man of the greatest Power* Scotland. *Upon whom,* says *Spottiswood, and on ose Greatness all the Queen's Party had placed their pes.* By the Earl of *Murray*'s Order, his Body was nsported from *Aberdeen* to *Edinburgh*, where he

was

was forfeited by a packt Judicatory of the Earl *Murray*'s, as is to be ſeen by the Proceſs yet extan the publick Records of the Kingdom. His Body firſt buried in the Church of the *Blackfriars*, E *burgh*; and afterwards when the Family was reſt ed, it was tranſlated to *Elgin*, and buried in the thedral Church, in the Sepulchre of his Fathers.

This *George* Earl of *Huntly*, Chancellor of *Scotla* married Lady *Elizabeth Keith* (*a*), the Earl *riſchal*'s Daughter, by whom he had Nine Sons three Daughters. *Alexander* Lord *Gordon*, who m ried the Duke of *Chaſtelherault*'s eldeſt Daugh died without Iſſue. *George* the ſecond married a ther of the ſaid Duke's Daughters, and ſucceeded Father. Third, Mr. *William*, who was deſig Biſhop of *Aberdeen*, and died at *Paris*, in the Coll of *Bons-Enfans*. Fourth, Sir *John Gordon*, Laird *Findlater*, and Knight of *Deskford* was beheaded at *berdeen*, and buried in *St. Nicolas*'s Church in *A deen*, in the South-ſide of the Iſle of *Cocklarachie*, *Our Lady's Altar*. Fifth, Mr. *James Gordon*, Jeſuite, who died at *Paris Anno* 1626. Sixth *dam Gordon* of *Auchindown*, died at *St. John* Seventh, Sir *Patrick Gordon*, who was ſlain at the B tle of *Glenlivet*, *Anno* 1594. Eighth, Mr. *Rob Gordon*, who died at *Crichie*, and was buried in Kirk of *Fyvie*. Ninth, Mr. *Thomas Gordon*, w died at *Edinburgh*, and was buried in St. *Giles* Chur betwixt the Earl of *Athole*, and the Earl of *Murr* Regent. His eldeſt Daughter married to the Earl *Athole*; Second, *Margaret* married *John* Lord *Forb* Third, *Jean*, firſt married to *James* Earl of *Bothw*

(*a*) Gordonſton's MS.

divorced from him, and married *Alexander Gor-*
Earl of *Sutherland*; and after his Death ſhe mar-
Alexander Ogilvy of *Boyne*. Before I ſhall give
Account what became of Sir *John Gordon* and the
r Priſoners taken at *Corrichie*, tho' I be much wea-
of *Buchanan*, and I think have ſufficiently ſatisfied
y impartial Reader, of his Partiality in relating
t Concerns the Family of *Gordon*, yet I muſt re-
to him for a while, and take a little more No-
of his Hiſtory of this Affair, in reſpect there are
a few, who having not ſufficiently inquired into the
ory of this Nation, give an implicite Aſſent to
hat he ſays: And indeed he has alſo led aſtray ſe-
l foreign Hiſtorians, who have copied after him
often.

uchanan goes on, ſaying, The Queen being re-
ed to *Aberdeen*, was *Vehementer in Gordonii odi-*
inflammata & in vindictam prona. But why was
ſo incenſed againſt him? He gives no other
ſon, but *Huntly*'s refuſing to diſpatch *Murray* till
Son ſhould be pardoned for his eſcaping out of
on, who the Queen would needs have return
Priſon. If ſhe had a real Deſign to be rid of *Mur-*
as he would have his Readers believe, it ſeems
gether incredible a Woman of her Wit would
e neglected and let ſlip ſo many fair Opportuni-
of compaſſing her Deſign, as offered all along
Way in her Journey betwixt *Aberdeen* and *Inver-*
, which is 70 Miles, and all that Country then in
tly's Power, and that for a Matter of ſo ſmall
nſequence, as Sir *John Gordon*'s returning to Pri-
or not, in which her Honour was no Manner of
y concerned, nor her Authority in any Manner
temned, ſince he was impriſoned for no ſuch Con-

tempt,

tempt, but only for an occaſional Quarrel bet
him and another Gentleman. And ſhe could no
ſee, that his Preſence and Aſſiſtance with his Fa
was of much greater Importance for the Succe
her pretended Deſign, than his returning to Priſo
Faſhion's Sake only (as he ſays) was neceſſary
the preſerving her Dignity from Contempt.

Well, 'tis true, all this was but a meer Pretext
Buchanan confeſſes. For, ſays he, the Queen, b
peremptory on the Point of Sir *John*'s Returnin
Priſon, not ſo much for that Reaſon ſhe feigned,
tam ob eam quæ ſimulabatur cauſam, but that ſhe m
have all Things at her own Diſpoſal when *Mu*
ſhould be dead, and might not be forced to ma
while ſhe had taken ſuch Meaſures to keep the
tended Spouſe Abſent. Here is then, according
him, the true Cauſe of the Queen's vehement In
nation againſt *Huntly*, becauſe he would not diſp
Murray, his Son being in Priſon under *Mur*
Uncle the Earl of *Mar*, leaſt the Son (according
the Juſtice of the Time) ſhould ſuffer for his Fath
Fault.

The Queen, according to this Author, had no In
tion for that Marriage. Who told him ſo? Aut
of good Credit ſay, That it appeared ſhe had no
verſion to him; and *Arran* grew jealous of h
thinking the Queen gave more Countenance to
John than ſhe did to himſelf; and indeed many
thers did think ſo. But whatever may be
that, it might have proved more for her G
and of no more Diſparagement to her, than
with the Lord *Darnly*. The Families of *H*
tly and *Lennox* were indeed of equal Quality,
that of *Huntly* of vaſtly more Power. And a

P. 110.

Persons of the two young Gentlemen (if *Spotis-*
's Character of Sir *John* be just, and all others
write of him give him the same) he seems to
had the Advantage of both *Arran* and *Darnly*,
to have been endued with some Qualifications that
necessary in one who is to share in a Royal Bed, in
ore eminent Degree than either of them; and pro-
y, if the Queen had been pleased to have honoured
with a Share of it, it might have prevented much
uble and Mischief that happened to her and the
ion afterwards. But whether she ever did entertain
such Thought or not, I shall not determine. If we
believe *Buchanan*, she made only a sham Ostentati-
f it, to engage *Huntly* to free her from the Tutor-
of *Murray*, which she found so heavy and painful to
and when *Murray* should be taken out of the Way
to make Use of the Service he had done her to
him and his Family. So damnable a Dissembler
cruel a Politician, does he forge this mild, pious
virtuous Princess to have been; and all to make
Patron a Saint, and put some kind of Colour upon
ellish Contrivances, and barbarous Dealings to-
s her, till Death removed him to the other World.
shall insist no longer to observe the Fictions with
h he stuffs up his Pages to patch up this Ro-
e concerning the Queen and *Huntly*'s Plot to
away *Murray*'s Life. I have given you his Cha-
r from Sir *Robert Gordon*, to which I shall only
he Character given of him by other two Histo-
of great Learning and Credit, the one an *En-*
man, and the other a *Scotsman*. The famous *Cam-*
(a) says, *He oftentimes regrated with Sighs to*

(a) P. 110.

King James (whose Pedagogue he was) *that he so dipped his Pen in Gall against so virtuous a* Q. And, on his Death-bed, *wished to have lived a little longer, until he might either by his Blood, or by clearing the Truth, wash away the Stains which virulent Tongue and Pen had so falsely and calumni aspersed her with: But now,* said he, *it would ser no Purpose, since the World would judge he was d for Age.*

The *Scots* Historian is *Robert Johnston*, who w of the *British* Affairs under the Reign of King J VI. In the Character he gives us of *Buchanan*, he (a) *That for his Poesy he was commended highly Learn'd, but not so for his History of the Tim lived in, of which there is more of Dignity a Eloquence, than Truth and Sincerity: For being content with Queen* Mary, *out of Anger and En had to her, he laid many base Things to her Ch with much Bitterness, forgetting the Verses he ha long before composed in Commendation of her Ver being addicted to* Murray, *and obliged to him by ny Benefits, he extolled him to the Skies. Differ arising betwixt the Queen and* Murray, *how equ a Judge he was in that Matter, let the Readers who may gather and be convinced of the Iniqu the Writer, from the small Probability of the P from temerarious Suspicions, and a scurrilous V tiveness, pleasing indeed to his Patron, but abom to all other Men.* And speaking of his Dial *De jure regni*, he says, *No Man born in a fre publick, did ever more maliciously and basely in against the Right of Kings. Before he died, his*

(a) Hist. Rerum Britannicarum, lib. 3. p. 81.

ſtung with Repentance too late for his petulant ue and its immoderate Liberty, either by Fault of Nature, or by ill Cuſtom; and deſired his Book t be burned as it deſerved; but for the Love and neſs of the Stile, it was preſerved and concealed. confuted by Blackwood *and* Barclay Scottiſh *Law- with ſolid Arguments and Examples.* Thus we his Character from three eminent Hiſtorians, and ld bring the very ſame Character of him from the ed Mr. *Robert Gordon* of *Straloch*, who ſays in his unt of our Hiſtorians, That *Conviciatorem agit, Hiſtoricum*, and others. But what I have already ced from Authors of the greateſt Credit and Re- ion, may ſatisfy any Perſon that his Hiſtory d be cautiouſly read, and that it deſerves not that it it meets with from too many.

he Reaſon that makes me ſo prolix on this Ro- ick Narration of his, is, becauſe ſome People are ſo ſtupid as to think that all narrated by him is being careleſs to conſider attentively the Hiſtory, envious againſt the Family of *Gordon*, as to judge retend that this Earl of *Huntly* in fighting at *Cor-*, carried Arms againſt the ſupreme Authority, to gainſt the Queen, and conſequently 'tis an Inſtance adictory to my Aſſertion of the uninterrupted lty of the ancient and noble Family of *Gordon*. *banan* himſelf, the profeſſed Enemy of that Fa- for the Reaſons already given all along ſays, all his Forces which he and his Son had atten- hem during the Queen's Progreſs in the *North*, ſigned only to execute the Plot, pretended to ntrived betwixt the Queen and *Huntly*, to kill arl of *Murray*, and noways againſt the Queen f. The moſt he ſays, is, That the Queen be-

ing returned to *Aberdeen*, was incenſed with Ha
againſt *Huntly*, for not obliging his Son to retur
Priſon, and then diſpatching of *Murray*. But
does not ſay the Queen declared *Huntly* Rebel
contumacious againſt her Authority, nor ſent
leaſt Inſinuation by Word or Writ to him to
down Arms, and come to anſwer before her for w
he ſhould be accuſed of. Not a Syllable of this in
chanan. On the contrary, he ſays he had not ſo m
as any Intention either againſt the Queen's Pe
or Authority, even in his *precipitate Reſolutions*
he calls them:) All he ſays is, *That finding he had*
ceeded ſo far, as to leave no Place for Pardon, &c
Buchanan's Readers have Senſe, they will find
here. For what had he done hitherto againſt
Queen? Nothing, but refuſed to oblige his So
return to Priſon, or to kill the Earl of *Murray*.
the refuſing of either of theſe unpardonable Cri
And unpardonable by a Princeſs of ſo mild a N
to ſuch an obſequious Subject, as would hazard o
dangerous an Enterprize for her Liberty? W
ſees not here that there is no Senſe in this?
perhaps *Buchanan* means, that *Huntly* had gon
far in the Deſign againſt *Murray*, that there wa
Place left for Pardon from him. This is in
ſome better Senſe; ſuppoſing it true that there
been ſuch a Deſign: But in that Suppoſition it m
nothing againſt *Huntly*'s Duty or Reſpect to
Queen, but rather commends it, in that he w
proceed ſo far as to render *Murray* (who ruled
whole State as he pleas'd) his implacable Enem
ly to free her from his Power, which was *too l*
for her.

But *Buchanan* says, *He betook himself to rash Re-*
tions, and found no other Means to eschew the
minent Dangers, but by getting the Queen any
nner of Way into his Power. Well then, sup-
e this to be true likewise, What then? Was it
e so uneasy a Tutor to her (as *Camden* says) *Mur-*
was? *Buchanan* says no such Thing, but only,
he knew it would offend her greatly (but it is
e probable he knew the contrary, that it would
se her extremely) *yet he was confident, by his*
Offices, dutiful Carriage, and his Son's Mar-
e, to win her Favour. This is all *Buchanan* says
tly intended against the Queen; and he only
es him to have had this Intention; or if he had,
as the Queen's Intention likewise, to be rather in
Power than in that of *Murray*. But if she intend-
it, why might he not have assembled greater
ces? Did all the 1000 chosen Horsemen his Son
got together some Days before, desert him the
ht before the Fight, or if they were not come up,
ht not he have waited for them, and sent Orders
hem to have come in all Haste to him? If he
nded to get the Queen into his Power, why should
ot have gone where she was at *Aberdeen*, where
Town was open; the Citizens either obliged
is Favours, or bound to him by Kindred and
nce, or not daring for Fear to oppose him,
s *Buchanan*) and many other Circumstances fa-
ing the Execution of his Purpose: Yet he lets
hose pass, as if he had no such Intention, and
s with 300 Horsemen, till *Murray* comes 15
es, to get him in his Power, sending out detach-
arties before to secure the Passes of the Marish
nst his Escape. Never did a wise Man, as *Hunt-*

ly was by all known to be, project a Matter, contrive more unfit Methods to make it ſuccee

This lets us ſee in this Particular the Injuſtic *Buchanan*, from the Unlikelyhood of his Argum and the Temerity of his Suſpicions or Conject as *Johnſton* ſays of him; and that it is a ſtr Want of Equity, and too much Stupidity, to *Huntly* diſloyal for an alledged Intention of ge the Queen into his Power, without any Harm or minution to her Authority, and no exterior Act manifeſting this Intention; and, at the Time, to judge *Murray* loyal, who uſurped al Authority, and held her (as *Camden* has it) *as tor does his Pupil*, and perſecuted her Reput with the utmoſt barbarous Cruelties and baſeſt lumnies while he lived.

But further, *Huntly*'s Lieutenant refuſed the Entry into the Caſtle of *Inverneſs*. What then? he had not his Maſter's Orders to do ſo; for n ſter of the meaneſt Prudence would have Lieutenant keep a Place which was neither ſtr it ſelf, nor provided with Neceſſaries for De In Teſtimony whereof, in the Queen's Return thence, when the Caſtles of *Findlater* and *down*, were required in her Name to be deli *Huntly*, to ſhew Reſpect to her Authority, (t abuſed by *Murray*) cauſed the Keys of both to ſented to her by his Servant Mr. *Thomas Ker*. Caſtles were much ſtronger, and no Doubt provided; and being near to his ordinary Reſ he could have more eaſily kept them, if he had Mind to do it; or could ſurrender them mor at the firſt Requiſition, as he did.

nother Objection may perhaps be, *That this Earl* untly's *Son* George *got a Remiſſion from* Henry Mary *in the Year* 1566, *for having had Art and* (as they call it in their Terms) *in the treaſon-Convention of the Leiges, or Subjects in Arms pen Field at* Corrichie. Theſe are the Words e Remiſſion, as is pretended. I ſhall not be po-, either to affirm or deny, that there ever was uch Remiſſion; this I can ſay, That I have ſeen e Papers in his *Grace* this Duke of *Gordon*'s ſſion, but could find no ſuch Remiſſion among . And when I come to write of him, I ſhall it appear that he had no imaginable Uſe for any Remiſſion; and that ſome Years before that, he eſtored to his Eſtate, Dignity and Honours, even ding to *Buchanan* himſelf. But giving, tho' not ing, that ſuch a Remiſſion was procured; I er, That no Perſon, who has even but ſmall wledge of the Intrigues of Government, will think f any Weight, or argue from it any Diſloyalty in Father or Son.

r it is no rare Thing for Princes, either by Rea- f their younger Years, or their mild and gentle oſition, to be over-ruled, and their Authority ly abuſed by ſome State-Miniſter about them. ries of all Nations furniſh us with many ſuch nples; and we need not go further for Inſtan- hereof, than that of our own Country; and no r Inſtance can be, than that of the Earl of *Dou-* his abuſing the Name and Authority of King s II. to the lamentable Detriment of the King- and Ruin of ſome of his moſt faithful Subjects; mong the Subjects of that Prince, none were ſignally faithful than *Alexander Livingſton* Go-

vernor, and Sir *William Chrichton* Chancellor, du
that King's Minority. *Ob ſummam prudentiam, fi
que ſingularem erga Regem, ad ultimum uſque
diem conſtanter cultam, maximum bonis omnibus
deſiderium reliquit*, ſays *Buchanan*, ſpeaking of
Chancellor's Death.

The King being come to the Age of 14 Y
and taking the Government of the Kingdom into
own Hands, the Earl of *Douglas* inſinuates him
into his Favour, ſo far as to ſway all Affairs at Co
and finding the King, becauſe of his Age, unex
rienced and unwary, deſtitute of the Council o
old faithful Friends, whom he had taken Care to
move from him, he perſwades the King to call
late *Governor* and *Chancellor* to account for
might be laid to their Charge in the Adminiſtra
of their Offices during his Minority. His Deſign
if they appeared, to oppreſs them with the Pow
his Faction; and, if they refuſed to compear, to
them, under the Pretence of the Royal Autho
(covering his private Reſentments) ſpoiled o
their Eſtates and Goods, declared Rebels and
mies to the Publick: For they are rarely to be fo
who are ambitious of the higheſt Rank in their
ce's Favour, with no other Intention, but to do
King and Country good Service. Their chief
is either to make or mend their Fortunes, or ſa
their Paſſions of Envy or Revenge, in perſecu
thoſe whom they look upon as capable to do
Prince greater Service, or as having oppoſed their
ferments, or not aſſiſted them in attaining to i
to have done them or theirs any Wrong, real o
terpretative, tho' being bound to do it for Ju
Sake, and the Country's Good.

he Governor *Livingſton* and Chancellor *Crichton*, e they adminiſtred the Government, finding the eceſſor of the Earl of *Douglas* ſo intolerable an ny to the Good and Peace of the Country, (as Hiſtories narrate) they executed Juſtice upon to Death. And his Couſin, this Earl, having he Place in this young King's Favour, reſolved e revenged on them for that Cauſe. They refu- to compear, becauſe all that were to be their ges were pre-occupied by the Power and Bribery eir Enemies, and all the Ways beſet with arm'd , begg'd to be excus'd of their Prince; not for ning a Trial of their Adminiſtration, but to ſhun ſave themſelves from the Violence of their Ene- , and preſerve their Lives, till better Times, rein they might make their Innocency known to King and to all good Men. Upon this Refuſal, glas, in a Parliament held at *Stirling*, cauſes de- nce them Rebels, and confiſcates their Goods; with armed Force waſtes and deſtroys their ds. Chancellor *Crichton* does the like to his and Adherents Territories, with great Detriment to Country betwixt them. *Crichton* keeps himſelf he Caſtle of *Edinburgh*; *Douglas* blocks him up rein ſeveral Months, and by his Inſtigation cauſes King write to him, requiring him to render up Caſtle (*a*). He refuſes, alledging it could not demanded of him till the King ſhould be come to ure Age; whereupon Forces are ſent to ſeize *chton*'s Caſtle. After nine Months, both the Be- ers and Beſieged being wearied, the Caſtle is ded on theſe Conditions, *That* Crichton *ſhould have*

(*a*) Leſly, p. 297.

have a Remiſſion of all that could be pretended he h done againſt the King, and go ſafe with all that w with him where they pleaſed.

Not long after this *Crichton* recovered the Kin Favour and the Office of Chancellor, to the gr Contentment of all good Subjects: Yet he kept hi ſelf at as great a Diſtance from Court and publi Affairs as his Office could permit him, hoping t with Time the Face of the Court might change to t better.

Douglas finding he could not ſatiate his Rever on *Crichton*, ſets upon *Livingſton*, and bringing h and his three Sons, *James*, *Robert* and *David*, a three of his Friends, *Robert Bruce*, *James* and R *bert Dundaſſes*, before the Parliament at *Edinburg* cauſes forfeit the Father and the two *Dundaſ* ſhutting them up in Priſon in *Dumbarton*, and t other four he cauſes put to Death, for no Crime find mentioned by Hiſtorians. Thus *Douglas* tyr niſed over the King's moſt loyal Subjects, in t King's own Name, and to the Abuſe of his Author until that ſome Years after, the King being ſenſi of his Villanies, and finding him leaguing againſt h and incorrigible, he diſpatch'd him with his o Hand at *Stirling*, as is ſaid before.

In this Inſtance, and many others like to it wh I could adduce from our own Hiſtories, it is evid how the Name and Authority of the Prince is o times abuſed, to perſecute the moſt faithful of Subjects and Friends; and they muſt ſeek and for Remiſſions, tho' they have done no grea Faults than to endeavour by Force to defend the ſelves and their Lives againſt the Malice and Spite their Enemies, abuſing the Royal Authority to ſa

heir private Revenge, or to make the Way more
for their ambitious Designs.

How many loyal and dutiful Subjects were forfeit-
when *James* IV. was young, by those prevailing
bels who had rebelled against and murdered his
her; and that for no other Reason, but only be-
se they had (according to their Duty) fought for
g *James* III. against those who had risen up in
bellion against him: And to give some Counte-
ce to their Rebellion, they forced his Son King
mes IV. out to their Army; and those loyal
ntlemen were forfeited for their being in Arms
inst their Sovereign, tho' in the mean Time for
Father, against his rebellious Subjects. But how
n the King came to be at his own Liberty, he
ught fit to have them acquit of all Crimes alledged
inst them, and restored in Parliament, *per mo-*
n justitiæ. Rex trium ordinum concilium sexto die
obris Edinburgi indicit: in quo omnibus, qui sub
ris sui signis contra se pugnarunt, impunitatem propo-
Eorum quoque, qui cum patre in prælio ceciderunt, hæ-
ibus bona, prædia, fundos liberè indulget, says *Lesly*(a).
From this Instance the Reader may see how it has
ppened, that honest, brave and loyal Subjects may
d Remissions even for their Loyalty and Duty to
ir Prince, as those Lords and Barons needed for
ir Fidelity to King *James* III. And were it true
at *Buchanan* pretends, that the Design of the Earl
Huntly's appearing in the Field with an Army,
s to remove *Murray* from the World, as the Queen
d desired him to free her of *Murray*'s Slavery, in
lity he needed as little Remission for so doing as
the

(a) P. 317.

the aforesaid Lords and Barons did for assisting K *James* III. against those other Lords who cloa their Disloyalty with the Presence of his Son, and cious Pretext of publick Good *Fraudi occultæ; nesta nomina prætexentes*, says *Buchanan*. And deed in this Case both Sides thought fit to shew Pardons; for *Lesly* in the forecited Place tells *Ipse filius & reliqui omnes, qui cum illo contra pat erant, omni crimine soluti frequentissimo senatu dec rantur*. Besides, there are none who knows thing of the Transactions of State Matters, but m know that sometimes Subjects must have Remiss for doing what they had expres's Warrants or Co missions from the King himself to do. In which C the Remissions are so far from tainting them w Disloyalty, that on the contrary, they are cert Proofs of a Loyalty more than ordinary, and Zeal and Courage to do him Services, which ev loyal Subject would not hazard upon.

It is now Time to come to the true and genu Account of the Ruin of this Earl of *Huntly*, wh *Buchanan*, and those of his Gang, has so disfigu with Lies and Fictions; and it is what I mention before out of *Camden*, who lived at that Time, a who gives a sincere and compendious Relation *Murray*'s Contrivances against Queen *Mary*, and those who adhered to her, in 13 whole Pages, from *p.* 109 to *p.* 122; *which*, he says, *he learn partly from the Writings of others which were publi ed at that Time, but quickly suppressed in* England, *of Favour to* Murray *and Hatred to Queen* Mar *and partly from the Letters of the Ambassadors a other Persons worthy of Credit*: And professes to cl

e all, without any Prejudice or Partiality ſpringing
er from Love or Hatred to any.

He tells us then, That the Earl of *Murray*, aſpir-
to the Crown and ſupreme Authority, and hav-
the Queen in his Power as a Tutor has his Pupil,
de Uſe of her Name to undermine herſelf, firſt
deſtroying the noble Family of *Gordon*, which he
rehended would be the greateſt Obſtacle to his
n and Deſign: And therefore, *Huntly*'s Son, Sir
hn, having in a private Quarrel wounded the Ba-
of *Ogilvy*, which occaſioned a little Buſtle on the
eet of *Edinburgh*; *Murray*, who was watching all
portunities againſt *Huntly*, takes quickly hold on
, pretending the Queen's Authority was concern-
That the Delinquent was to be ſecured and pro-
uted according to Law. Whereupon he is appre-
nded and put in Priſon. Then *Murray*, taking the
een with him, who durſt not gainſtand (no more
n her Son afterwards, when he was in the Power of
Gowrian Faction, durſt refuſe to go and to do what
y pleaſed) goes towards the North Parts of the
ngdom, where *Huntly*'s Reſidence was, not doubt-
to find Occaſion of Quarrel againſt him, and ſo
n him under the Shadow of the Queen's Autho-
y. In the mean Time *Huntly*'s Son, *John*, know-
what was the Deſign of this Northern Progreſs,
de his Eſcape from Priſon, and came to his Fa-
er, who began to guard himſelf againſt this Tem-
ſt, by ſending away his eldeſt Son to the Duke of
aſtelherault his Father-in-Law, that he might be
ore remote from the enſuing Violence of it. (*Bu-
anan* never mentions him to have been with his
ther all the Time that the Queen was in the North,
t ſneakingly ſays, *That after his Father and Bro-*

ther's

ther's Death, deſpairing of his Affairs at home, he t to his Father-in-Law, either to lurk beſide him, o obtain Pardon by his Interceſſion.) The Queen b come to *Aberdeen*, *Huntly* ſends his Lady to ſalute and excuſe his Abſence; for that it was not ſafe him to be at Court, where his mortal Enemies w ſo powerful. To this the Queen, by *Murray's* ſtruction, replies, *That firſt he ſhould ſend his back to Priſon, and then to come himſelf to anſwe what he ſhould be accuſed of.* His Lady having quainted him with this, he comes prepared to r any Violence, in caſe it ſhould be offered to Being come, all are commanded to accompany Queen to *Inverneſs*, which he among others d at leaſt moſt part of the Way. At *Inverneſs*, Entry to the Caſtle is refuſed, by the Imprudenc his Lieutenant; but at the firſt Offer of taking i Force, it is yielded, and the Lieutenant, with chief Men within, preſently hanged. *Huntly* f ing Matters come to ſuch a high Degree of Viole againſt him, retires to the ſtrong Ground in the H to ſave himſelf there, till at laſt he came to *Corri* where he was murdered, as is ſaid above.

Now we ſhall compare his Circumſtances with t of Chancellor *Crichton's*. Both were Chancell both moſt dutiful Subjects, and had done moſt table good Services to their King and Country. B were moſt prudent and couragious Noblemen, had given clear Proofs thereof on many Occaſ neither had done the leaſt Offence againſt t Prince; yet both are perſecuted under the Name Shadow of their Prince. Both endeavour to de themſelves againſt Force. *Crichton* refuſes the K the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, the principal Fort of Kingd

gdom, and keeps it nine Months after the King required him, by Letters signed by himself, to ver it up. Not *Huntly*, but his Servant refuses Queen a Dwelling-house, not a Castle or Fort ny Strength; and immediately surrenders it upon Offer of Force, which it could not resist. *Crich-* renders not the Castle, till he got Remission of all pretended Offences, and Security for himself and nds. *Huntly*, not so fortunate, is betrayed by Friends, overcome in the Field by his Enemy, murdered on the Place.

Crichton was persecuted by the Passion of Revenge he Earl of *Douglas*, and *Huntly* by that of Ambi- in the Earl of *Murray*. *Crichton* was pardoned all that he had done, and *Huntly*'s Son had also a mission for having been accessory (as is pretended) his Father's Guilt. What strange Want of Equi- or rather Rationality, is it then to judge *Crichton* l to his last Hour, *constanter ad ultimum usque e diem*, and think *Huntly* disloyal, whose armed ces did Harm to none (*a*); whereas *Crichton* considerable to the Subjects that depended on the l of *Douglas*. Why needed they Remissions then! eir Remissions, and such as theirs, are no more Reality but a Declaration of their Innocency, and urity against the Malice of their Enemies. What ave said on this may seem enough, if not too ch, to inform the Ignorant, and stop the Mouths he malicious Enviers of the singular Glory of this le Family's uninterrupted Loyalty, and shall pro- d to shew the rest of *Murray*'s Endeavours for its in.

After

(*a*) Buchan. p. 376.

After the Battle of *Corrichie*, *Huntly*'s two S
Sir *John* and *Adam*, were brought Priſoners to A
deen, as alſo *George Gordon* of *Cocklarachy*. *Mu*
being come to the Queen, among the mutual C
gratulations and Rejoycings of many, ſhe ne
ſhew'd a chearful Countenance, nor expreſs'd
Word that could be a Sign of her being pleaſe
the Event. In a few Days after, *John Gordon* is
tenced to die, and *Murray* was ſo cruel as to
the Queen to witneſs his Execution. *Buchanan*
(*a*), *Regina mortem ejus cum multis lachrymis*
ctavit. And indeed it was no Wonder: He wa
the Prime of his Age, and adorned in Body and M
with all the Gifts of Nature; and that which exc
in all the Beholders no leſs Indignation againſt A
ray, than Compaſſion towards him, was his b
cruelly mangled by the Executioner. The Au
of the Life of Queen *Mary*, lately tranſlated
J. F. ſays (*a*), *He had even the Cruelty to force*
to the Window to ſee young Gordon *paſs by tied*
Ropes as a common Malefactor. This Spectacle
duced the deſired Effect; the ſudden Change of
tune; the handſomeſt Man of Scotland *in Fet*
and the deplorable State the Perſon was in, who
once raiſed his Thoughts to her Bed, brought T
from her Eyes, &c. This added Fewel to that
of Jealouſy *Murray* had raiſed in *Arran*'s Breaſt,
making him to believe, that *Gordon* had more of
Queen's Favour than he had; and by theſe M
did he induce *Arran* to be aſſiſting with him to
ſwade the Queen to conſent to *Gordon*'s Death
which at laſt ſhe gave Way. *Murray* forced he

(*a*) Buchan. p. 621. (*b*) p. 50, 51.

o a Window oppoſite to the Scaffold; *Gordon*
ars in the Habit of a Perſon who was ſhortly to
, and that only for loving her too well, and
ſell upon his Knees, looking ſtedfaſtly upon her.
was more than the Queen could bear. She was
dy melting in Tears, which gave a Joy to *Mur-*
and which he was content to purchaſe even at
Expence of the inexpreſſible Grief of the whole
tators, who could not abſtain from ſharing in the
n's Compaſſion, or being grieved at the Mis-
ne of the handſomeſt Gentleman of his Age.
(further adds that Author) this was nothing to
followed; for when he was to be beheaded, ei-
y Chance, or by *Murray's* Inſtigation, the Exe-
ner was ſo aukward as to wound him ſeveral
s before he ſtruck off his Head. In that Mo-
the Queen, who did not expect to meet with
at a Trial of her Reſolution, was abandoned by
gether, ſhe fainted away; and thereby autho-
ne Calumnies of thoſe who did not ſtick to pu-
That ſhe lov'd Gordon *moſt paſſionately*. Whe-
ver the Queen deſign'd to make him Sharer of
oyal Bed, or not, is a Queſtion not now to be
'd. All I ſhall ſay about it is, That to me, for
yet I have been able to diſcover, it appears ſhe
ſt had no Averſion to him; and to prevent his
neſs, if any ſuch thing was ever intended by
nd to do ſome further Miſchief, he (*Murray*)
d his Execution as much as in him lay. *Spot-*
d tells us (*a*), *That the Day after the Priſoners*
brought to Aberdeen, *their Council conſidered*
was to be done with the Priſoners, and that the

(*a*) p. 187.

Day following, upon a Scaffold erected in the Stre Aberdeen, John Gordon *was publickly exec* He ſays, *His Death was much lamented, n Friends only, but even by Strangers and Perſons known: For he was a Youth of moſt brave and like Countenance, of a valorous Spirit, and one by his noble Behaviour had raiſed great Expectati himſelf*, &c. The tender Age of his Brother pleaded Pardon for him, but *George Gordon* of *larachie* was executed with him. All the reſt o Priſoners were fined according to their Wealth, the meaner Sort baniſh'd. *Murray* having no to do in the North, carries back the Queen to *land*, and from thence to *Perth*.

George Gordon, *fifth Earl of* Hun

THither the Duke of *Chaſtelherault* comes to for his Son-in-Law, *George Gordon* now th Earl of *Huntly*: But it was to no purpoſe; for he is to deliver him up, and he is ſent Priſoner to the Ca *Dumbar*: And the Year following, 1563, he is bro to *Edinburgh*, and a packt Jury of *Murray*'s Crea being call'd, as yet can be ſeen by the Records Kingdom, he is condemned of Treaſon, and back to the Priſon whence he came, to be ſt kept there till *Murray* ſhould find the proper and Manner of executing what he had reſolved cerning him; for he would not only have the F of *Gordon* weakned, but totally deſtroyed. B *nan* tells us nothing of the Crimes he is conde for; only he ſays, *he was guilty of Treaſon*, but nothing of the particular Proofs of this Guilt. makes no Mention of his being in Arms with hi

or any publick Act by which that Crime could ade out againſt him; yet this would ſeem to been neceſſary for the Hiſtory, and to make the ce of his Patron appear to the Readers. But in h he had no other Crime in Reality for which condemned, ſave only, that he was to repre- hat Family, of which the Earl of *Murray* reſol- be rid, as a great Impediment to the Succeſs of mbitious Deſigns.

rray's Power was come to ſuch a Height, that s heavy and intolerable to many; and his Fa- with the Queen, whoſe Name and Authority ſed, to the Ruin of her beſt Subjects, began much diminiſhed (*a*). But finding ſhe could e a preſent Remedy, ſhe conceals her Reſent- of his Conduct, and carries fair with him. the other hand, knowing the Inconſtancy of en, and conſcious of his own unkindly Dealing Deſigns againſt her, thought fit to ſecure him- ainſt any Changes that ſhould happen: Where- mong many Papers, for the Diſpatch of publick , that were daily preſented to the Queen, to horiſed by her Subſcription, he ſhuffles in one, by the Laird of *Craigmillar*, Captain of the of *Dumbar*, is commanded immediately upon thereof, to ſeparate *Huntly*'s Head from his This Order being ſent with all Expedition to ptain of the Caſtle, is read by him with A- ent and Compaſſion, and intimated to the r, who being reduced to this Extremity, is ected, but ſays, *That this was* Murray's *Con-*

(*a*) Gordon's MS. Hiſt. Stralocb's MS. Hiſt. Innocence, &c.

trivance to deſtroy him, by ſurreptitiouſly getting Order *ſigned by the Queen, of whoſe good Will he aſſured*; and therefore intreats him, that firſt would do him the Favour and good Office as to from the Queen's own Mouth, what he was to a Matter of ſo great Importance. The Captain ry humanely condeſcends to his Deſire, and im diately poſts to *Edinburgh*, arrives late at Ni and being known to the Keepers of the Gate, Entry into the Palace, and ſhews the Waiter a Queen's Bed-chamber Door, that he had Affa Conſequence to impart to her Majeſty. She bei Bed, commands him to be brought in. Being mitted, he tells her he had obey'd her Majeſty's ders. She wondering, asked, *What Orders?* H plied, *For ſtriking off* Huntly's *Head.* She fal weeping and crying. He ſhews her the Order. cries out, with Tears guſhing from her Eyes, *T my Brother's Malice, who without my Knowle Conſent has abuſed me in this and many other T* It is good, *ſays the Captain*, I was not too ha ſuch a Matter, being reſolved to know your Maj Will from your own Mouth. Whereat ſhe bei verjoyed, rents the Mandate, and gives him an and bids him *keep the Priſoner ſafe till ſhe ſhou ſolve what ſhould be done; and that in the mean he ſhould give no Credit to any Paper concerning H* ly, *but only to her own Word, immediately fro Mouth, to his hearing.* This Paſſage the Bar *Pitlurg*, in his Manuſcript-Hiſtory of the Fam *Gordon*, ſays he had from his Father, who was fine Gentleman, and much employed in ma thoſe Matters of Importance that regarded his the Earl of *Huntly*, and had it from *Huntly's*

n. The Author of the *Innocence de Marie*, &c. lls the ſame Story, and adds, *That the Queen rders to the Captain to treat* Huntly *as a Sub- at ſhe had a particular Regard for.*

out the Beginning of *Autumn*, *Anno* 1563, the recals from Baniſhment the Earl of *Lennox*, returns to *Scotland*, *January* 1564. *Camden This Gentleman was of the ſame Family with* warts, *the Royal Houſe of* Scotland, *and had Blood in his Veins.* For *Mary* the Daughter *nes* II. bore to *James Hamilton* a Son, *James* rl of *Arran* of that Line, and a Daughter *Ma-* ife to *Matthew Stewart* the firſt Earl of *Len-* that Name. *James* Earl of *Arran* divorced t Wife, and married in her Lifetime *Janetta* Aunt to Cardinal *Beton*, by whom he had Duke of *Chaſtelherault*, whom his Enemies would have to be illegitimate. *Mary*, the *Arran*'s Siſter, bore to *Matthew*, *John* Earl *nox*, who being ſlain by the *Hamiltons* while endeavouring the Enlargement of King *James* t this *Matthew Stewart* (whom we are now g of) a Perſon in very high Eſteem with ng. But *Matthew* after the King's Death, ll paſs'd through the Hands of the *Hamiltons*, w into *France*; from whence he was ſent back *cotland* by *Henry* II. the *French* King, to his Intereſt in the Kingdom, againſt the s of the *Engliſh* Faction then prevailing in ut being a frank and open-temper'd Per- e fell into the Snare laid by Cardinal nd the *Hamiltons*, and in a little Time

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loſt the *French* King's Favour. And when it
to that paſs, that there was no ſtaying at home,
returning to *France*, he came into *England*, and
himſelf under the Protection of *Henry* VIII.
frankly received him as a Perſon whoſe Intereſt
conſiderable in the Weſt of *Scotland*. And tho
Hamiltons condemned him, and made Sale of h
ſtate, yet King *Henry* acknowledged him next
to the Crown of *Scotland*, after Queen *Mary* th
Infant, and gave him *Margaret Douglas* his
(by his eldeſt Siſter) to Wife, with an Eſta
England to the Value of 1700 Merks *per an*
And this Agreement he made with him, *T*
ſhould deliver into the King of England's *Ha*
Caſtle of Dumbarton, *the Iſle of* Bute *and the*
of Rothſay. Which tho' he reſolutely unde
yet the Succeſs did not anſwer. [The Reaſon
I have made this ſhort Digreſſion, is, becauſe
near Relation the Family of *Gordon* had to
Lennox; *George* firſt Marquis of *Huntly* marr
Daughter thereof.] Upon the Earl of *Lenno*
rival in *Scotland*, he is immediately reſtored
Eſtate and Honours; and in *February* thereaf
eldeſt Son *Henry* Lord *Darnly* comes to ſal
Queen, and meets with a very favourable an
teous Reception.

The Queen was much wooed by the Emp
his Brother, and by the King of *Spain* for h
but ſhe was earneſtly diſſwaded from both
Queen of *England* and the Earl of *Murray*. T
deed had very different Views. The firſt knew
Title to the Crown of *England* to be but pre
and that Queen *Mary*'s was clean, and no O
to be made againſt it; and that if ſhe ſhould

to any potent foreign Prince, Queen *Elizabeth*'s
n would be but in a very uncertain and tottering
. The Earl of *Murray* again, full of ambitious
ns, and doubting not but at ſome Time or other
compliſh them; and ſo at laſt to make himſelf
er of the Crown, was againſt theſe foreign
hes, pretending the *Scots* Liberty neither would
ould endure a Stranger or foreign Prince, and
whenſoever it happened the Sovereignty to fall
Female, they never uſed to marry any other
of the *Scottiſh* Nation. But when he ſaw all
ubjects of the Kingdom were earneſtly deſirous
ould marry, and finding her inclin'd to *Darnly*,
as puzzl'd how to divert this Marriage, pre-
ng the Danger the Reformation would incur
by, *Darnly* being *Roman Catholick*.

t the Nobility, excepting thoſe that were of
ay's Faction, were not ſo bigot on this Point as
repugnant to the Queen's Inclinations (*a*); and
eing weary of *Murray*'s ſevere Tutorſhip, ſuſpi-
of his Deſigns, over-aw'd by his Power, and
ing by many Experiments ſhe ſhould have no
but the bare Name of *Sovereignty*, ſo long as he
hold her as a Pupil; Firſt of all, to extricate
f, ſhe takes *Huntly* out of Priſon *per modum ju-*
, cancels his Forfeiture, reſtores him to his
s and Eſtate, and honours him with the Digni-
Chancellor, which his Father had enjoyed be-
And this, with the Conſent of the Nobility aſ-
ed in Parliament at *Stirling*, where they gave
Conſent to her Marriage with *Darnly*. She

Straloch's MS. Hiſt. Gordonſton's MS. Hiſt. Buchan. p.

recalled also out of Banishment *John Gordon* Ear
Sutherland, *Huntly*'s faithful Friend; and on that
count banished by *Murray* after the Battle of *Corri*

I must here take Notice of another Mistake
chanan is guilty of, and that for no other End bu
put a Reflection upon Queen *Mary*. In that infam
Libel called the *Detection of Queen Mary*, to giv
Air of Probability to his Calumnies, he affirms,
the Lord Gordon (as he calls him) *was not restor*
his Father's Estate and Honours till sometime
King Henry's *Murder, and about the Time of*
Queen's designing to marry Bothwel, *that he*
be instrumental in the Divorce that was carryi
betwixt his Sister (*who was then married to* Both
and her Husband. The Author of the *Remark*
the Life of Queen Mary has taken Notice of this
Error in *Buchanan*, and has made the contrar
pear from the Author he translates, and the *Inno*
de Marie, &c. (*a*) *viz.* that *Huntly* was restored
Estate and Honours, before the Queen's Marriage
Darnly: But he has forgot to take Notice, that
chanan in that Matter even contradicts himself. F
his History he says (*b*), *Huntilæi comitis filium è cu*
eductum, priori dignitati & loco restituit; and th
(he acknowledges) before her Marriage with
Lord *Darnly*. He should have corrected tho
famous Brats of his own Brain, and made them
better together. But the Truth is, he was
very anxious about the Truth or Falshood of
ters of Fact, if they could but serve the Purpo
his unworthy Patron; for *Huntly* was certain
stored at the Time and Place I have said,

Vo

(*a*) fol. 49. (*b*) p. 43. Edin. Edit. Anno 1720.

chers of more Credit than *Buchanan* deſerves, or Friends can expect from any Perſon known in Hiſtory of this Nation. I have ſeen a principal d, which is yet in the Earl of *Traquair*'s Hand, he Date, that proves the Earl of *Hun-* was Chancellor before the 3d of *June* 1566 Years, *Append. N.* 20.

The Marriage betwixt the Queen and the Lord *nly* being ſolemnized, *July* 6. *Anno* 1565, and he claimed King, the Queen revokes the Donations made to *Murray* and others in her Minority; ereupon he, and thoſe who had refuſed their Con- to the Marriage, take Arms againſt the King Queen, upon Pretext, that the King was Enemy he Proteſtant Religion, and that the Marriage contracted without the Conſent of the Queen of *land* (their conſtant Ally and Friend.) *Stran-* ge ſays, *The Queen did ſo fiercely purſue them, that made them fly into* England *before the Bands of* gliſhmen *promiſed unto them could come: But the en of* England *did covertly give a lurking Place* Murray, *who was wholly addicted to the* Engliſh, *ſecretely maintained him with Money by* Bedford *il he returned into* Scotland (*b*).

Murray remaining in *England*, deals by Letters h his truſty Friend *Morton*, a moſt crafty and ſub- Man; that ſince the Marriage could not be im- ed, he ſhould at leaſt endeavour by ſecret In- ues to ſow Diſcords and Averſion betwixt the ried Perſons. Our Countryman *Blackwood* ſays *That* Murray *and* Morton *were only made Uſe of*

) Camden p. 113. (*b*) Stranguage, p. 24. (*t*) Martyre de la e d' Eſcoſs, cap. 5. p. 75.

of by the Engliſh *Court for that End; and that exil'd Lords having renewed their Addreſſes to Qu* Elizabeth *for Aſſiſtance, as ſhe had promiſed them, Cabinet Council was called to conſult of the proper Methods for ſatisfying them; and ſeveral Meth for doing the ſame being propoſed and rejected, leſt t ſhould cauſe an open War break out betwixt the t Nations; at laſt theſe two great Stateſmen, Sec tary* Cecil *and Sir* Thomas Randolph *propoſed t the Apple of Diſcord ſhould be thrown betwixt Queen and her Husband, by fomenting Jealouſies twixt them, that ſo one or other, if not both, might come a Prey to them; which was agreed to:* Morton, *their faithful Correſpondent, whom the Qu and King had the Misfortune to put too much C fidence in, was imployed to manage this helliſh P* For the full of this Story, I ſhall refer the Reader the afore-cited Author, or, in ſhort, to the Notes Queen *Mary*'s Life lately tranſlated (*a*).

Morton ſoon found a fit Occaſion for his Purpo for the Queen being perplexed with inteſtine Fa ons, to reſtrain her young Husband's haughty S rit (for he was not paſt 20 Years of Age) and p ſerve the Royal Prerogatives entire to her ſelf, h begun, in publick Acts, to poſtpone his Name her own; and in the coyning of Money, to omit altogether. He had alſo often deſired of the Que That ſhe would be pleaſed to beſtow on him matrimonial Crown, and ſhe had as often him off with Delays, which he attributed to Counſel of *Rizzio*. The Earl of *Morton*, skilful kindling of Jealouſies, and ſowing of Diſcords, c

(*a*) P. 77.

es hold of this Opportunity, and with Flattery ults the young King, perſwading him to ſet the own of *Scotland* upon his own Head, whether Queen would or not, and to free himſelf from bjection to a Woman, it being their Part to obey, Mens to command. By this Advice he hoped only to make the Queen diſpleaſed with him, alſo the Nobility and Commons. On the other and, that he might alienate the Queen's Affecti- from her Husband, he incites him by ſeveral baſe lumnies to the Murder of *David Rizzio*, leſt he ing a ſagacious Man, ſhould fruſtrate their Deſigns; d in the mean Time ſuggeſts to the Queen, that r Husband was of a haughty inſolent Humour, and ght to be kept within Bounds.

This *Rizzio* was an *Italian*, and by Profeſſion a uſician; he came over with *Moret* the *French* mbaſſador, and was taken in to the Queen's Fami- amongſt her other Muſicians; then, for the harpneſs of his Wit, was imployed in writing her *rench* Letters, and Conſultations in the Secretaries bſence: And to put the Tope-ſtone upon his illany, he (*Morton*) ſuggeſted to the youthful King, hat he was too familiar with the Queen, and that e was as much his Rival in his Marriage-bed, as at he Council-table; and that he needed never expect o have that Intereſt with her, which was due to him, r obtain from her what he deſired, ſo long as *Riz-io* was near to her; and that there was no Way of Removing him from her, but by taking his Life one Way or other. Thus did that wicked Man calum- niate and abuſe his innocent Princeſs (*a*) in her moſt tender

(*a*) Martyr de la Reyne, cap. 6.

tender Part, to ſerve his own and his Aſſociates abo
minable Purpoſes. Never was there a Story indee
ſo maliciouſly contrived, or ſo wretchedly vouche
Blackwood tells us (and he was well acquainted wi
him) *that he* (Rizzio) *was old, lean, and extreme
deformed.* Now, can one be thought ſo void of Senſ
or ſo wickedly malicious, as once to think that on
of the fineſt Princeſſes, & the moſt conſummate Beau
in the World, ſhould choice ſuch a Gallant as he
deſcribed to be? She was in no ſuch Strait: If ſh
had been of a wandering Appetite, ſhe lived in th
Court of *France* from the Age of 6 to 21 Years, a
dor'd as much for her chaſte Behaviour, as for h
unparalelled Beauty. If there ſhe could in her young
er Years, when youthful Paſſions boil up to the
greateſt Height, and Wiſdom is not come to its fu
Maturity, reſiſt the Charms of that Court, ſo fame
for Gallantry, and crowded with her Admirer
both in a ſingle State, and when married to the Dau
phin, who was equally weak in Body and Mind
which were Temptations too great for a Virtue be
low hers: Is it to be thought that now when ſhe w
eſpouſed to the handſomeſt Prince of his Age, youn
and vigorous, ſhe would throw her ſelf into the Arm
of an old deformed Fellow? This would require
Faith ſtronger than (I think) any reaſonable Ma
can have, that is not ſo wretchedly perverſe as *Mor
ton* and his Accomplices were.

The young King was taken with the Bait, and b
Morton's Advice immediately meditates *Rizzio*
Murder (*a*). The Lord *Ruthven*, the greate
Actor in this Tragedy gives us the beſt Account o

(*a*) Mackenzie's Life of Lord Ruthven.

(as he well could) which his Lordſhip ſays, *he did the Glory of God, and the Advancement of the Proſtant Religion.* He tells us, That the King being mly reſolved to be revenged upon *Rizzio*, who d offended him in ſeveral Things, and lately in ſwading the Queen to give him the matrimonial rown, which ſhe had often promiſed him, ſent his ouſin *George Douglas*, Son to the Earl of *Angus*, to m (*Ruthven*) to ask his Advice, as the only Per- n in the Nation he put moſt Truſt in; But his ordſhip told Mr. *Douglas*, That he would give the ing no Advice, becauſe his youthful Temper was ch, that he was capable of receiving none, in ch an important Affair: For ſeveral of the Nobili- having formerly given him Advices tending to his onour and Intereſt, yet the firſt Thing that he d done, was to reveal them to the Queen, for hich they were diſgraced: So that before he gave m Counſel or Advice in that Affair, he behoved have ſome Proof of his being capable of keeping a ecret. Mr. *Douglas* having reported this Anſwer the King, he called for a Bible, and ſwore upon it, hat he ſhould never reveal my Lord *Ruthven*'s Ad- ce to the Queen. *Ruthven* being appriſed from Mr. *ouglas* of what the King had done, yet for eight ays refuſed to give any Advice, tho' often deſired do it by Mr. *Douglas*, even three or four Times a ay; but never any the leaſt Inſinuation of the ueen's Familiarity with *Rizzio* was then mention- in any of theſe Meſſages, or in his Lordſhip's hole Account. At laſt he was prevailed upon (he ys) to give his Advice, on Condition that the King ould conſent to the Recalling the Earls of *Argyle*, *lencairn*, *Murray* and *Rothes*; the Lords *Boyd* and *Ochiltree*

Ochiltree, the Lairds of *Pittarro* and *Grange*, and thers then baniſhed for the Word of GOD, (for his Lordſhip was pleaſed to term their Rebe on.) Thus poor *Rizzio*'s Blood was to ſeal th Pardon, put the Diadem on the King's Head, a ſatiate *Morton*'s Revenge. His Familiarity with t Queen, was no more but a gilding Pill to make it down with the more Eaſe. The Articles at leng agreed upon betwixt the King, *Morton*, and *Ru ven*, are to ſeen in the forecited Author, and in t Notes upon Queen *Mary*'s Life (*a*).

Matters being thus made up, and the Articles ſig ed, the only Difficulty that remained, was the M thod of diſpatching *Rizzio*. *Morton* and *Lind* were for impeaching him before the Parliament, n doubting but by their Intereſts to get him hang'd B the King propoſed murdering of him; and if they wou not do it, he told them, he would do it himſelf, if were even in the Queen's Bed-chamber; which t Lords eaſily yielded to, it being what they want moſt, to have it done there: And the King ſigned Bond, dated the firſt of *March*, indemnifying the and all others to be concerned in it, and taking t Guilt upon himſelf. And thus with Deliberation d they contrive his Death, ſo as that Nine Days inte veened betwixt the Perpetration of the Murder, an the Date of the Bond. So *Rizzio*'s Death being greed upon,

The 9th of *March* 1566, was the Day appoin ted for his Murder, and the Queen's Cloſ for the Place to perpetrate it in. He was a Ma of a piercing Wit (*b*), diligent and honeſt, but no torious

(*a*) p. 80. (*b*) Crawford's Memoirs, p. 5, 6, 7.

ioufly proud and haughty, deſpiſing his Enemies, undervaluing the Aſſiſtance of his moſt conſtant iends, as if he had ſcorned to owe his Greatneſs any Thing but the Favour of his Princeſs, and Merit of his own Conduct. At the ſame Time Secretary, *Maitland* of *Lethington*, a Man great Parts, well verſed in all the Intrigues of the urt, and Inclinations of the People, ſingularly cun-g, bold and eloquent, but prone to Changes; and fond of being great in whatever Party he was of, t no Ties of Honour or Friendſhip could bind him his Sovereign or Country, but as it ſuited with his nbition. He could bear with no Rival or Equal, d therefore had often endeavoured to render *Riz-* ſuſpected to the Queen (but in vain:) And erefore joined himſelf under-hand with the Diſcon-ted factious Party, of which *Murray* and *Morton* re the Heads (*a*). *Murray*, with ſome others of Noblility, were then Exiles in *England* for Rebel-n; a Parliament was ſummoned, and they charged anſwer for the Crime of high Treaſon; and would doubtedly have been forfeited. And it was feared *Morton*, (who was their truſty Agent at Home) at this Parliament intended to recal ſome exor-ant Grants obtained from the Queen during her nority. In both theſe *Rizzio* was active for the ereſt of the Crown, and Safety of the Queen, proſecuting the Rebels. This made their Favour-uneaſy at home, and put them upon their Shifts w at once to put a Stop to this Meeting of Parlia-nt, and make a Change at Court. *Lethington* be-conſulted in that Matter, ſoon gave them Eaſe, by

a) Camden, B. 1. p. 91. Spottiſ. B. 4. p. 194. Melvil, p. 64.

by proposing the killing of *Rizzio*, who mana the Process with some Heat. *Crawford* says, *Tha was likely he was to be made Chancellor in* Morto *Stead.* But in that he was in the Wrong; for H *tly* was then Chancellor, and not *Morton*. T Proposal was received; the only Difficulty w how to put it in Execution, and secure themsel from the Punishment the Law inflicts upon Murd ers. But for this *Morton*, *Lethington*, *Lenox* (King's Father) and *Ruthven* find a *Salvo*, a R medy indeed that had two Handles, and served at on to ruin the Queen, and remove ther Enemy.

They send for the young King, who was we irresolute and credulous; and after a smoth Prea ble of Affection for his Person and Interest, info him, That of late he was become a Cypher at Cou despised by his Wife, and neglected by the Peopl and all this by the Artifices of *Rizzio*; and that t only Way to retrieve his Honour, was, to remo that incroaching Villain, without which nothing w to be done. The King was soon prevailed upo and that all might be safe on their Side, Artic were immediately drawn up, to which they persw ded him to put his Hand, and acknowledge him the Author of the Murder. Having thus far gain their Point, to make a double Advantage of their Cri (tho' they could have killed him in any other Plac the Queen's Closet was pitched upon as the fittest Plac 1*st*, to conceal the true Cause and Design of his Deat And 2*dly*, To fasten a Reproach upon the Quee Honour, by making her Husband the prime Agent the Execution of the Murder, as if he had suspect her Virtue, and had ingaged in the Business on th Score alone; and to prepare the Way for this P

Plot; it was whiſpered about in every Corner, *Rizzio* was more than a common Favorite (*a*). t theſe were not all the Advantages propoſed by Murderers, in the Choice of the Place; for the n being then gone near ſix Months with Child, tion was expected, as a Conſequence of that t the Murder would put her into. They had Venture for the Death of the Queen, as the t of an Abortion, and by this Means would have freed from a Sovereign, as they had been for a many Years before; and it would ſeem, that eak young King was very eaſy what came of oo much truſting to the third Article of the ement betwixt him and *Morton*, *Ruthven*, &c. *They bind and oblige themſelves* (*failing of the Queen's Body, to maintain his juſt Title Crown of* Scotland, *with their Lives and For- as he ſhould command them* (*b*). One Thing er, tho' all theſe ſhould fail (beſides the Safety ir Friends) they were aſſured of, and that was, ſevere Injury and Affront upon the Queen, would alienate her Heart from her Husband, er Subjects from her.

ſo all Things being thus prepared, and the ment being to meet on *Monday* the 11th of 1566, *Saturday*'s Night was agreed upon as teſt Time for the Execution of this helliſh Pro-). The King went a little before them into the 's Cloſet, who was at Supper, and the Coun- *Argyle* with her (*Rizzio* being in the ſame at the By-table, where he uſually ſat when in

R waiting

(*a*) Melvil p. 67. (*b*) Mackenzie p. 67. V. 3. (*c*) Camden. 94.

waiting;) and in a few Minutes thereafter, (
Six a-Clock at Night) *Ruthven*, *Douglas*, a
thers, completely arm'd, ruſh'd in at the ſame
with ſo much Haſte and Precipitation, that th
verturned at once the Table Diſhes and Candle
The Queen, ſurprized to ſee Men in Armour, ſu
ly cried out, *What is the Matter!* And the Ki
ſwered, *Only the Death of the Villain* Riz
reſolved upon; who, in the mean Time, ſeei
Poſſibility of eſcaping, faſtned his Arms abou
Queen's Waſte, in Hopes they would pay ſom
ſpect to the Perſon of their Sovereign, and hav
ned to her Entreaties on his Behalf, he himſel
ging aloud for Mercy, and crying out, *Gi*
(*a*) *Giuſtitia*. But all was in vain; for in this ve
ſture, *Douglas* pulled out the King's Dagge
ſtruck it ſo home into him, that he was for
leave it in his Body. This Blow made him re
his Cries; but for Want of Strength, letting
Hold of the Queen, they dragged him to th
Room, and, with many Wounds, finiſhed the
der they had ſo barbarouſly begun.

The Author of the Life of Queen *Mary*, ſay
That they ſtruck at him even over the Queen's
ders, while the King was holding her, and th
Blood ſpurted upon her Clothes. And that ſom
ported that *Ruthven*'s Son had the Inſolence as t
a Piſtol to the Queen's Breaſt, and threatne
with Death, if ſhe continued any longer to ſhe
Reſentments, by the Complaints ſhe was maki
gainſt ſo horrid a Crime, and all to make her m
ry, which probably was their Aim; for if it w

(*a*) Life of Q. M. p. 84. (*b*) ibid.

y might with more Eaſe have murdered him
ay before, when he was playing for ſeveral
with the King at Tennis. The Author (*a*) of
nocence, ſays, *It was not* Ruthven's *Son that*
ed the Piſtol, but Andrew Ker *of Adinſide,*
uſin to the Lords Ruthven *and* Home. *Black-*
calls him *Andrew Ker* of *Fadownſide* (*b*). *Mor-*
d his Followers all this While guard the Palace
Stairs, but not ſo ſtrictly as to hinder *Huntly*
and *Bothwel*, who were Supping in another A-
ent, from leaping over a Window and eſcaping;
ng ignorant of the Plot, they knew not how
or who were to be murdered. The Reaſon
have been ſo prolix on this Affair, is becauſe,
his barbarous Murder, as a Source, did all the
ief that thereafter happened to the King,
, and Nation flow.

his barbarous Plot of theirs had ſucceeded in all
ts, then *Murray*, the chief Contriver, had a fair
ct ſoon to arrive to that Height that his Am-
prompted him to; for the Place and Time
nade Choice of will allow of no other Conſtru-
than that they expected the Fright the Queen
be put into, would undoubtedly occaſion an
ion, and would probably coſt her her Life.
made it as terrible to her as it was in their
r to do, when they threatned to murder her-
ſhe ſhewed any Manner of Diſpleaſure at what
were doing.

is Murder (*c*) was committed the Night be-
he Day appointed for *Murray* to compear in
ment to anſwer for the Crime of Rebellion. He

Fol. 19. (*b*) p. 82. (*c*) Camden, 109.

keeps the Day, contrary to every one's Expecta
(except those who were in the Plot with him)
when in such a Disorder and Confusion of Thing
Person appeared to accuse him, the Slaughter being
stened on Design for *Murray*'s Safety and Secu
yet the Queen, at her Husband's Entreaty, rece
him graciously, and trusted him as formerly.

After this they enter into a Consultation with
King (*a*), the Earl of *Morton*, and their other
complices about their future Procedure with
Queen. Some gave their Opinion to go on wit
Tragedy, and dispatch her at any Rate, giving
for their Reason, That their Offence was of so h
Nature, that it precluded them from any Hopes o
don; and so their only Safety was in her (the Que
Death; and that for their own Vindication it
necessary for them to publish, That they had sur
the Queen in the Act of Adultery with *Ri*
which they took to be a plausible Reason for ap
ing the Fury of the People, and to prevent the
sentments of her Friends Abroad; and to bring
King to condescend to it, they faithfully prom
him to acknowledge no other Authority but his
her Death. They had her in their Power; she
guarded by their own Accomplices, so they
do with her what they would; and they were
to perpetrate that abominable Parricide, when
discovered thus.

The Earl of *Murray* (as I have said before)
reconciled to the Queen, without acquaintin
King, addresses himself to her, and intreats *she*
be pleased to pardon the Murderers of her Secr

(*a*) Life of Q. Mary, p. 88.

gard that they being ſo numerous and ſo power-
t was not ſafe for her to render them deſperate,
hey ſhould be thereby provoked to commit a grea-
rime. The King, who had always been jealous
urray's coming to the Knowledge that he had
in private with the Queen, being conſcious of
wn Guilt, and knowing nothing of *Murray*'s Bu-
and obſerving him very thoughtful after that;
e had told him, That tho' he knew ſhe never
d either the Life or Eſtate of any of her Sub-
yet ſhe being under Reſtraint by the Guards
had put upon her, could do nothing for them
t Condition, that would hold valid in Law;
herefore before ſhe could grant any Remiſſion
would be of Uſe to them, ſhe behoved to be
full Liberty. He being ignorant of all this,
ained a Suſpicion, that *Murray*, to ingratiate
lf with the Queen, was plotting ſomething a-
him; and being anxious to know what *Mur-*
Buſineſs was with her, he went to wait upon
He was no ſooner entred the Room, without
ng him Time to ſpeak, than ſhe thus accoſts
Is this the Reward, Sir, I was to expect at
Hand, for ſetting the Crown of Scotland *on your*
? If I have merited Death, what Crime has
nfant that I bear about with me committed, upon
your Ruin or Preſervation depends? Reflect
, that theſe ſeditious Lords are puſhing you on
rthrow the Tree, with no other Deſign but to de-
he Fruit, and cruſh you under the Weight. She
it ſo charmingly, and with ſuch a Grace, that
ng was no longer able to ſtand it; but break-
rth in a Flood of Tears, in the humbleſt Man-
gs Pardon for his former Offences; which,

(Good Lady) ſhe readily granted. Upon whic
not only ingenuouſly declares, That it was *Murra*
Morton, who were the Perſons and Authors who
gaged him in that execrable Murder, but alſo
open before her the Whole of the Plot they ha
gaged themſelves in, to take away her Lif
which (he ſaid) he had always an Abhorr
notwithſtanding the fair Promiſes they made
He told her alſo, That they had agreed to ſtric
the Heads of many of the Prime Nobility, a
drown her chief Maids of Honour, that none
be left to contradict the Calumnies which the
ſigned to ſpread upon her.

The Queen upon this Information, underſta
they reſolved not only to deprive her of her C
and Life, but alſo of her Honour; ſhe beth
what was fitteſt for her to do in this critical Junc
where there was no Time to be loſt; and the
deſires the King to return to the Conſpirators, a
ſure them, that he had found her in a Diſpoſiti
granting every thing they could ask; but that he
ſent Condition was dangerous; that there wa
Hopes of her living that Night, if her Guards,
had moſt barbarouſly treated her, were not rem
and her Houſhold Officers, and Ladies of H
permitted to atttend her; and her Weakneſs o
dy being ſo great, he could eaſily promiſe for t
curity of her Perſon. The Conſpirators were
tient to know the Succeſs of his Negotiation;
when they came to know it from him (he h
concealed what privately paſt betwixt him an
Queen) they divided among themſelves.
were for putting their Plot immediately in Ex
on; others, partly out of Fear of an Inſurrect

ſt them, and partly believing it not improbable, the Fright they had put her in (ſhe being in the h Month gone with Child) would cauſe an im-iate Abortion, which might prove fatal to her, e for delaying it, at leaſt till ſhe ſhould ſign their ion; and being thus divided, they came at laſt gree, That for that Night her Guards ſhould be oved, and the King ſhould have the Cuſtody of Perſon; that ſo ſhe being at Liberty, might ſign e Articles they had propoſed to her for their Se-y.

his was no ſooner granted (*a*), than that very t, ſhe, with the King, made her Eſcape to *Dum-*and that with all imaginable Haſte, notwith-ing of her big Belly, *March* 12. by the Aſſiſtance *rthur Erskine* Captain of her Guard, and Seven Perſons. The News of which reaching the piratorſ Ears, and that the Earls of *Huntly* and *wel* had raiſed an Army, with which they were hing to *Edinburgh* for her Relief, they depute Lord *Semple* to go and require their Majeſties to he Articles they had drawn up. But ſhe being at her Liberty, refuſed to pardon any of the piratorſ, and iſſued out a Proclamation, *Com-ing all her loving Subjects in the adjacent Coun-o meet her at* Hadington, *upon the* 17 *and* 18 *of* March *for the Defence of her Perſon.* And rs were ſent to the Lord *Erskine*, Captain of the e of *Edinburgh*, to fire upon the Town, if any e Conſpirators ſtaid there; and a Proclamation made over the Croſs of *Edinburgh*, declaring the free of the Murder; and upon the 22d of *March*

(*a*) Mackenzie, V. 3. p. 74.

the Queen cauſed ſummon to appear before her P
Council upon ſix Days, under the Pain of
Treaſon, the Earl of *Morton*, the Lords *Ruth*
and *Lindſay*, the Maſter of *Ruthven*, the Lair
Ormiſton, *Calder*, *Hatton*, *Erſilton*; *Andrew K*
Fadownſide, *Alexander Ruthven* Brother to the
Ruthven, *Patrick Murray* of *Tippermuir*, *Dougl*
Whitingham, Mr. *Archibald Douglas* his Bro
George Douglas, *Lindſay* of *Preſton*, *Thomas*
the Laird of *Cambuſmuhat*, *Douglas* of *Locbl*
James Jeffrey of *Sheirhall*, *Adam Erskine* Com
dator of *Cambuskenneth*, the Laird of *Moncrief*
Fiar of *Kerſe*, *Patrick Wood* of *Bonnington*,
James Macgill Clerk-Regiſter, and their Accomp
The Conſpirators now finding their Party too
for the Queen, *Huntly*, *Bothwel* and *Athole* h
joined her with a conſiderable Body of Men, fled,
of them into *Argyle* Shire, and others of
into *England* (*a*), a ſure Sanctuary for *Scots* Re
and the Queen with her Army came to *Edinbu*

The Time of the Queen's Delivery drawing
the Council appointed the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*
the Place where ſhe was to be brought to Bed;
the Earl of *Arran*, who being eſteem'd frantick,
been kept ſometime Priſoner there, to be remov
Hamilton; the Earls of *Murray* and *Glencairn*
Sureties for his returning to Priſon when req
And ſhe being conveyed thither, upon the 19th D
June 1566, betwixt 9 and 10 a-Clock in the M
ing, was delivered of a Son, to the great Joy
her Subjects. And immediately Sir *James M*
was diſpatched to notify the ſame to the Qu
En

(*a*) Mackenzie, Vol. 3. p. 74.

land. And the General Assembly having met n the 25th of *June*, sent the Superintendent of bian to congratulate the Prince's Birth, and in- t he might be baptized according to the Form us'd he reformed Church.

After this, the Queen having recovered some of Strength; to recreate herself, goes by Water to way. *Murray* now having regain'd the Queen's our as much as ever (*a*), and become her sole nfident; and the King taking that hainously ill, olved to treat him as he had done *Rizzio*. But Heat of Youth not letting him conceal his oughts, and his Respect to the Queen not letting n dare to execute them, he takes an Opportunity in to represent to her the whole Contrivance of zzio's Murder, and that it was all owing to *Mur-*; and that unless he and his Accomplices were ated after the same manner, neither of them were e of their Lives: And therefore he resolv'd to patch him, as being the only thing that could con- e to the Safety of the Kingdom and Royal Fami- The Author of the *Innocence* is positive (*b*), t after *Rizzio*'s Death, *Murray* got himself so far o the Queen's Favour, that she trusted him with intire Management of her Affairs; and that the ng took this very much amiss, and dreaded that she uld sometime or other complain to her natural other of his Want of Gratitude to her, and by so ing provoke *Murray*, whom he knew to be a dis- al and revengeful Man, to murder him, for re- aling the Secrets of the Cabal, and accusing *Mur-* and *Morton* as the Authors of the whole Conspi- racy

(*a*) Mackenzie, Vol. 3d, p. 289. (*b*) fol. 21.

racy againſt her and her Secretary: And for th
Reaſons he endeavoured to procure the Queen's C
ſent to his killing of *Murray*. But ſhe, ſtruck w
Horror at the Propoſal, terrified him even w
Threatnings from ſuch an Attempt, telling him
laſt, *That unleſs he abandoned all ſuch wicked Deſig*
he could expect no Share in her Favour. And not
render him altogether deſperate, ſhe put him
Hopes of reconciling *Murray* and him togeth
Now the Reader may conſider here, if this merc
Queen (as *Buchanan* forges) could ever have h
boured a Deſign to cauſe the late Earl of *Huntly*
Murray, when ſhe could not even now hear of it wi
out the utmoſt Abhorrence, altho' he had provo
her to a great Degree often ſince that Time.

The King ſtill perſiſting in his Reſolution to
Murray, the Queen thought proper to ſhun his Co
pany, wherever ſhe went, for ſome Time, think
thereby to reclaim him; which her Enemies at
buted to the Hatred ſhe had conceived againſt h
for killing of *Rizzio*. And the King, on the ot
Hand, impatient of Delay, and perceiving that
Queen by no Means would be induced to go into
Meaſures, communicated his Deſign to ſome of
Truſtees, whom he eſteem'd more faithful than th
were; and by that Means the whole of his Plot ca
to *Murray*'s Ears, which he ſeem'd to take no N
tice of. And in the firſt Place he, by the Advice
Morton, tho' abſent, and *Lethington*, another th
of his truſty Friends, reſolved as far as was in th
Power to create in the Queen an utter Abhorren
of her Husband; and they took the firſt Opportun
of putting this their helliſh Plot in Execution.

The Queen being informed of great Diſorders mitted upon the Borders (*a*), deſign'd to go ther herſelf and hold Juſtice-Courts, how ſoon ſhe recovered Strength enough to travel; and in the an Time ſhe ſent the Earl of *Bothwel* to *Liddiſ-* with a Commiſſion to ſuppreſs the Inſolencies of Borderers. But they deſpiſing his Commiſſion, acked him with ſuch Reſolution, that he hardly aped with his Life, being dangerouſly wounded *John Eliot* of *Park*. The Queen being informed her Lieutenant's Misfortune, went and paid him a it at the Caſtle of *Hermitage*, where he then lay be cured of his Wounds, where ſhe ſtaid about f an Hour, and then poſted that ſame Night to *burgh*; where, by the Fatigue of her Journey the Sharpneſs of the Air, ſhe was ſeized with a lent Fever; and during the firſt two Days of her neſs ſhe was much out of Order; but upon the rd, recovering the Uſe of her Reaſon, ſhe cal- for thoſe who waited upon her, and with a ſerene ntenance, tho' feeble Voice, ſhe told them, *at ſhe believed a few Hours would remove her from s to a better Life; and that tho' ſhe had hitherto n fond enough to live, yet now ſhe found it nothing d to reſolve upon Death.* She ſaid a great Deal re to them, recommending her young Son to their re. All which is to be ſeen in the laſt cited Au- rs, which for Brevity's ſake I omit to ſet down re.

The King, who was then in the Weſt Country h his Father, being informed of the Queen's Sick- neſs,

(*a*) Crawford's Memoirs, p. 2. Spottiſwood, Book 4. p. 196. kenzie, p. 281, 282.

neſs haſted to *Jedburgh* to ſee her; and finding th
ſhe inclined to have more Satisfaction, as to his D
ſign againſt *Murray*, than he reſolved to give he
he made but a ſhort Stay, and returned to *Stirling*
Caſtle, the Place appointed for the Prince's Baptiſ
The Queen being recovered of her Indiſpoſition,
her Way to *Edinburgh*, ſtaid ſome Time at *Crai*
millar, where the Earls of *Argyle* and *Murray*, an
Secretary *Lethington*, propoſed to her Majeſty a D
vorce from her Husband, not doubting but this Pr
poſal would reliſh well with her. But ſhe was n
leſs ſurpris'd with the Extravagancy of this Propoſ
than with the Horridneſs of her Husbands Deſigns
gainſt ſome of them; asking them, *How that cou
be done without bringing a Stain upon her Honour*
To this they replied, That there was no Difficult
in that, upon two Accounts; *Firſt*, they could prov
that he led a diſſolute Life, by making Uſe of othe
Women. *Next*, they could prove him the Autho
of *Rizzio*'s Murder, providing ſhe would call hom
the baniſhed Lords. The Queen anſwered them
*That as to the Debauchedneſs of her Husband, he wa
but young, and might be reclaim'd; and that if h
was led into ill Meaſures, it was to be attributed to th
Eaſineſs of his Temper, and the Influence of bad Com
pany. But to recall the Conſpirators to his Ruin, wa
a Thing ſhe would never comply with: So let Mat
ters ſtand as they are till it pleaſe GOD to amen
them.*

The Time of the Prince his Baptiſm approaching
the Queen goes to *Stirling* (*a*). The Day appointe
for the Solemnity was the 15th of *December* 1566

H

(*a*) Spottiſwood, Book 4. p. 197. Crawford, p. 11.

e was baptized after the Manner of the Church of
ome, by *John* Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*. The
nt was of Gold, a Compliment from Queen *Eli-*
beth, weighing about 333 Ounces. The God-
hers were the King of *France* by Monſieur *la Crote*,
e Queen of *England* by the Earl of *Bedford*, and the
uke of *Savoy* by the Count of *Briane*. His Name
AMES-CHARLES was thrice proclaimed by the
eraulds with Sound of Trumpet. The reſt of the
ay was ſpent in Juſting, and moſt of the Night in
her Divertiſements. The Feaſting and triumphal
orts were kept ſeveral Days with much Magnificence;
d there was nothing wanting to complete the Joy but
e Preſence of the King, who tho' he was in *Stirling*,
as ſo far from appearing in Publick upon this ſo-
mn Occaſion, that he went privately off for *Glaſ-*
w. And the Reaſon for this certainly was (*a*),
at the Queen of *England* had given expreſs Orders
the Earl of *Bedford* her Ambaſſador, *That neither*
, nor any in his Retinue, ſhould own the Lord Darn-
as King of Scotland. So it was thought proper
at before the Solemnity he ſhould retire, ſince he
uld not appear in the State that was requiſite.

Upon his going to *Glaſgow* he was ſeized with a
ngerous Illneſs; and the Queen's Enemies, with
eir wonted Charity, gave it out, that this Sick-
ſs was occaſioned by Poiſon, and that not without
r Knowledge (*b*). It is horrid even to imagine that
at innocent Queen, who but a little before could not
much as hear of a Divorce from him, could now
nſent to the poiſoning of him! And it is ſurpriſing
ſee Archbiſhop *Spottiſwood* ſo credulous as to be-
lieve

(*a*) Camden, p. 104. (*b*) Buchan. p. 505.

lieve that and many other of their abominable P
geries. But Biſhop *Leſly*, if he be the Author of
Vindication of Queen Mary, under the Name of *M*
gan Philips, ſays, *That the Diſeaſe was the* Fre
Pox; and he was well acquainted with the King, a
preſent at the Baptiſm. And if it was true what
thington advanced of him to the Queen, when he
perſwading her to a Divorce, 'tis not improbable
that he might get that Diſeaſe. The Queen was
ſooner acquainted of his Indiſpoſition, than ſhe
ſoon as poſſible haſted to *Glaſgow*; and laying a
the Memory as well as the Reſentment of the paſt
jury, was extremely mov'd to find him in ſo bad
Condition, and with all imaginable Care and Affec
on, adminiſtring every thing appointed for him
of her own Hand, waited on him for the Space of
Days, till he was able leiſurely to come to *Edinburg*
and if there was any Poiſon given to him, I th
there is little Doubt to be made but that it was by
Contrivance of *Murray* and *Morton*, with their
complices. For,

A little before this Time, *Morton* and *Lind*
were recalled, at the Intreaty of the Earls of *Hun*
and *Argyle*, ſays *Spottiſwood* (*a*), others at the
treaty of *Murray*, and pardoned by the Queen
the Interceſſion of the Queen of *England*, by
Ambaſſador the Earl of *Bedford*. And now hav
all Things appointed for acting the laſt Part of t
their execrable Tragedy in Readineſs; *Murray*
conciles himſelf to *Bothwel*, and aſſociates him in t
Plot, by propoſing to him the Hopes of a Divo
from his own Lady, and of Marriage with the Que

Cam

(*a*) p. 197.

nden (*a*) and *Blackwood* are poſitive, as the Au-
r of the *Apology*, &c. is, That Indentures were
wn up betwixt *Murray*, *Morton* and *Bothwel*:
d *Blackwood* affirms, that *Alexander Hay* Writer
Edinburgh (thereafter promoted to the Office of
rk-Regiſter) wrote them; and he was living at
Time that *Blackwood* publiſhed his Book. And
ſame was confirmed by *John Hepburn*, a Servant
Bothwel's, at his Execution, (as ſhall be noticed
eafter) and they were ſigned with the Subſcri-
ons of all the three. *Morton* and *Murray* aſſuring
mſelves, if the Plot ſhould ſucceed, at one Stroke
cut off the King, to blaſt the Queen's Reputation
h the Nobility and People, to deſtroy *Bothwel*,
, as the Fruit of all, to get the Government into
ir own Hands.

Bothwel, a Man ſtubbornly ſtout (*b*), of a wicked
profligate Life, blinded with Ambition, and con-
uently apt to attempt the moſt horrid Villanies,
tches greedily at the Bait propoſed to him. When
King came to *Edinburgh* (being not perfectly re-
ered) he was lodged in the *Kirk of Field*, a con-
ient Lodging in the Suburbs, where the Air was
d, either to ſhun the Noiſe of the Court, or to
countenance thoſe who had uſed him as a Tool of
ir Ambition and Revenge in the Murder of *Riz-*
, and 'tis more than probable by the cunning
ntrivance of thoſe who deſign'd his Death, which
n after followed. Dr. *Mackenzie* ſays from *Cam-*
and *Blackwood* (*c*), *That the King was no ſooner*
ived at Edinburgh, *but the three Earls*, viz. Mur-
, Morton *and* Bothwel, *met, and reſolved with all*
Expedition

(*a*) Camden, p. 111. (*b*) Crawford, p. 13. (*c*) Vol. 3. p. 284.

Expedition to put their Plot in Execution; and h
ing agreed on the Manner and Method of it the
before the Murder, the Earl of Murray *went to*
Queen, and told her, That his Lady was very ſick,
begged Leave to go to the Country to ſee her; yet
could not refrain himſelf from ſaying to the L
Herris, That ere To-morrow he ſhould hear ſtra
News, *which that noble Lord afterwards upbra*
him with to his Face, before the Engliſh *Commiſſio*
at York.

The Day of the Murder being appointed, the
of *February* 1567, (*Crawford* calls it the 9th)
Queen, according to her Cuſtom, having parted w
her Husband about one of the Clock in the Morni
met, as ſhe was going to her Palace, a Servant
Bothwel's, whom ſhe asked where he had been,
he ſmell'd ſo ſtrongly of Gun-powder. He m
ſome trifling Anſwer, and no more Notice was ta
of it. About Two-a-Clock in the Morning,
Houſe in which the King lodged, was blown
which made ſuch a terrible Noiſe, that not only
Queen, but the whole City was alarmed with
and none ſeemed more than the Earl of *Bothwel*
with the Queen. He was ſent with ſome others
ſee what the Matter was; and, upon his Retu
ſeemed ſo concerned, that he could hardly tell her
Story; but at laſt got out with it, and told h
That it ſeemed there had been ſome Powder lod
in the Houſe where the King was, which had a
dentally taken Fire, blown up the Houſe, kill'd
Majeſty, and the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamb
then in waiting, who were all found dead at a c
ſiderable Diſtance from the Houſe, in an Orchy
h

d by the City Wall. Upon this the Queen re-
d to her Cloſet, where ſhe wept bitterly.
pottiſwood ſays (*a*), *That he and his Gentleman*
e firſt ſtrangled, and then carried to the Fields,
the Houſe blown up afterwards; for not one Bone
is Body was either broken or bruiſed; nor was
e the leaſt Stain upon his Shirt or Body, which
have been after ſuch a prodigious Fall, if he had
blowen up. And this, he ſays, was done by
wel. Sir *James Melvil* ſays (*b*), *That he was*
n out of his Bed, and brought down to the Stable,
e they ſuffocated him, by ſtopping a Napkin into
Mouth. Sir *Robert Aſton* an *Engliſh* Gentleman,
lodged in the King's Chamber that Night, be-
one of the Bed-chamber then attending, ſays
the Earl of Dunbar *and he having ſmelt the*
of a Match, they leapt out of a Window into the
en, and that the King catching hold of his Sword,
ſuſpecting Treaſon, not only againſt himſelf, but
ueen and the young Prince, who was then at Ho-
od-houſe *with her, deſired him to make all the*
to acquaint her of it; and that immediately
Men ruſhing into the Room, ſeized him ſingle
lone, and ſtabbed him, and then blew up the
. And this Account *Sanderſon* gives in the
f Queen *Mary* (*c*). But which of theſe dif-
Reports is trueſt, I ſhall not take upon me to
mine. One Thing I take for granted, That
el was actually in the Murder; and if he was
the Queen when ſhe was alarm'd with the
of the blowing up of the Houſe, the King muſt
been murdered ſometime before the Houſe

. 200. (*b*) p. 78. (*c*) p. 48.

was blown up, there being a pretty good Distance tween the Place where the House stood and *Holy-r house*. And I'm hopeful to make it appear by cient Proofs, That this abominable Murder was c mitted by *Murray*, *Morton* and *Bothwel*, with Accomplices, and that the Queen was intirely i cent of the same.

The Author of the *Innocence de Marie*, who an Eye-Witness of what is here related, is posi that *Murray*, *Morton* and *Bothwel* contrived King's Death at *Craigmillar*, where they had se Meetings; and that the Day before their wi Project was put in Execution, *Murray*, in his J ney to *Fife*, told a Confident of his own, (who a wards confest it) in expres Terms, *That this Night before Day break, the Lord* Darnly *will And if he will deny that*, says my Author, *we sufficient Proofs*; *Witness my Lord* Herris, *who i living, and who upbraided him with it publick Table to his Face.* He adds, *That tho' he wa perlatively wicked, his Cowardice might have one Motive to his Retreat, he never having been in Action in the Field, or where Danger appear*

The next Proof (*a*) I shall adduce is, *John burn*, a Servant of *Bothwel*'s, *John Hay* young *Tallow*, Mr. *Powrie*, Mr. *Paris*, and Mr. *Dal* all Servants of *Bothwel*'s whom *Grange* had take the *Orkneys*, and who were execute at *Edinburgh* Month of *January* 1568. He, the said *John Hep* openly confessed, when going to suffer Death, *as he should answer to the Great GOD*, Murra Morton *were the principal Authors, Counsellor*

(*a*) Spottis. B. 5. p. 214. Blackwood, cap. 10.

ſters with his Maſter, of this execrable Murder; that his Maſter not only told him ſo, but that he ſeen the Indenture that was interchanged betwixt m; wherein it was agreed, That he who had the Opportunity to kill the King ſhould do it. All reſt gave *Murray* and *Morton* for the Contrivers of Murder. Now there is no leſs than ſix concur- Witneſſes all at one Time (*a*). Captain *William ckader*, who, upon Suſpicion, was ſeized, and h great Expedition tried, and condemned by a y; the Judges reſolving to find him guilty, a great ny People flocked to his Execution, expecting by Confeſſion or laſt Speech, to find a new and am- Diſcovery of the whole Matter. But inſtead of , after he had begged of Heaven Forgiveneſs of is Sins, pardoned thoſe who had unjuſtly ſought Death, and had ſought the Aſſiſtance of the Pray- of the Standers by, in his Behalf, he proteſted mnly before GOD and his Angels, *That he was lly innocent of the Crime for which he was to ſuffer, that he believed the Earls of* Morton *and* Mur- *were the Authors of it.*

low there is half a Dozen dying Witneſſes who v they were immediately to enter in upon Eter- ; and 'tis not to be ſuppoſed that ſo many would o Death with a Lye in their Mouths. If there was nore for it, this is alone ſufficient to vindicate Queen, and to fix the Guilt of that abominable rder on *Murray* and *Morton*. But further *Both-* himſelf, when expiring in the Caſtle of *Meling Denmark*, before the Duke of *Berries*, Governor e Caſtle *Pierrie Braw*, Governor of the Caſtle

(*a*) Crawford, p. 41. Stranguage, p. 27. Blackwood, p. 139.

of *Neſuell*, Monſieur *Guilliam Strance*, Govern
of *Senteſha*, the Biſhop of *Shonen*, and four Baili
of the Town, declared, *That the Queen never ga*
Conſent to the King's Death, nor was privy there
as he ſhould anſwer to the eternal GOD! A
when he was asked who were the Contrivers, a
ſwered, Murray *the Baſtard was the firſt Contriv*
Morton *laid the Plot, and I accompliſhed it*; for whi
he asked GOD's Pardon, and then expired. Of t
Declaration the King of *Denmark* advertiſed t
moſt of the Princes in *Europe*, and particularly Que
Elizabeth; and the Original ſubſcribed by the abo
Perſons, is ſtill extant in St. *James*'s Library at L
don. *Murray* and his Accomplices gave it out t
Bothwel died diſtracted, to invalidate this Teſtim
ny of his. But if that had been true, is it to be ſu
poſed that the King of *Denmark* would have expo
himſelf to ridicule in moſt of the Courts of *Euro*
by ſending them the Declaration of a diſtract
Man.

Camden (*a*) in his Life of Queen *Elizabeth*,
ſerts a Proteſtation, which he ſays he ſaw in t
Queen's Hands, of the Earls of *Huntly* and *Arg*
whom he calls, *Inter Scotiæ Proceres facile princi*
(which from him, and in his Words, I have in
ted in the *Appen. N.* 21. where they ſay, *We, our*
the inward Teſtimony of our Conſciences, do hold
moſt certain, That Murray *and* Lethington *were*
Authors, Contrivers and Perſwaders of this Regici
whoſoever were the Actors of the ſame. And ev
Morton himſelf, in his Confeſſion to Mr. *Lawſon*,
Miniſter who attended him in Priſon before his
ecuti

(*a*) P. 111.

tion, and thereafter upon the Scaffold, vindicated Queen from having any Knowledge of the Mur-. And now I think I have made good beyond Exception, that *Murray* and *Morton*, with their complices, were the Authors, Contrivers and Per-rators of that abominable Murder; and that the ocent Queen was not so much as in the Know-ge of it. *Blackwood* says (*a*), *That next Morning er the Murder was committed*, Robert Dury, *ar-ed from* Marseilles, *sent by the Archbishop of* Glas-w, *with Letters to the Queen, acquainting her of a t laid against her Life, her Sons and Husbands, who the Conspirators were, he had not yet learned. d that there were various Conjectures among the ple, who were the Murderers; some naming* Mur- *and* Morton, *and others* Bothwel.

King *Henry*'s Character from *Crawford* (*b*) is, *He s one of the handsomest Men of the Age, tall and remely well shap'd. He had very fine Hair, and a ning Grace in most of his Actions. A most dexte-s Horseman, and the best skill'd in warlike Exer-s of any in his Time; but with all was so very ly gained upon, that there was no Difficulty to per-de him to the Belief of the hardest Things; nor d invincible Ties of Honour and Interest oblige to conceal even Secrets of the greatest Importance.* re I'm obliged to take Notice of another Forge-of *Buchanan*'s against the Queen. He says (*c*), *caused him to be buried in no Manner of State, caused him to be carried privately in the Night e to his Grave by Porters; and that which in-sed the Indignity, the Grave was made near by*

) P. 112. (*b*) p. 15. (*c*) p. 509.

Rizzio's, *as if she had designed to sacrifice the L of her Husband to the Ghost of that filthy Var* True it is, he was buried privately, there being th a Law against burying after the Manner of the Chur of *Rome*; so she was necessitated to bury him priva ly, or disown the Rites of that Church, of wh she was a Member; and yet not so privately, but t he was conveyed to his Grave, by the Justice-Cle Sir *John Stewart* of *Traquair*, then Captain of Guard, and severals of the Nobility, and interred the same Vault in the Church of *Holy-rood-ho* where her Father King *James* lies, whose Co with those of his beloved Queen *Magdalen*, Lord *Darnly*'s take up the whole Breadth, and t of the Countess of *Argyle*, his natural Daughter, ta up the whole Length of the Vault, it lying a c at their Feet; so that his two little Sons lay ab the other Coffins for want of Room, as may be see this Day. And Bishop *Lesly* in his Answer to *Buchan* declares that *Rizzio* was buried in the Church Po

Murray and *Morton* having so far succeeded in t hellish Plot, their next Step was to render the Qu odious to the People, and for that End *Murray* turns to Court; and tho' he had caused his Associ whisper about privately that *Bothwel* had murde the King; yet he and they extoll him before Queen with high Encomiums, from the Splendo his Family, for his martial Bravery against the *Eng* (*a*) from his constant and known Loyalty; and a Person worthy of her Affection, recommends to her for a Husband, suggesting to her, That alone she could not settle and compesce the Tum

(*a*) Camden p. 111.

d Factions that were kindled in the State, nor e-
pe the Snares laid for her, nor support the weigh-
Burden of the supreme Authority; and therefore
vised her to admit of him into the Society of her
d, Dangers and Counsels, as one who could, would
d durst oppose all that might molest her, holding
n out as the fittest Man in the Nation, both for
wer and Courage, to support her Authority, and
otect her Person against her Enemies of whatsoever
nk or Quality they might happen to be. In a
ord, they so earnestly prest the Matter, that she be-
already affrighted with two so barbarous Mur-
rs, and advertised from *France* of a Conspiracy a-
nst her own Life and her Son's; and being mind-
of *Bothwel*'s constant Fidelity to her Mother
d her self; and having none she could trust to
re than her own Brother; his Importunities at
t forced a Consent from her to marry *Bothwel*.
ange Exces indeed of good Nature in her, that
er so many Experiments of her Brother's impo-
g upon her, would not yet begin to distrust his
unsels: But yet greater Excess of diabolical Ma-
e in him, to deal so cruelly and unnaturally with
Lady of so mild and gentle a Nature; one that
d been so clement, so kind and so liberal to him,
nfiding so much in him; yea, even with his own
ter and Sovereign. But all moral Tyes are weak-
than a Cobweb, to restrain the Impetuosity of a
lent Ambition which raged in him.

The Queen clogged this extorted Consent she
ve to that unhappy Marriage with these Condi-
ns, *That above all Things the Safety of her Son*
uld be taken *special Care of*; *That* Bothwel *should*
vindicated from the King's Murder, (which

now the factious Clergy thundered out from the Pulpits.) And laſtly, *He ſhould be found not to be bound with the Ties of Marriage to his Wife the Earl of* Huntly's *Siſter, whom he had married, 20th of February* 1566.

To remove the firſt Impediment, upon the Day of *March* 1567 (*a*), he ſurrenders himſelf willing a Priſoner, and deſired he might be brought to a public Trial, the 28th of the ſame Month: But thinking that too ſudden, and wiſely forſeeing, that might be objected by his Enemies, that in ſo ſhort Time they could not furniſh all their Evidences, prevailed with the Juſtice General, to prorogue the Court to the 12. of *April*. When the Day approached, the Earl of *Lennox* made Haſte to *Edinburgh*, in order to accuſe him, and approached the City with a numerous Attendance completely armed. The Queen ſent him Word, either to diſmiſs or disarm ſome of his Followers; but he thought fit to obey neither. The Trial went on; and *Bothwel* being aſſiſted by *Murray* and *Morton*, who not only all Companies declared him innocent, but even ſolicited the Juſtices and Jury in his Favours; and when he was brought to the Pannel, *Morton* (*b*) aſſiſted him in it as his beſt Friend (*c*). He was acquitted of all Suſpicion as well as Action of Murder, not much as one probable Inſtance being adduced against him. The Jury conſiſted of the following Perſons (*d*), *Gilbert* Earl of *Caſſils*, *George* Earl of *Caithneſs*, *Andrew* Earl of *Rothes*, *John* Lord *Hamilton*, *Lawrence* Lord *Oliphant*, *John* Lord *Herries*, *James* Lord *Roſs*, *Robert* Lord *Semple*, *R*

be

(*a*) Crawford, p. 16, 17. (*b*) Camden, p. 113. (*c*) Innocence, f.
(*d*) Spottiſ. B. 4. p. 201.

rt Lord *Boyd*, *John* Master of *Forbes*, *Lochin-*
r, *Barnbugle*, *Boyne*, *Langton*, *Cambusnetham*.
he Judges were, the Earl of *Argyle* Justice-Gene-
l, and to him were join'd, *Robert Pitcairn* Abbot
Dumfermling, the Lord *Lindsay*, Mr. *James*
Macgill, and Mr. *Henry Balnaves*, all Senators of the
ollege of Justice: The most of which were com-
issioned afterwards, actually went, and most falsly
nd barbarously, with *Murray*, accused the Queen at
rk, for employing *Bothwel*, whom they had for-
erly assoilzied, to murder her Husband.

A little after this (*a*), the Parliament met at *Edin-*
rgh, where, by *Murray* and *Morton*'s Interest, he
s likewise acquitted, and carried the Royal Sceptre
the House. The next Step was to have him di-
rced from his Wife Lady *Jean Gordon*, Sister to
e Earl of *Huntly* (*b*); and to effectuate that, a
roces of Divorce was raised at his Instance before
o different Courts: In the first sat, by Commission
m the Archbishop of St. *Andrews*, *Robert* Bishop
Dunkeld, *William* Bishop of *Dumblain*, Mr. *Ar-*
bald Crawford Parson of *Eglesham*, Mr. *John*
nderston Canon of the Collegiate Church of *Dum-*
r, Mr. *Alexander Crichton* and Mr. *George Cook*
nons of the Church of *Dunkeld* (*c*). In the o-
er, the Judges were, Mrs. *Robert Maitland*, *Ed-*
rd Henryson, *Alexander Syme*, and *Clement Little*.
he Business was soon decided; *Murray* and *Morton*,
h the rest of that Faction, having secretly used
ir Interest to have it dispatched, Sentence was
nounced in both Courts: In the Archbishop's,
upon

(*a*) Crawford, p. 17. (*b*) Idem, p. 20. (*c*) Spottiswood, Book
p. 202.

upon the Head of *Conſanguinity*, they being relat in the fourth Degree, and no Diſpenſation havi been obtained from the Pope for their Marriage; a in the other, for *Adultery* committed by him.

Now they having got *Bothwel* abſolved from t Murder, both before the Juſtice-Court and Parl ment, and divorced from his Wife before two oth Courts; the next Thing to be done was to have t Marriage ſolemnized. *Murray* found the Queen fractory to it: But having gain'd a great many the Nobility to favour their Project, they all met one *Ainſly*'s Houſe, a Vintner in *Edinburgh*, whe after a ſplendid Entertainment, they drew up a ſubſcribed a Bond, wherein they repreſent to h Majeſty the Danger of a ſingle Life, and that if would be pleaſed to marry *Bothwel*, they prom for themſelves and all their Followers to mainta aſſiſt and defend them againſt all their Enemies, w their Lives and Fortunes, to the uttermoſt of th Power: And if they failed in this, they deſired be held in repute as having no Honour or Hone in them, and at all Times hereafter to be account as unworthy and faithleſs Traitors. And this Bo was ſubſcribed by the Earls of *Huntly*, *Murray*, *gyle*, *Caſſils*, *Morton*, *Sutherland*, *Rothes*, *Glenca* and *Cathneſs*; the Lords *Boyd*, *Seton*, *Sincla* *Semple*, *Oliphant*, *Ogilvy*, *Hacket*, *Carlile*, *Herri* *Hume* and *Innermeith* (*a*), and is to be ſeen in t *Cotton* Library at *London*. *Murray* after this we to the Queen, ſhewed her the Bond, and told h *That ſince moſt of the Nobility had ſworn to ſtand*

Bot

(*a*) Spottiſwood, Book 4. p. 202. Camden, p. 113. Life of Mary, p. 123.

othwel, *if she did not comply with their Proposal, did not know where it might end.* The Queen, eeping most bitterly, returned for Answer, says ackwood (*a*), *How can I comply with marrying a an who is divorced from his Wife upon the Scorce Adultery, and has been stained with the Murder of Husband! How will Posterity look upon this Action! And what Contempt will it bring upon me by the Princes of* Europe! This had no Effect upon at unnatural Man; for he still urged the Necessity e lay under, and told her, *That tho' he was stain'd ith the Murder of her Husband, yet he had clear'd imself of it to the Satisfaction of all the Nation; and s Adultery was a meer Calumny.*

The Queen being thus straitned by her Brother's hreats and Importunities; not knowing well what do, resolved to act a cautious Part: And being isfied of the constant Loyalty of *Bothwel* both to r Mother and herself, and knowing how useful his rvices might be to support a Throne like her's (*b*) viron'd with Cabals and Faction, wisely endeavour- to keep him rather afraid of losing her Esteem, an assured of gaining her Consent. This Method oved not so successful as it was reasonable; for being blinded with Ambition and Love, having e most beautiful Queen in *Europe*, and Sovereignty his View, despising the bad Opinion the common eople had conceived of him, and the Clergy's Ha- ed, throws away all the blind Submission he had hi- erto professed, damns every short Delay, and en- uraged with the subscribed Assurance of the Nobi-

lity,

(*a*) Chap. 9. p. 127. (*b*) Crawford, p. 19.

lity, resolves to be at all or nothing (*a*). He there-
fore pretending an Expedition to *Liddisdale*, (be-
then Warden of the Marches) musters up no
than 800 Horse, with them marched to *Almo*
Bridge, and without any manner of Resistence su
denly surprised the unwary Queen, as she was com
but slightly guarded from *Stirling* to *Edinburgh*, a
conveyed her, with the Earl of *Huntly* and *Lethi*
ton then in Company, Prisoners to the Castle
Dumbar.

This surprising of the Queen and hasty Mana
ment of his Divorce, was expounded by every Bo
as they stood affected; and the Queen's Enemies
not fail to give it out, that it was by her own Co
sent that she was seized; and it afresh rouz'd the co
mon Story, that *Bothwel* had murdered the Ki
and the unfortunate Queen fell under the same Ce
sure. For being thus kept close from her
Friends, of whom she was not allowed the Libe
of asking Advice in a Matter of so great Importan
relying on the Earl's Power and Conduct, and min
ing his past Services, and not forgetting too that
was in his Hands, and that no Body during her
Days Imprisonment had attempted her Relief:
above all being encouraged by that Forwardness
Brother *Murray* (whom she ever trusted) had
pressed for the Match, and the Address of the Nob
already mentioned, she shuts her Eyes against all
ture Events and Hazards, and blindly throws her
into his Arms; by this one Action, the most unf
tunate in her Life (*b*), at once strengthning her E
m

(*a*) Mackenzie, p. 288. Vol. 3. (*b*) Crawford, p. 22.

es, increaſing the Averſion of the common Peo-
, and ſealing her own inevitable Ruin.

Bothwel now having thus far gain'd his Point, by
ving obtained her Conſent, to remove the Obje-
on of Force; leſt it ſhould be afterwards urged to
alidate the Marriage, if ſhe ſhould chance to per-
ve her Error, diſmiſt ſome part of his Followers,
d with a ſmall Guard brought her to *Edinburgh*;
d thus he marched till he came to a narrow Paſs as
entred to the City, where fearing to be ſurpriſed
the Inhabitants, he ſuddenly took hold of her
orſe's Bridle, and carried her to the Caſtle of
ich Sir *James Balfour* (a Creature of his own) was
vernor. All her Friends were ſorry to ſee her thus
nared, and about to be wedded to one who would
olve her in his own Ruin, and make her equally
artner in his Faults and Misfortunes. Her Ene-
s were no leſs glad to find, that by theſe miſerable
iſtakes (tho' the Effects of their repeated Advices)
advanced their Deſigns, and haſtned her own De-
uction as faſt as they wiſhed it: For in three Days
er her Arrival at *Edinburgh*, *Bothwel* with great
remony was created Duke of *Orkney* and *Zetland*,
d upon the 15th Day of *May* they were ſolemnly
rried by *Adam* Biſhop of *Orkney*, and that ſame
ght ſome Body chalked on the Palace Gate,

Menſe M—— Maio *nubere vulgus ait.*

Thoſe of the Nobility, who were Enemies to the
ueen, as they had privately condemned all her A-
ons, ſo they publickly diſproved of this one; yea
en thoſe who had ſet their Hands and Seals to the
rriage, complain'd as much of it now, as if they
had

had at first solemnly protested against it. Am
these were the Earls of *Morton*, *Argyle*, *Athole*, *M*
Glencairn, the Lords *Lindsay* and *Boyd* (*a*), w
met at *Stirling*, and subscribed a Bond or Associa
for Defence of the young Prince, who (as they p
tended) was in Danger of being murdered by his M
ther and Father-in-Law. *Camden* says (*b*)
Meeting was at *Dunkeld*, and that there they c
spired to exauctorate the Queen and destroy *Bo*
wel. His Words are, *Occultis coitionibus Dunkeld*
in Reginæ abdicationem & Bothwelli exitium, sta
conspirarunt. The Queen could not miss to expo
this as it was meant, and being willing early to
press this growing Rebellion, and to know
Friends from her Foes, proposed a Counter-Asso
tion, for the Defence of her Person and Dignity,
gether with the Safety and Security of her Husba
and this was signed by all to whom it was offered,
Earl of *Murray* only excepted; who easily seeing f
so early Beginnings what would follow, and for
he needed no long Head, being himself the m
Spring that moved all their Counsels, resolved no
have so plain a Proof of his Treachery to upbraid
with afterwards. The Queen notwithstanding
sented not this Piece of ill Nature and Disloyalty,
was so far from suspecting his Honesty or Affection
her Interest, that she yet continued to look upon
as her most faithful Friend.

Murray now began to consider, that having
thrown the Scandal of the King's Murder upon *Bo*
wel and the Queen, and by their Marriage the C
dit of the Aspersion infallibly supported, the Peop
Hea

(*a*) Spottiswood, Book 4. p. 203. (*b*) p. 113.

Hearts alienated (*a*), the Clergy diſatisfied, and all Things tending to a Rupture; nay, the Revolution e intended fairly begun by his Friends aſſociating at *tirling*: He thought it high Time to retreat for a ttle, it being impoſſible for him to ſtay any longer, nd not declare himſelf to all the World (having hi-herto acted in Diſguiſe) either for the Queen or the ſſociators. He therefore tells her Majeſty, *That ll Things being in Peace at home, and that her Af-irs at preſent not requiring his Preſence or Advice, treated that ſhe would allow him the Liberty of go-g abroad for ſome Time; which Favour he would ok upon as a Reward of his paſt Services.* He ob-in'd her Conſent with ſome Difficulty, as a Friend ith whom ſhe was unwilling to part; and to put all anner of Jealouſy out of the Queen's Mind, he in-ruſts the Care of his Affairs in his Abſence to her and *thwel* (*b*), and poſts immediately to *England*, and om thence to *France*; where, by Letters ſecretly nveyed to *Scotland*, he inſtructed his faithful riend *Morton*, who wanted no Maſter how to blow into a Flame the Fire they had kindled.

But the Fears of the Court ſtill increaſing (*c*), ſhe nt the Biſhop of *Dumblain* to *France* to acquaint r Friends there with the State of her Affairs; and his Inſtructions, which are to be ſeen in the *Cotton* ibrary at *London*, among other Things ſhe ſays, *hat when* Bothwel *ſeized her at* Almond-Bridge, *ſhew'd her a Bond ſubſcribed by the Nobility, deſir-g her to marry him; which mightily ſurpriſed her:* nd adds, *that this was the only Motive that made her*

(*a*) Crawford, p. 24. (*b*) Camden, p. 113. (*c*) Mackenzie, l. 3. p. 290.

her comply with the Match. She made also Choice new Counsellors, such as, the Archbishop of St. *Andrews*, the Earls of *Huntly*, *Crawford*, *Errol*, *Cassi* *Morton*, *Rothes*, *Athole*, *Marischal*, *Argyle*, *Ca* *ness*; the Lords *Oliphant*, *Boyd* and *Herries*; *Alexander Gordon* Bishop of *Galloway*, and *John Le* Bishop of *Ross*. These two Bishops differed in Religion, the first was Protestant, and the last was Popi but they still agreed in that Christian Principle, of b ing steady and loyal Subjects, and were both of the often employed by the Queen in her most importa Affairs, and the last always to her dying Hour. T greatest Part of these Counsellors being Associato she thought by this Means to remove their Jealousi and Discontents: And to take away all Shadow Excuse, she emits a Proclamation, revoking all Wr obtained from her, allowing Papists the Exercise their Religion, and declaring them to be void and no Effect; she being resolved not to encroach up the Laws made in Favours of the Reform'd Re gion.

In the mean Time there being many Disorde committed in the Borders, lest she should be tax with Neglect of the Common-wealth, she puts o a new Proclamation, ordering (as the Custom wa her Subjects to accompany her thither with the Arms and 15 Days Provision. This her good a just Design was also by the seditious Lords misco structed, pretending that these Forces were to employed against the Earl of *Mar*, and those w kept her Son out of her Hands. The Queen mu grieved to be thus misrepresented, and finding th intended to make the same Use of her Son as they h done of her Grandfather, that is, to rebel under t

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Crawford, p.

retence of Loyalty, and fight againſt what they pre-
nded to preſerve; gave over her intended Expedi-
on, and emitted a third Proclamation, *Aſſuring her*
eople, that ſhe never deſign'd to alter their Laws,
r to act without Advice of her Council. And as for
r Son, as ſhe had intruſted him in the Hands of a
od Governor, ſo her motherly Care and Affection for
s Safety and good Education ſhould appear manifeſt
all the World; and then retir'd to the Caſtle of
rthwick with her ordinary Retinue. Any reaſon-
le Perſon might have thought that theſe gracious
nceſſions and Aſſurances might have ſettled the
inds and ſatisfied the Deſires of the People. But it
d the quite contrary Effect, and the Number of
vours ſhe granted put the Minds of the ſeditious
rds upon the Rack, how to ask for more. Ha-
g gone ſo far, that they thought it impoſſible to
reat with Safety, they are forced, for their own
urity, to overturn that Power, which at leaſt a
d many of them at firſt only meant to humble;
there's no Doubt but that *Murray* and his *Pri-*
o's had it in their View from the Beginning quite
verturn the Queen's Authority: For with leſs it
impoſſible to ſatisfy him in what he aim'd at, to
the Crown.

he ſeditious Lords ſeeing the Queen ſecure, and
tly guarded (*a*); but fearing ſhe might gather
rmy, which, if headed by *Bothwel*, might cruſh
in the Bud, reſolve to be before-hand with her,
raiſe very privately what Forces they could,
with them march to *Borthwick-Caſtle*, in order
rprize the Queen (*b*), whom they knew to be

(*a*) Crawford, p. 28. (*b*) Innocence, f. 51. Buchan. p. 522.

there not provided with a Force ſufficient to re
them. And their Attempt had almoſt proved ſ
ceſsful; for the Queen was obliged to make her
ſcape in Man's Apparel (her Husband having
out before) and ſhelter herſelf in the Caſtle of *D*
bar, where ſhe might be ſafe till her Friends ſh
come to her Aſſiſtance: And the Rebels thus un
pectedly diſappointed of their Royal Prey, retir
Edinburgh, there to fortify themſelves, as in a fit Pla
For having the ſeditious Clergy on their Side, t
judged themſelves ſure of the moſt part of t
Hearers. Nothing was then preach'd but Rebe
and Revenge. King *Henry*'s Murder was the c
mon Theme; and the Aſſociators having made
the Pretence of their unnatural Rebellion, (tho'
themſelves had aſſoilzied him from the leaſt Gr
of Suſpicion of it, and alſo entred into a Bond to m
tain his Marriage, which was the chief Motive
induced the Queen to go into it;) yet now to
a Height of Wickedneſs had they arriv'd, that
made it be inculcated hourly in the Ears of the in
cite Rabble, *That the Queen had acted in Co*
with the Duke of Orkney, *to make Way for the*
riage now conſummated between them. There
alſo a ſecret Treaty on Foot betwixt them and
perfidious Man Sir *James Balfour* Governor o
Caſtle, for the Surrender of the ſame; which w
ſo much Importance to them, that without that
could not have ſtaid in Town.

In the mean Time a great many loyal Subject
ſorting to *Dumbar*, for the Defence of their Q
the Rebels fell ſeriouſly to Work; and they
with a *Manifeſto*, wherein at length they narrat
King's Murder, proteſting, *That they have no*

View but the Good of the Country and Honour of the ...*een, and that they had taken Arms for no other* ...*d, but to bring the Regicide* Bothwel *to a fair* ...*ial* [whom they themſelves had tried and aſſoilzied ...fore: O the Height of Impudence!] *who had laid* ...*olent Hands on his Sovereign, and forced her to* ...*rry him, and now deſign'd to deſtroy the young* ...*ince, to ſecure the Succeſſion to his own Children.* ...theſe, and ſuch like Falſhoods, was their *Mani-* ...o made up; and for theſe Reaſons they charged the Lieges to join with them upon three Hours ...vertiſement, and ſuch as would not, to depart ...m the City in four Hours. And this their *Mani-* ...o they cauſed proclaim at the Market-Croſs with ...nd of Trumpet, *June* 12th.

Theſe plauſible Pretences of Loyalty and Religion, ... utterly falſe in Fact, had the deſired Effect with ... unthinking Mob. They were huzza'd as they ...lked the Streets, and in two Days found them- ...es able to cope with their Sovereign, and to op- ...e by Force what Troops ſhe or her Friends could ... in ſo ſhort a Time together. The principal Per- ...s concerned in this Rebellion were (*a*), *James* ...l of *Morton*, the Earls of *Mar* and *Glencairn*, Se- ...tary *Lethington*, the Lords *Semple*, *Sanquhair* ... *Lindſay*, with the Barons of *Drumlanrig*, *Tulli-* ...*dine* and *Grange*. It is certain they owed not ...ir Succeſs to their Numbers; for if either the ...y or Caſtle had oppoſed them, it would have ...n impoſſible for them to have muſtered any con- ...rable Number of Men; but, as I have ſaid, the ...abitants were generally debauch'd from their Al-

(*a*) Crawford, p. 31.

legiance by their Preachers, of which the zealous M
Knox was the moſt active; and his Diſciples has n
ver let ſlip any Opportunity ſince to tread in
Footſteps. The Queen began to be afraid, that
Time the Infection might ſpread too far to be roo
out, and therefore thought it expedient to take
Field aſſoon as poſſible, leſt their growing Numb
ſhould diſcourage her Friends; *and raſhly, tho'
without the Conſent of thoſe about her*, ſays *Crawf*
(*a*) *with a very ſmall Company, much inferior to t
of the Enemy, left* Dumbar *Caſtle, and came forw
that Night to* Seton, *and the next Day to* Carber
hill; *and there at the Head of that little Ar
a Proclamation was read, narrating, THAT
Rebels having in vain endeavoured to ſeize her P
ſon at* Borthwick, *had retired to* Edinburgh,
*there publiſhed a moſt ſeditious Paper, pretendi
That they meant no more than the revenging of
late Husband's Murder, and to relieve her out of
Hands of the Duke of* Orkney, *to whom ſhe was
married, and whom they unjuſtly affirmed to be the
thor of the ſaid hainous Crime, and one who inten
to commit the like on the Perſon of her Son: Wh
as their Intention could be no other than by makin
Buckler of the Royal Infant, they might with ſ
Shew of Loyalty make War againſt their Sovere
that having dethroned her, they might rule the
tion at their Pleaſure.* She told them, *Her H
band's Innocency appeared, by his willingly ſubm
ting to a fair Trial, where he was acquitted both
the Judges and Jury, and thereafter by the Meet
of the Eſtates in Parliament. As to her Marri*

(*a*) P. 32.

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in his Ende
d him (*a*),
Pardon for

(*a*) Buchan. Lib.

ll the World knew it was contracted and ſolemnized ublickly, and that with their Conſent, and by their ecial Advice and Intreaty under their Hands and als, yet extant, as a Teſtimony againſt them: And not doubting of the Aſſiſtance of her good Subjects, nd the Courage of thoſe with her, ſhe promiſed to ch of them who killed in Battle an Earl, a 40 Pound and, and thoſe who killed a Lord, a 20 Pound Land, nd ſo downward.

The Aſſociators in the mean Time being appriſed her March from *Dumbar*, and that ſhe was adnced as far as *Carberry-hill*, haſtily muſter their roops, and upon *Sunday* the 14th of *June*, they ave *Edinburgh*, with the Advantage of the Sun up- their Backs, the Weather being then exceſſively t. Aſſoon as they came in View of the Queen's rmy, Mr. *la Crotte*, the *French* Ambaſſador, came meet them; and being deſirous to bring Matters an Accommodation, aſſured them, *That the Queen s peaceably inclined, and diſpoſed to forgive the eſent Inſurrection, and to forget all paſt Offences.* rton, who was the chief Leader of the Rebels, acceſſory to that Murder he pretended to renge, anſwered with a very haughty Air, *That not ving taken Arms againſt the Queen, but the Murer of the King, no Peace could be made, unleſs ſhe ivered him into their Hands, to be puniſhed acding to his Merit.* *La Crotte* nevertheleſs perſiſtin his Endeavours, till at laſt that Earl inſolently him (*a*), *That they had come to the Fields not to Pardon for any Offence they had committed, but*

(*a*) Buchan. Lib. 18. p. 524. Spottiſwood, Book 4. p. 207.

to give Pardon to thoſe who had offended the Upon which he gave over all Hopes of prevail on their Obſtinacy, and returned to *Edinbur* *Crawford* ſays (*a*), *Their Army was much ſuperior the Queen's, and that they were well provided w Abundance of good Wine, and all other Neceſſari While the Queen's Forces being fewer in Num overcome with Heat, and having nothing to que their Thirſt, ſhrunk ſo away, that half of the Num that came into the Field did not remain.* The thor of the Life of *Mary*, &c. ſays (*b*), *That if had come to Action, 'tis highly probable that Queen, who appeared at the Head of her own For would have gained the Victory. But the Conſpirat diſtruſting the Fate of a Battle, choſe rather on (as on all other Occaſions) to have Recourſe to Fra for after they had call'd out for a long Time, they had no ill Deſigns againſt the Queen, w faithful Subjects and Servants they were, but onl gainſt* Bothwel, *the Aſſaſſine of their King, and viſher of their Queen,* [O villanous Hypocriſy!] *intended to have the young Prince in his Power, to treat him with the ſame Barbarity he had tre his Father.* They then deputed the Laird of *Gra* whom they knew the Queen had Confidence *Blackwood* ſays (*c*), *That the Queen ſent for h* But whether ſhe ſent for him to come to her the Rebels ſent him to her, I ſhall not determ One Thing is ſure, that he came to her; and *P Guilbert* ſays, *That he begg'd her to ſeparate her tereſt from that of an execrable and infamous Tra who had brought a Stain upon her Honour*; and

(*a*) p. 34. (*b*) p. 133. (*c*) p. 130.

at ſome Authors ſay he ſhewed her ſome Papers ich fully convinced her of Bothwel's *Guilt; and n this Conviction, a Horror ariſing in her Breaſt ainſt him, ſhe that Moment diſcharged him ever ain to appear in her Preſence; which he obeyed.*

Then he came to her, *Crawford* ſays, that in a ve- calm Manner ſhe bid him (*Grange*) remember, That there were Puniſhments inflicted in the o- ther World upon the Rebellious in this, and that all indifferent Men would look upon the Pretence of King *Henry*'s Murder as a very bare-fac'd Pre- tence, ſince they themſelves had not only voted him innocent, but preſs'd her to marry him; and if now by Force they thought to diſannul that Marriage, it was unjuſt before God, and un- reaſonable before Man. That ſhe knew they aim'd at nothing but her Ruin; that during the long Minority of her Son they might be abſolute Ma- ſters of all Things. But that Heaven could never ſmile upon an unjuſt Cauſe; and tho' ſhe was now too weak to reſiſt, yet ſhe had ſome conſtant Friends at home and abroad who would reſent their Treachery. That nothing could enſue from Rebellions but Wars and Tumults, he himſelf having as good a Title to govern as any of the reſt. That for her Part, as ſhe had ever been in- dulgent to her People, ſo ſhe ſtill continued in the ſame Mind, and would not only intirely forget what had paſt, but conſent to ſuch Laws as might ſe- cure the eſtabliſhed Religion to them and their Heirs from all juſt Apprehenſions of Danger, not only from Papiſts, but even from Popiſh Influence, by diſcharging for the future from her Service all ſuch as were of the *Romiſh* Faith."

Grange, who knew well both what and when ſpeak, replied, *That no Man could bear a greater A fection than himſelf did for her Royal Perſon a Government. That all thoſe Lords with whom he w engaged, and whoſe Meaſures he had eſpouſed (as his Opinion conſonant to the ſtricteſt Rules of Du were her Majeſty's moſt faithful and moſt loyal S jects, and had only taken up Arms for her Safety a Service; that ſhe was now in the Hands of her n dangerous Enemies, Men of flagitious Lives, wh very Breath infected her Reputation, and whoſe Ad ces had ruined her Authority, by putting her upon ſ Acts as were meerly deſpotick, and had alienated Affections of the common People, who dread noth more than Popery and arbitrary Sway. That the D of* Orkney, *if guilty, was unfit for the Honour of Majeſty's Bed; and if innocent, he might ſafel nough ſubmit himſelf to a new Trial, and by t Means, for ever remove the Scandal, which was ſhrewdly covered by Judges reputed brib'd, a Par ment overaw'd, and a Jury believ'd pack'd for t Purpoſe. That he could anſwer not only for him but for all thoſe in Arms; that nothing was deſig but the Eſtabliſhment of the Government, on the dimitted to them by their Anceſtors, and the Sati ction of the common People; who now being jea of her Intentions towards them, ſeemed univer prone to a Change; to prevent which they would ſt by her with their Lives and Fortunes.*

The eaſy and innocent Queen, the beſt of Friends being abſent from her, deſirous of Peace, relying upon her own Innocency, hoping to be nerouſly uſed, willingly forſook her Followers,

went along with *Grange* (*a*). When he came to the Queen, 'tis said, That he took *Bothwel* by the Hand, and in a very friendly Manner advised him to retreat, assuring him, that he should not be disturbed in it, and that none should be sent in Pursuit of him: Which Promise he relyed upon, and it was faithfully kept to him. For all the Noise they made about him, it was not him they wanted: They would have been very sorry if he had fallen into their Hands, for fear, that (if he had been put to it) he had reveal'd the whole Contrivance of the King's Murder, as their after Conduct clearly evinced. They wanted to have the Queen in their Hands, and *Bothwel* out of the Kingdom. As soon as she came to the Front of the Army, she made them this Compliment, *I am come to you, my Lords* (b), *but not out of any Fear I had of my Life, nor despairing of Victory, if Matters had come to the uttermost; but because I abhor the Shedding of Christian Blood, especially that of my own Subjects. 'Tis for that Reason I freely yield unto you, and will hereafter be ruled by your Counsels, trusting you will use me as a Princess, and one that was born your Queen.* How they used her, and how they kept their Word to her, will anon appear.

About Seven-a-Clock at Night they bring her to Edinburgh, where, instead of allowing her the Use of her own Palace, they shut her up in the Provost's House, which fronted the high Street; and, as she entred the City, covered with Tears and Dust, as if her Face had been laid over with Puddle (*c*), and in a Garb unsuitable below her Birth and Merit, they not only in-

(*a*) Innocence f. 67. (*b*) Spottis. B. 4. p. 207. (*c*) Buchan B. 18. p. 526.

inſulted over her themſelves, crying, *Burn the Whore burn the Parricide* (*a*), but animated and ſuffered the Mob to revile and afront her. All this ſhe bore and ſuffered with that Fortitude of Mind that's becoming a Chriſtian and a Queen, her only Language being in Tears. But next Morning when ſhe opened her Windows, and beheld below not only ſtrong Guards placed before the Entry to the Houſe, but their Banner diſplayed and fixed in the Street; on which was painted her dead Husband, King *Henry* lying beneath the Shade of a Tree, with the young Prince by his Side, with this Motto (*b*),

Judge and revenge my Cauſe, O LORD.

She burſt out in Tears and loud Complaints againſt the Treachery and Malice of her Enemies, begging of the People who gazed upon her, to take her miſerable Life to ſatisfy their Cruelty and Malice, or to relieve her from the Hands of ſuch inhumane and perfidious Tyrants. The beſt Sort among the Citizens, ſtung with Remorſe and Pity, crouded to the Place, and had certainly ſet her at Liberty, if the Conſpirators, who too well knew the good and honeſt Temper of the Queen, had not immediately run up Stairs to the Room where ſhe ſtaid; and with well feigned Grief, proteſted they were heartily ſorry they had given her any Cauſe of Complaint; that they never had a Deſign of robbing her of her Freedom; and would inſtantly reſtore her to her Palace of *Holy-rood-houſe*, and that Authority over them ſhe had hitherto poſſeſt. This produced the deſir-

Effect

(*a*) Crawf. Mem. p. 38. (*b*) Melvil. p. 84.

Effect; for ſhe now appearing to the People calm and eaſy, they were ſoon diſperſed; and in the mean Time, to prevent the Danger of her Reſcue for the future, and the better to varniſh their real Intentions, they carry her that Evening to the Palace; where being all conveened, it was without any Manner of Diſpute concluded, That ſhe ſhould be immediately ſent to the Caſtle of *Lochlevin*, there to remain in cloſe Priſon during Life, and the Royal Authority to be eſtabliſhed in the Perſon of her Son, by that Means (as ſhe had very well forſeen) to get the Management of Affairs in their own Hands.

The Reaſon why this Place was pitched upon for her Impriſonment, ſeemed to be, that *Balfour* had not then ſurrendered the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, and this in *Lochlevin* was ſurrounded with Water, being at leaſt half a Mile from the neareſt Point of Land. The Governor and Owner thereof was a near Relation to *Morton*, and Brother by the Mother to *Murray*; and ſhe (*Murray*'s Mother) ſtaid in the Caſtle, and often very barbarouſly uſed the Queen, upbraiding her to her Face, That ſhe was King *James* V's lawful Wife; and that the Queen's Mother was nothing but his Whore; and that the Crown was unjuſtly kept from her Son *Murray*. She was alſo the Earl of *Mar*'s Siſter; all which being conſidered, they thought they could be no where ſurer of the Queen than here. However all theſe Reaſons were like to come to nothing; for *Douglas* the Laird and Governor of the Caſtle at firſt refuſed the Charge of the Priſoner; but they conveyed her from the Palace thither but weakly guarded by the Lords *Lindſay* and *Ruthven*. They mounted her, as is ſaid (*a*), upon a work Horſe

(*a*) Blackwood, p. 134.

Horſe, clothed in a ſordid Habit, after they had ro
ed her of all her Jewels and Cloaths; (but ſhe ce
tainly concealed ſome of her Jewels, for we ſhall fi
her making Uſe of them hereafter) and made ſu
Diſpatch with her, that they got her into the Bo
before the Lords *Seton*, *Teſter*, and *Borthwick*, t
Lairds of *Waughton*, *Baſs*, *Ormiſton*, *Blackader* a
Langtoun could come up to her Reſcue, who h
ſuddenly muſtred ſuch Forces as they could for h
Relief. The Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*, and t
Earl of *Huntly* were likewiſe coming up to her R
lief; but her precipitate and ſudden Surrender, re
dered their Endeavours ineffectual.

The Queen now being in their Cuſtody, to blak
her Reputation, they publickly charge her with t
Murder of her Husband; and for to ſerve them
that, the Miniſters, their aſſured Friends, exert
themſelves to the utmoſt of their Talents with t
Populace. Upon which the Earls of *Huntly* and *A*
gyle, to vindicate the Queen from ſo horrid an Imp
tation, emit a Proteſtation in Writ, and ſend t
ſame to Queen *Elizabeth*, which *Camden* ſaw in h
Hands, (as I ſaid before) *vide Appen. N.* 22. A
now they make a ſham Search for the King's M
derers, to make the People believe that the Que
had hitherto hindered it. They ſeize two Men, t
one *Sebaſtian de Villars* a *Frenchman*, and Capt
William Blackader; and, upon Suſpicion, they a
committed to Priſon. The firſt had the good Fortu
to make his Eſcape, the other was executed. I ha
taken Notice of his Execution and Confeſſion, a
ſhall not repeat it here. But in the mean Time th
was no Notice taken of Mr. *Archbald Douglas*, *M*
ton's Friend, whom he knew to be concerned in

s he (*Morton*) confeſſed at his Death, and others hat were well known to have had a Hand in it. That Day the Captain was apprehended, there was nother Piece of Pleaſure done to their beloved Mob, y the Earl of *Glencairn*; who, accompanied only ith his own Domeſticks, entred the Queen's Cha- el of *Holy-rood-houſe*, and not only demoliſhed the ltar, but broke the Pictures, and all the other Or- aments of the ſame, without Regard to Price or Workmanſhip; and for this Piece of Sacrilege, he as cried up as a Saint by the Miniſters.

In this Month landed Monſieur *de Villeroy*, Am- ſſador from *France*; but the Conſpirators not al- owing him Acceſs to the captive Queen, he ſudden- returned Home again.

The Lords being now ſure of the Queen, they ere divided among themſelves what was next to done with her. Some of the moſt moderate of e aſſoiciated Lords, who were not let into the epth of *Murray* and *Morton*'s Plot, but had been only inded with the fair Pretext of Religion, and re- nging the Murder of the late King; ſuch as the rls of *Mar*, *Athole*, Secretary *Lethington*, and the ird of *Grange*, who were highly incenſed at their rbarous Treatment of, and Breach of Faith to her eir Queen. Eſpecially *Grange*, to whom the Queen, uſting to his Honour, had ſurrendered her ſelf, s mightily enraged at her barbarous Treat- ent. (But we know by many Inſtances, that 'tis re for Rebels to keep Faith to their Priſoners.) heſe therefore were for reſtoring her, if the Murder- s of the King ſhould be puniſhed, the young Prince ely provided for, *Bothwel* divorced, and the

Pro-

Proteſtant Religion ſecured. Others (*a*) were f
perpetual Impriſonment; (*b*) others for perpetu
Baniſhment (*c*); others for ſtrangling her in h
Bed, and ſpreading the Report that ſhe had do
it her ſelf: And laſtly, ſome were for executing h
publickly. And this *Udal* ſays (*d*), was the Opi
on of *John Knox*; and probably it was, being ve
conſonant to his Sentiments, who ſays (*e*), *If Prin*
be Tyrants againſt GOD and his Truth, their Su
jects are freed from their Oaths of Obedience. '*T*
not Birthright or Propinquity of Blood that make
King lawfully to reign above a People profeſſing J
ſus Chriſt. '*Tis the Duty of Nobles to bridle t*
Rage of wicked Men, whether Kings or Emper
It is lawful to depoſe the Queen from her Governme
And his Friend *Buchanan* ſays (*f*), *That the Peo*
have the ſame Power over Kings, that Kings ha
over any other Man. This was the Doctrine taug
by the Saints in thoſe Days, which their Diſcip
ſince that Time have improv'd upon, and too mu
practiſed, and thereby more than once turn'd the N
tion into a Field of Blood. The Conſpirators t
differing in their Opinions, it was, in fine, propoſ
That all Matters ſhould be delayed until *Murra*
Arrival from *France*, which at this Time the Majo
agreed to. Now how theſe Propoſitions of the C
federate Lords agree with the Terms of her S
render, let the Reader judge.

The Aſſociators, (as I have noticed before) be
much out of Countenance by *Blackader*'s Conſe
on, *Morton* emitted a Proclamation to apprehend

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(*a*) Camden, p. 114. (*b*) Life of Q. M. p. 77. (*c*) Blackw
p. 135. (*d*) Knox's Admonitions to S. and E. p. 78. (*e*) Idem
77. Hiſt. p. 272. Idem, 372. (*f*) De Jur. Reg. p. 50.

Duke of *Orkney* as guilty of the King's Murder, and 1000 *Lib. Sterling* is promis'd as a Reward to thoſe who ſhould bring him to Juſtice. But before this, they had allowed him a ſufficient Time to provide Ships for his Eſcape; and they were ſure he was gone. *Buchanan* in that impudent Libel of his, entituled, *The Detection of Queen* Mary, ſays, *That after* Bothwel's *Retreat from* Carberry, *he ſent a Servant of his, one* Dalgleiſh, *to bring from Sir* James Balfour, *a Silver Cabinet he had left in the Caſtle of* Edinburgh, *in which was contained all the Letters the Queen had wrote to him at any Time, which Sir* James *delivered to* Dalgleiſh; *but at the ſame Time acquainted the Lords of what he had done, and both* Dalgleiſh *and his Cargo were ſeized by their Order.* By which they boaſted, that the Whole of the Intrigues that ever had been between the Queen and the Earl of *Bothwel* were detected. And ſince *Murray*, &c. had the Impudence to lay theſe Letters and Papers before the Queen of *England*'s Commiſſioners, I hope I will not be blamed to take ſome Notice of them here, tho' others have done it before me, in reſpect that notwithſtanding all that's ſaid for her Vindication, there are not a few yet continue to be miſled by that falſe Man *Buchanan*, that even *Morton*, and others of the Regicides his Aſſociates, their dying Words in her Vindication, will not convince them of the Innocency of that abuſed Princeſs. But I muſt acknowledge, That theſe obdurate Perſons (as far as I know) are only to be found amongſt that Sect of People, who continue to be as blindly led aſtray by their Teachers now, as their Fore-fathers and the Regicides were by their Teachers then.

Bucha-

Buchanan, as I have formerly obſerved, was ſ
dom very careful to make his Forgeries feaſible (
and the Forgery of theſe Letters is a very pregn
Inſtance of it. Theſe Letters were ſtuff'd with C
pies of Love-Verſes in obſcene Language, whi
Murray ſaid, the Queen wrote to *Bothwel* with
own Hand. I am ſure 'tis very hard to ſuppoſe
could have been guilty of ſo much Folly, and it
quires a moſt clear and diſtinct Proof to fix them
on her. Dr. *Mackenzie* ſays, She made Poems
French, *Latin* and *Italian*, but none of them w
of ſuch a Strain. There were alſo among theſe
pers three different Contracts of Marriage betw
her and *Bothwel*, one during the Life of her
Husband, the other immediately after his De
and the third at the Time of their Eſpouſ
What was the Uſe of theſe three Contracts of M
riage? If theſe Things were true, then certainly
far exceeded in Folly and Wickedneſs the worſt W
man we find recorded in Hiſtory. *Cauſin*, in
Life, gives her another Character; he calls h
That excellent Lady to whom Grace and Nature
given Chains to captivate the Heart of the moſt b
barous; *That great Princeſs whom the Sun did ſee*
almoſt to be a Queen aſſoon as a living Creature;
that was born to Empire, as Empire ſeemed to be m
for her. Theſe Contracts could not have been wi
out *Murray*'s Knowledge. He was the Queen's
Confident at that Time, and *Bothwel*'s Boſo
Friend; and it was the Queen's greateſt Weakn
that ſhe put too much Confidence in him. If he kn
of theſe Pre-contracts, 'tis not to be ſuppoſed that
wo

(*a*) Pierre Guilbert Edin. Edit. p. 188.

uld have been at ſo much Pains to perſwade the obility to adviſe the Queen to the Marriage, and er into a Bond to maintain the ſame, and himſelf n to threaten the Queen to conſent to it. But, in Opinion, *Morton*'s dying Declaration puts the tter beyond all Controverſy. If ſhe entred into Pre-contract with *Bothwel* before her Husband's ath, and that for no other End but to per- de *Bothwel* to murder him: What ſhould have dred him to ask her Conſent, when he was to her own Commands in Execution? Women of much Wickedneſs, as they make her, are ſel- n, or almoſt never, very cautious: And yet *Mor-* who was upon the Plot with him, declares, *t he* (Bothwel) *could procure no Conſent to it her*; which certainly would have eaſily been if the Pre-contract was true. And *Laſtly*, at was it worth, being not ſigned with the Queen's d? None of them having her Hand at them.

yet further,

an it be ſuppoſed that *Balfour*, who had now ged Sides, and had betrayed his Truſt both to Queen and to them, would have delivered that net with theſe Papers, and not rather have kept , to make a Compliment of them to his new nds with whom he had ſo lately taken up? Or d *Dalgleiſh*, who was conſcious to himſelf of acceſſory to the Murder, venture upon ſuch ffair, and risk his Life in the Hands of Perſons were making ſo much Buſtle to apprehend and to Puniſhment him and his Accomplices. Nay ame *Dalgleiſh*, who was ſeized in the *Orkneys*, he came to ſuffer for the Murder upon caffold, proteſted ſolemnly before GOD, that

he never ſaw that Cabinet, nor any of thoſe Let
or Papers that he was ſaid to be the Bearer
There was no Mention made of theſe Letters w
the Queen was at *Lochlevin*, nor after, till her E
mies had been foil'd in the Trial at *York*, and t
found themſelves neceſſitated to rake for more S
dal againſt her; and even not then, any of her
meſticks or Maids of Honour were adduced, eithe
prove the Carrying, Delivery, or any other
cumſtance about them. They were neither ſe
nor dated, nor any Mention of the Bearer.
Queen, upon her Honour, denied them; and B
Leſly her Ambaſſador, and *Lethington* her Secre
when they were produced before Queen *Elizab*
Commiſſioners, offered to ſwear upon the Hol
vangeliſts, that they were none of her Writ
none could know it better than they did: And
thington confeſſed (*a*) that he had often counter
her Hand. And *Laſtly*, *Charles Ker* of *Tor*,
Memoirs ſays (*b*), *That a young Lady confeſſe*
Friend of his, that ſhe had, at the Sollicitat
Murray *and* Morton, *wrote theſe Letters, prot*
that whatever was there ſaid of her Majeſty was
forged, and full of Calumny: But he was obli
conceal her Name, for Fear it might coſt her he
And *Blackwood* ſays, *That there was one of her*
of Honour that could counterfeit her Hand ſo e
that it was hardly to be diſcovered. Tho' Que
zabeth was content how much Duſt they wou
upon Queen *Mary*, and *Buchanan* cloath'd
Brats of his with the fineſt Dreſs in his Powe
the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners regarded them no

(*a*) Crawford, p. 114. (*b*) Innocence, fol. 101.

wise than as meer Forgeries, and he, and those who put him upon it, got no Credit by it.

They as yet durst do no more with the Queen, but keep her in close Prison, where she was daily insulted by her barbarous Governant, *Murray*'s Mother; for as in that Matter they were divided among themselves, so she had the Earl of *Huntly*, the *Hamiltons*, and many other powerful Friends in the Nation, who were firm and faithful to her Interest. They only wanted Money now to carry on their Work; and tho' it was obvious that the Queen of *England* made it her Business to foment their Rebellion in *Scotland*, yet she supplied them with so small Sums of Money as only would keep them in a close Dependence upon her, but far short of what was necessary for maintaining their Forces. And therefore these good *Associators*, who would stop at nothing, and believed they had Right to all Things, to supply their Want of Money, confidently seize their Sovereign's Plate, which they converted into current Coin, melting down at once no less than 256 Pound-weight of Silver, to arm themselves against her with her own Weapons.

During these Transactions (*a*), *Murray* being informed in *France* of every thing that had passed, by the Assistance of the *English* Ambassador, to whom Queen *Elizabeth* had sent a Courier, commanding *Murray* to return to *Scotland*, as he had also been ordered by his Associates at home: He return'd Answer, *That they should first dispatch the Queen, he be-resolved not to set Foot in the Kingdom while she was alive.* But *Morton*, and the other Conspirators,

(*a*) Pierre Guilbert, p. 144. Edin. Edit.

would not engage in the Commiſſion of a Crime of that Nature, which would incenſe the whole Kingdom againſt them. In the mean Time Queen *Elizabeth* ſends down her Commiſſioner Sir *Nicolas Throgmorton*, a cunning Man, with the outward Shew of ſettling Differences in *Scotland*, but really with no other Deſign but to add Fewel to the Fire already kindled there. For tho' in publick he gave *Morton* and his Aſſociates all the ill Names they deſerved, yet in his private Meetings with them he told them, *They could not be ſecure hereafter from being called to an Account for their paſt Actions towards the Queen, if they did not now oblige her to reſign the Government in Favours of her Son, and name ſuch a Regency as they ſhould think proper; which if they did, he promiſed in his Miſtris's Name, that ſhe would protect them in it.* This indeed was the only Reaſon why he was ſent down to *Scotland*. For Queen *Elizabeth*'s Title to the Crown of *England* being very precarious, and Queen *Mary*'s (ſhe being laid aſide) indiſputable, ſhe wanted only to have *Scotland* embroil'd, the Crown put on the Head of an Infant, and the Adminiſtration of the Government in the Hands of her own Creatures, whom ſhe well knew how to manage, ſo as to fear no Diſturbance from that Quarter.

Morton and his Aſſociates, at the ſame Time, to remove *Murray*'s Scruples, and to pleaſe the Queen of *England*, whoſe Money and Aſſiſtance they wanted to maintain their Rebellion, and ſo to *kill two Dogs with one Stone*, went ſnaply in to *Throgmorton*'s Advice. They draw up a formal Surrender of the Crown in Favours of the Infant Prince his Son, under the Regency of the Earl of *Murray*.

A

And in Case of his Refusal (*a*), (which they were ure he would not) to make this bitter Pill go the etter down with their oppress'd Queen, they name e Duke of *Chastelherault*, the Earls of *Lennox*, *Ar-yle*, *Athole*, *Morton*, *Glencairn*, and *Mar*, jointly govern, as says the above cited Author. But I ink he is in a Mistake; for I find none of these ords Names insert in the Resignation as it stands in e Act of the Parliament holden at *Edinburgh*, *De-mber* 15. 1567. To shew their Villany, I shall re insert the Narrative of it, which runs thus; ARY, *by the Grace of GOD, Queen of* Scots; *all Our Lieges*, &c. *FORSAMEIKLE as after ug, great and intolerable Pains and Labours taken Us since Our Arrival within Our Realme, for Go-rnment thereof, and keeping of the Lieges of the me in Quietness, We have not only been vexed in r Spirit, Body and Senses thereby, but als at length altogether so wearied thereof, that Our Hability d Strength of Body is not able langer to endure the men. Therefore*, &c.

The Framers of this Surrender say for Her here, *at the keeping the Lieges in Quiet vex'd her Spirit*: his is true with a Witness; for indeed these rebel-us Conspirators laid themselves out continually to x her, even as far as *Satan* was capable to suggest them. But what follows is as notoriously false, *at she was altogether wearied of the Government, d that her bodily Strength was not longer able to dure it*. She was then in the 25th Year of her Age, d blest with as healthful a Body, and as serene a nd, as any Lady in *Europe*: And there was no-

(*a*) Crawford, p. 45.

thing but Fear of immediate Death made her resign for first *Throgmorton* went to her, and then Sir *Jam* *Melvil* was sent to her from the Earls of *Athole* a *Mar*, Secretary *Lethington* and *Grange*, who we thought to favour her, and both of them advised h to sign it, telling her, "That it would be the W "to procure her Liberation, and that when at L "berty she might easily revoke it; for it being o "tained from her *vi & metu*, in Construction "Law it was of no Force." She very resolute answered them both (*a*), *That she would never com with such a Demand. That having a Right to t Crown during Life, she was resolved not to quite w the one, but by losing the other.* The Conspirat thereby being put to their last Shifts, *Morton* e ploys the Lord *Lindsay*, whom *Guilbert* (*b*) calls t *rudest Man in his Age*, to force her to it. *Bla wood* tells us (*c*), *That he had the Figure of a M and could speak; but for any thing else he was so pidly brutal, that he differed in nothing from that nimal, of which* Marcus Varro *speaks, which ha Soul given it in Place of Salt to keep its Car from putrifying. This accomplished Gentleman,* says *accosting the Queen, without using the accustomed vilities due to a Gentlewoman, told her, She must sign the Crown in Favour of the young Prince, and stitute the Earl of* Murray *her Brother, Regent du his Minority.* The Queen with a serene Countena calmly endeavoured to convince him of the Unrea ableness of the Proposal: But when she was speak he discovered his Dissatisfaction by his Grimaces knit

(*a*) Blackwood, p. 134. Innocence, fol. 54. Crawford, P
(*b*) p. 146. (*c*) p. 143.

tting of his Brows, no longer being able to maſter Paſſion, and his Eyes ſparkling with Fire, he oke out into the rudeſt Expreſſions, ſwearing, at *if ſhe would not immediately ſign the Reſignati-he would with her Heart's Blood.* Upon which, ng in Fear of immediate Death from the Hands of t cruel Man, ſhe calls for the Paper, and with-looking into it, or asking what Proviſion they made for her ſelf, (and indeed there is no Pro-ion made for her in it,) ſhe ſigned it with Tears ning down in Abundance from her Eyes (*a*), at *chlevin*, 24th *July* 1567, *Regni* 25. And here our Parliaments and publick Records end the eign of that unfortunate Lady, MARY *Queen of tland*; the Parliaments being called, and the Go-rnment adminiſtred hereafter in the Name of her n King *James* VI. a Child of one Year, one Month d five Days old.

I have now gone through at large the ſhort and fortunate Reign of that beautiful Lady, (I mean m her returning from *France*.) She was eſteem'd d honour'd by all who knew her, or heard of her haracter, except thoſe rebellious Subjects of her's, o were obliged both by the Laws of GOD and ature to have obeyed her. One Part of her Mis-rtune, and from which the reſt did flow, was, hat ſhe lived co-temporary with Queen *Elizabeth*, hoſe Title to the Crown of *England* was diſputable. he Popiſh Princes abroad, and her own Subjects at me of that Religion, did not believe it good; tho' e firſt lived in Correſpondence with her, and the ſt (tho' then very numerous) in Subjection to her:

(*a*) Spottiſwood, Book 4. p. 211.

Neither of them could diſpute Queen *Mary*'s Tit
to that Crown with any Shew of Reaſon. And
all this Queen *Elizabeth* was ſufficiently appris
who wiſely foreſaw, that if ſhe at any Time ſhou
happen to be attacked by Popiſh Powers from abroa
or by her Popiſh Subjects at home, they would ma
their Application to the Queen of *Scotland*, as t
undoubted Heir to the Crown of *England*; and th
in that Caſe, her Title (as I have ſaid) being doubtf
her Crown would ſit but very totteringly upon h
Head. She had not forgot that Q. *Mary* had once
ſum'd the Title and Arms of *England*, and that th
ſhe had then laid them aſide, yet ſhe was afraid th
if any good Occaſion ſhould offer, ſhe might
aſſume them; and therefore judged it her great
Security to embroil Queen *Mary*'s Affairs at hom

Queen *Elizabeth* was a good Judge of Men,
may be ſeen by the Council ſhe always had abo
her. She was well acquainted with the Earl of *M*
ray, and ſoon perceived him to be a wickedly am
tious Man, and ſo a fit Tool to be in the Projects
had form'd againſt the Queen of *Scotland*. And
deed in that ſhe was not miſtaken. Nothing un
the Crown of *Scotland* could ſatisfy his Ambiti
If leſs could have done, the Queen did what was
her Power to have done it. She at his Deſire to
the Earldom of *Murray* from the Earl of *Huntly*,
moſt conſtant and faithful Subject either her Mot
or ſhe had in *Scotland*, (as ſhe owns in the Char
granted to him of that Earldom, *Vid. Append. N.* 2
and gave it to him her unnatural Brother. She a
at his Deſire gave to his Uncle the Lord *Erskine*,
Earldom of *Mar*, of which he (*Huntly*) had the A
miniſtration. In fine, She gave him whatever

Ambiti

(g) Pierre de

Ambition could suggest to him, and refused him nothing, nay even contrary to the repeated Advices of her best Friends. His Cunning so far prevailed upon her, that she intirely trusted him, and lookt upon him as her surest and best Friend: And as this was her *Foible*, so at last it ruined her.

When she came from *France*, he advised the Queen of *England* to intercept her. And after she came to *Scotland*, as she was a Match, for the Beauties both of her Body and Mind, to be desired by the highest of humane Race, so was she courted by the greatest Princes of *Europe* (*a*). The Prince of *Spain*, Arch-Duke *Charles* of *Austria*, the King of *Sweden*, the Duke of *Ferrara*, and the Prince of *Condé*, all of them made their Addresses to her. And he (the Earl of *Murray*) to serve his own Ambition and Queen *Elizabeth*'s Interest, terrified her from marrying any of them, by telling her, *That the stubborn Humour of the* Scots *would never suffer a Stranger to reign over them.* And in that he served Queen *Elizabeth* very faithfully; for it would not have been for her Interest, that she had married any of them: And she was so afraid of her Match with the Arch-Duke, that she caused her Ambassador propose herself as a Match to him, to perswade him to break with the Queen of *Scots*.

Next, to prevent a foreign Match, he himself proposed the Lord *Darnly* to her. Against this Match Queen *Elizabeth* made a little Bustle; but it would seem she was not much concerned about it, knowing that it would bring no Accession of Power to the

(*a*) Pierre de Orleans, p. 338,

the *Scots* Queen to disturb her. Yet how soon *Murray* perceived the Queen to have any Inclination to it, (tho' it was of his own proposing) he started up against it, knowing that her marrying any Body would be a Stop to his ambitious Projects, and raised Forces to have intercepted her and the Duke of *Albany* at the Kirk of *Beth* (*a*), in her coming from *Perth* to *Edinburgh*, with a Design to have murdered the Duke of *Albany*, and to send the Queen Prisoner to *Lochlevin*; [it seems that was the Place they always destin'd for her.] But in that he was disappointed, and fled to his sure Patroness Queen *Elizabeth*, and it may be he had never returned, if *Rizzio* had not been murdered; but upon that Night he returned, and the next Day was received by the Queen with open Arms, and not only pardoned for former Treasons, but admitted into her greatest Confidence, and in that State did he keep himself with her, till he had murdered her Husband, vindicated his Associate *Bothwel* in that barbarous Murder, and forced the Queen to marry him. Then indeed, that he might seem innocent in what was yet intended, he went abroad; but took Care to leave his trusty Brother Iniquity (*Morton*) behind him, sufficiently instructed to finish what he had projected, *to wit*, publickly charge his Sister and Sovereign with undue Correspondence with *Bothwel* in her Husband's Time, and have at last contrived his Murder, so to make her odious among the People. And they fail'd not to obey his Orders, never ceasing to prosecute her, till they brought her to her Prison at *Lochlevin*, ma-

(*a*) Melvil's Memoirs, p. 56. Martyre de la R. Eccos, p. 65.

resign the Crown in her Infant Son's Favours, and
point him (*Murray*) Regent. And yet all that did
t satisfy him, for he never left of prosecuting her and
r Friends both at home and abroad, till his untime-
Death (tho' not what he deserved) put an End
it.

I have been fuller upon this Queen's Reign, I ac-
nowledge, than the Brevity I propos'd to my self
es well allow. I hope to be excused; for I think
the Duty of a Christian to vindicate the Innocent,
d of a loyal Subject that of a Sovereign, even
o' dead. And I hope I have sufficiently vindicat-
d that Princess from those horrid Crimes her Ene-
ies would fix upon her, and that from unquestion-
le Vouchers, to the Satisfaction of any impartial
eader that will allow an open Ear to the Truth;
d for others, I shall pity their Case, but am little
ncerned about them. *Buchanan*, her mortal Ene-
y, can expect no Credit in this Affair by any indif-
rent Person that has search'd into the History of
is Nation, tho' I know he is blindly followed by
o many both at home and abroad. Arch-bishop
ottiswood has followed him too implicitely in seve-
l Things, which I have and will be obliged to take
otice of. Sir *James Melvil*, who lived at that
ime, and was often employed by her, his *Memoirs*
em to be writ with a Design rather to make a great
an of himself, and some other of his near Relations,
an any thing else; and as he changed Sides, which
e was sometimes guilty of, and as he affected, so
oes he write. If I have been obliged, in the just Vin-
ication of that abused Princess, to *put the Saddle on*
the

the right Horſe, and to give every thing its own pro-
per Name, I expect not to be quarrelled for it. It
is better the Guilty ſuffer than the Innocent. As far
as I know, I have obſerv'd what *Cicero* commands,

Ne quid falſi audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

I eſteem this no Digreſſion from the *Hiſtory of the Illuſtrious Family of* GORDON, which is the main Deſign of this Work, they being ſo much concerned in all the Tranſactions of this Reign, and firm Adherers to their Sovereign in her Well and her Wo, in her beſt and in her worſt Condition; and ſo, without any further Apology, ſhall return to find her where I left her.

On the 26th of *July* the pretended Reſignation was publickly proclaimed at the Market-Croſs of *Edinburgh*; and all Things being prepared on the 29th of *July* 1567, the Infant King was crowned in the Pariſh-Church of *Stirling*: He was anointed by *Adam* Biſhop of *Orkney*, and crowned by *John* Earl of *Athole*, conform to the Tenor of the Commiſſion they had extorted from the Queen. As they returned from the Church to the Caſtle, *Athole* carried the Crown, the Earl of *Morton* the Sceptre, the Earl of *Glencairn* the Sword of Honour, and the Earl of *Mar* the young King; and to ſanctify all, their Apoſtle *John Knox* preached the Coronation Sermon (*a*). At this Coronation the *Hamiltons* proteſted that the ſame ſhould nowiſe prejudge their Right of Succeſſion againſt the Family of *Lennox*: And Queen

Eli-

(*a*) Camden, p. 116.

Elizabeth, that she might not publickly approve of what she had in secret encouraged, prohibited her Ambassador to be present at it.

This Solemnity was scarcely over, when the Earl of *Murray* landed in *England* (*a*); the Arch-bishop of *Glasgow*, who was the Queen's Ambassador in *France*, had inform'd that Court, that he was at the bottom of the Plots that were contrived against his Mistress, and so desir'd he might be stopt. Of which being advertis'd, went and ask'd Permission from the King (*b*), and told him and the Queen's Friends of the House of *Guise*, *That he would set the Queen at Liberty, and settle all Things as formerly*; and solemnly promised and swore before GOD to it: Upon which he was dismist with many rich Presents. But upon further Information, there was a Messenger sent after him to stop him; but he either having had Notice of it, or suspecting the same, made such dispatch, that he was sail'd from *Diep* before the Messenger could arrive there. Upon his coming to *England*, he immediately addrest himself to his sure old Patroness Queen *Elizabeth*, by whom he was kindly received, and in a long Conference sufficiently instructed, and promised 4000 *Lib. Sterl.* yearly to be distributed as he thought proper (*c*).

So having solemnly engaged to serve her against her Sovereign, he takes Journey, and was met at *Berwick* by Sir *James Melvil*, and one or two more with him, to acquaint him with what was done. They brought Letters likewise from some of the mildest of the Conspirators, advising him not to proceed against the Queen with Heat and Resentment. He seem'd very

(*a*) Guilbert, p. 148. (*b*) Blackwood. (*c*) Idem.

very well pleaſed with the Advice given him, tho' he made no Anſwer to it; but ſeem'd averſe from accepting of the Government, tho' there was nothing he more deſir'd (*a*). Upon the 11th Day of *Auguſt* 1567, he came to *Edinburgh*; and after he had been viſited, welcomed, and had conſulted with his Friends, he very eaſily was perſwaded to accept of the Regency. In in the mean Time he wrote flattering Letters to the Loyaliſts, ſhewing how much it was againſt his Inclination to take the Burden of the Government upon him, and that there was nothing but the Preſervation of the young King that could induce him to it, and therefore deſired that good *Scotſmen*, they would be pleas'd to aſſign a Place of Meeting, where they might unanimouſly reſolve upon ſuch Methods as ſhould be found neceſſary for the Support of the Government in the State it was now in.

The next Thing he did was to viſit the Queen in *Lochlevin*, whom he uſed moſt barbarouſly, notwithſtanding the Advice that was given him. And to add to her Miſeries, he charged her before all thoſe who waited upon him, with the Crimes of *Adultery* and *Murder* (*b*); and, like a ghoſtly Father, bid her remember, *That all thoſe Ills ſhe ſuffered were the Effects of her Sins againſt GOD, and but an Earneſt of future Puniſhments.* The afflicted Princeſs heard this and a great deal more to the ſame purpoſe, and only begg'd in Tears, as a Brother, that he would ſpare her Life and Reputation. *That,* replied he, *is already loſt; and for your Life, the Parliament*

(*a*) Crawford, p. 47. Melvil, p. 87. (*b*) Crawford, p. Melvil, p. 87. Blackwood, p. 153.

liament muſt look to that, and ſo flung out of the Room. Was ever a Lady, ſo beautiful a Lady, a Sovereign by a Subject, a Siſter by a Brother, ſo inhumanely uſed! And ſhe leaſt expected this from him of any Man living: For when his Mother uſed to boaſt to her Face, that ſhe was King *James* V.'s lawful Wife, and that her Son was true Heir to the Crown, ſhe always replied, *He's too honeſt a Man to ſay ſo himſelf.*

Immediately thereafter he was proclaimed Regent at *Edinburgh*, and the firſt thing he took Care of was, to have the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* in his Poſſeſſion; which was by Sir *James Balfour* (placed there by *Bothwel* the Governor) ſurrendred upon the following Conditions, *viz.*

I. *That he ſhould have an ample Remiſſion for all Treaſons, particularly for being Art and Part in the Murder of the late King.*

II. *The Gift and Donation of the Priory of* Pittenweem.

III. *To his Son an heritable Penſion of* [illegible] *of the Revenue of St.* Andrews.

IV. *To himſelf the Sum of* 5000 Pounds Scots. And how ſoon the Money was paid the new Regent entred the Caſtle, and lay that Night, being the 24th of *Auguſt*, in the ſame Room where the Queen not long before was brought to Bed, and where that good Princeſs had generouſly refuſed to impriſon him, at the Requeſt of the Earls of *Huntly* and *Bothwel*, for his Treaſons. Thus we ſee that good Regent, who makes ſuch a Buſtle about the late King's Murder, can freely pardon it for that Caſtle; yea, and even can give away *ſacrilegiouſly* a good Deal of the Church-Lands, to the boot, to one of the Murderers.

Yet

Yet that he might continue the Noise about th King's Murder, he sends out his then trusty Frien *Grange* to seize *Bothwel* in the *Orkneys*. He miss him, but took some of his Servants, [of which I hav already taken Notice, that when they were brough to the Scaffold, all of them declar'd that *Murray* an *Morton* were the Authors and Contrivers of the King Murder.] He at that Time sent through the Countr a Bond to be subscribed by all Noblemen, Barons an Free-holders, bearing (*a*), *That the Queen being wearied of the Government, had willingly demitted th same in Favours of her Son, requiring all Perso whatsoever to own him as their lawful and undoubt ed Sovereign; and that all those who should not sub scribe the said Bond betwixt the* 25th *of* July *and th* 19th *of* December, *should be declared Traitors, an their Estates forfeited.* Upon which a great man lost their Estates. This Bond was published, fro the Original, by Sir *James Dalrymple* (*b*). And no to make all sure, *Murray* made Sir *William Kirkald* of *Grange*, for his signal Services, Captain of th Castle of *Edinburgh*; and he prov'd just as faithful t him as his Predecessor *Balfour* had been to *Bothwel.*

Upon the 19th Day of *December* the Parliamen met, in which *Murray*'s Regency was confirmed, a was every thing done by him or his Order since h Entry to the Exercise of the Government. Ther was also another Act made, condemning the Quee to Imprisonment during Life in the Castle of *Loch levin.* This is omitted among the printed Acts, an so marked (*c*). The Duke of *Orkney*, who befor ha

(*a*) Camden, p. 118. (*b*) At Edinburgh, 4to, with other Writ
(*c*) Acts of Parl. Edin. 1682.

d been voted innocent by that honourable House hen most of the Members were present, is now, hen most of them are absent, proclaim'd a Traitor. r. *Mackenzie* says (*a*), *That the Earls of* Huntly d Argyle, *the Lords* Innermeith, Borthwick, *and veral others, were present; and having entred a Pro-tation against their Proceedings, they left it.* I not find from what Authority he says it. He cites lvil (*b*), but the Edition of that Book by me nd. 1683] says no such thing. Nor do I think t *Huntly*, whom of all the Men in *Scotland Murray* ed most, would have trusted himself where he *Murray*) was in so much Power. And the Loyalists eed at that Time had very well foreseen what ght of Authority this sham Meeting would pre-d to, and what head-strong Methods they would rsue: And hoping by their Presence to ballance atters before-hand, they sent to *Murray* one of ir Number to acquaint him (*c*), *That being desirous Peace, and, as good* Scotsmen, *having a just Con-n for the Welfare of their Country, they were unani-sly resolved to attend the Parliament, where every ing should be determined by a Majority of Voices; viding in the mean Time they might have any rea-ble Security for their Persons, which was absolute-ecessary, when the Nation was in an Uproar, and City possest by their Enemies, whose Followers were erous and arm'd.* This Proposal, howsoever rea-ble, was rejected; which makes me conclude, the above-nam'd Persons never were in that liament.

X Upon

(*a*) p. 302. Vol. 3. (*b*) p. 88. (*c*) Crawford, p. 59.

Upon which Refusal the Loyalists, at least t chief of them, met at *Hamilton*, and subscribed t following Bond (*a*), *FORASMUCHAS consideri the Queen's Majesty our Sovereign to be detain'd present in* Lochlevin *in Captivity, therefore the m part of her Majesty's Lieges cannot have free Acces her Highness; and seeing it becomes us, of our Du to seek her Liberty and Freedom, We Earls, Lo and Barons under-subscribing, promise faithfully use the utmost of our Endeavours, by all reasona Means, to procure her Majesty's Freedom and Libe upon such honest Conditions as may stand with her M jesty's Honour, the Common-weal of the whole Rea and Security of the whole Nobility who at present h her Majesty in keeping; whereby this our nat Realm may be governed, ruled and guided by her M jesty and her Nobility, for the common Quietness, Administration of Justice, and Weal of the Coun And in case the Noblemen who have at present Majesty in their Hands, refuse to set her at Libe upon such reasonable Conditions, as said is: In t Case, We shall employ our selves, our Kindred, Frie Servants and Partakers, our Bodies and Lives, to her Highness at Liberty, as said is; and also to cur to the Punishment of the Murder of the King, Majesty's Husband, and for sure Preservation of Person of the Prince, as we shall answer to G and on our Honours and Credit, and for that E shall concur every one with other to our utmost Po And if any shall set upon us, or either of us, for doing as aforesaid: In that Case, We promise fa fully to espouse one another's Interest, under Pa Per*

(*a*) Crawford, p. 60.

jury and Infamy, as we ſhall anſwer to GOD. In neſs whereof, we have ſubſcribed theſe at Hamil- [*Melvil* ſays (*a*) it was at *Dumbarton*] *the* 25th *of* December 1567.

St. Andrews.	Galloway.	Stirling.
Huntly.	Roſs.	Kilwinning.
Argyle.	Fleming.	William Hamilton *of*
Aberbrothock.	Herries.	Sanquhair, *Knight.*

This Aſſociation among thoſe loyal Peers, made ray very uneaſy; for he immediately by Procla- ion ordered all the Subjects to attend him in Arms, er Pretence of ſuppreſſing ſome diſorderly Thieves he Borders; and he went to *Glaſgow* to hold Ju- Courts, where, by his Sentences, he too well rmed the Nation of his Diſpoſition to Cruelty. il 22d 1568 arrived from *France* Mr. *Beaumont* baſſador, and on the 27th had Audience from Regent at *Glaſgow*. His Buſineſs was to put ray in Mind of his Promiſe to the King his Ma- when in *France*, of ſetting Queen *Mary* at Li- y, upon his Return to *Scotland*; of which he ex- ed now the ſpeedy Performance, ſince his Acceſ- to the Regency had put it in his Power, and now having the moſt conſiderable Forts of the dom in his own Hands, he could do it without rd. *Murray* anſwered, *That he was ſo far from able to perform his Promiſe, that indeed he hardly give him a diſtinct Anſwer concerning a eſs of ſo much Intricacy and Importance. That ing now the Parliament's Priſoner, there was wer now left to him in that Affair; nor could he*

p. 88.

now call a new Parliament, since they had met so la
ly. And as to what was urged concerning the Easin
of the Matter, because some Forts were in his Hand
it did avail little, this not being a proper Season
attempt any thing in her Behalf, because a much lon
Time was absolutely necessary to blunt the Edge of t
Malice the common People had conceived against
This the Ambassador saw was meer Shifting,
Murray was as well pleas'd to have thus fobb'd
of, being unwilling to break with *France*, till he
better secured *England* to his Interest. But w
this was a-doing, on the 2d of *May* (which was
the fifth Day after *Beaumont*'s Audience) the Qu
luckily made her Escape (*a*), she not having be
full Year their Prisoner, after the following Mann

By frequently conversing with *George Doug*
Brother to the Baron of *Lochlevin* (*b*) she e
found out his weak Side; and that of all his Faili
his excessive Love to Money was the chief.
slow Degrees she had long smooth'd the Way,
not obscurely hinted what she wished and expe
from him. *George* seem'd always pleas'd with
Subject, and scrupled not to say, *That no Re*
was too large for him, and to relieve the distress'd,
tray'd his Friends. The Queen readily embr
such an Opportunity as this, of *driving the Na*
the Head, and frankly offered not only the best
of what she had about her in Gold and Jewels,
promised him a far greater Sum, to be paid to
after her Freedom. The Queen having thus s
ed him, it was easy for her to write to her Frie
and the Gentleman she intrusted with her L

(*a*) Melvil, p. 90. (*b*) Camden, p. 133. Crawford, p. 6

Illustr
as one *Joh*
, to whom
still past u
d *Seton.*
rched upon
se, the Pe
their Devo
ton of *Ru*
, resolute
ads to the
d lay about
patiently lo
stle; whic
descended
s in it. A
Surprise, t
e a good re
ging to m
e Hours,
were there
Eglinton
Northber
quhair and
to the Nu
Before I go
e of *Buchan*
-mentioned
t, that the
f Man, *Ta*
am diem ho
is! 'Tis no
Nobility a

P. 529.

as one *John Beton*, a Perſon of unblemiſh'd Loyal-
, to whom *Douglas* faithfully deliver'd them, and
ſtill paſt unſuſpected betwixt *Lochlevin*, *Hamilton*
d *Seton*. The Day (already mentioned) being
ched upon as fitteſt for the Execution of their pur-
e, the People being generally within Doors, and
their Devotion, *George* Lord *Seton* and *James Ha-*
lton of *Ruſhbank*, with a few Attendants, well cho-
, reſolute and completely arm'd, came by ſeveral
ads to the Place appointed for their Rendevouz,
d lay about half an Hour in a little obſcure Bay,
atiently longing to ſee the Boat coming from the
ſle; which at laſt appear'd, and gave the Signal
deſcended upon, to let them know the Queen
s in it. Aſſoon as ſhe came to Land, to prevent
Surpriſe, they mounted her on Horſe-back, and
e a good round Gallop to *Niddrie*, an Houſe be-
ging to my Lord *Seton*, where having but ſtaid
e Hours, they made the ſame Haſte to *Hamilton*,
were there received by the Earls of *Argyle*, *Caſ-*
, *Eglinton* and *Rothes*; the Lords *Somervel*, *Te-*
, *Northberwick*, *Livingſton*, *Herries*, *Maxwel*,
uhair and *Roſs*, with their Friends and Follow-
to the Number of 1000 Men.

Before I go further, I muſt take Notice of ſome
e of *Buchanan*'s Falſhoods. He ſays (*a*), that the
-mentioned Parliament of *Murray*'s was ſo fre-
t, that the like had not been ſeen in the Memo-
Man, *Tanta frequentia celebratus, quanta nulla*
um diem homines meminerant. What Impudence
is! 'Tis notoriouſly known that the moſt part of
Nobility and chief Barons were on the Queen's

, p. 64 P. 529.

Side, and could not be there: And truly it was more but a packt Parliament of *Murray*'s own C tures, and no others could in Safety be there, have already shew'd. The next Falshood he adva is (*a*), that *Huntly* and *Argyle* favoured the Qu yet none of them were ignorant of her Wicked No Doubt he means her undue Correspondence *Bothwel*, and the Contrivance of her Husband's der. His Words are, *Quod neuter scelerum in putabatur*. There needs no more to refute this lumny than the fore-mentioned Protestation of two Noblemen, which they emitted on *Soul* and *science*. I need say no more about him, for his of that Princess is one uninterrupted Lie.

The Queen being now among her Friends, i by them thought expedient, that some of their ber should be sent to *Murray*, who was still at *Gla* to desire him in a peaceable Manner to resign the gency, and repone her to her Authority. But by the Advice of those about him, he flatly re to yield to, telling the Commissioners, whom h tain'd Prisoners, *That to the last he would defe King's and his own Right against all his E whatsoever*. This positive Answer soon taught what Measures they were to pursue. Both prepare themselves for War, and Proclamatio emitted for that Effect, by the Queen at *Ha* and by the Regent at *Glasgow*. The Queen called a general Council, and solemnly declare That her Resignation of the Government was ed from her by Force, it was unanimously det ed, that she should take Possession of the C

(*a*) Buchan. p. 531. (*b*) Crawford, p. 66. Innocence,

Dumbarton, and there remain till her faithful Subjects should come to her Assistance, and a Parliament should be called to rescind the illegal Acts of the former. *Melvil* says (*a*), *That the Arch-bishop of St.* Andrews *intended (if the Queen should gain the Victory) to cause her marry the Lord* Hamilton, *and that she fear'd it; which made her the more earnest to be at* Dumbarton, *there to stay in Safety till her North-country Friends should come up to her Assistance.*

In Prosecution of which Design, she march'd from *Hamilton May* 13. But the Regent, who resolved to give no Time to his Enemies, lest that might open the Eyes of the common People (*b*), whom he had hitherto blinded with the specious Pretences of Religion, Liberty, and the Revenge of the King's Murder, posted himself conveniently in her Way, at a small Village called *Langside*, some 7 or 8 Miles from *Glasgow*. His Army consisted of 3 or 4000 Men, and the principal Officers were, the Earls of *Morton* and *Glencairn*, the Lords *Hume*, *Semple*, *Ruthven*, *Graham*, *Whiltree*, and Secretary *Lethington*. The Queen's Army consisted of between 5 and 6000 Men, and the principal Leaders there were, the Earls of *Cassils*, *Rothes*, *Eglinton* and *Argyle*; the Lords *Claud Hamilton*, *Seton*, *Herries*, *Somervel*, *Fleming*, *Boyd* and *Ross*, with many Gentlemen considerable for the Number of their Followers; as, the Sheriff of *Air*, *James Hamilton* of *Crawford-John*, &c. *Murray* placed his Men very advantageously, so that it was hard to beat them out of their Ground. Nor was the Fight long doubtful; for the Van of the Queen's Troops, consisting mostly of the Gentlemen

(*a*) P. 91. (*b*) Crawford, p. 68.

of the Sirname of *Hamilton*, falling in unluckily a-
mong ſome Ditches, were on both Sides ſevere
gall'd by the Enemies ſmall Shot; and being b
badly ſeconded by my Lord *Herries*, who ſhould ha
ſupported them, were forced to ſhrink back. Th
haſty Retreat diſordered the Rear, and every M
fearing an Ambuſcade, or that there was ſome Treac
ery in it, made the beſt of his Way from the Fie
This Battle was fought on the 14. of *May* 1568. O
the Queen's Side 220 were ſaid to be killed; a
which was very remarkable, on the other Side th
was but one Man killed, and none of Note wound
excepting the Lords *Home* and *Ochiltree*. "
ſtrange to conjecture how ſo many brave Gentlem
on the other Side employed their Time!

The Regent having purſued his Victory ſome Mi
the Priſoners by far exceeded the Account of
dead; among whom were the Lords *Seton* and R
the Maſters of *Caſſils* and *Eglinton*, the Sheriffs of
and *Linlithgow*, Sir *James Hamilton* of *Crawfo*
John, Sir *James Hamilton* of *Evandale*, *Alexa*
Hamilton of *Innerweik*, *James Hamilton* of *Gar*
John Hamilton of *Nether-Garren*, *James Hamilto*
Kinkavel, *James Hamilton* of *Bothwel-haugh*, *A*
xander Baillie of *Littlegill*, the Lairds of *Lauc*
Waughton, *Lochinvar*, and *James Heriot* of *Trabr*
George Earl of *Huntly* and the Lord *Ogilvy* were
ming up to her with a conſiderable Army of t
Friends and Clients; but hearing of the Que
Defeat and Flight, they returned. If the Q
had waited till they had come, then *Murray*
either have attacked her at a Diſadvantage,
have divided his Forces; and in that Caſe 'tis
improbable but *Huntly* might have had the Ho

(a) Camden,

at this Time to have done her Majesty as good Service as an other Earl of *Huntly* had the Honour to do to King *James* II. when he relieved him from as formidable a Rebellion, by defeating the Earl of *Crawford* at *Brichen*. And her not waiting makes me incline to be of Sir *James Melvil*'s Opinion, That the *Hamiltons* push'd on the Battle for their own Ends.

The Queen, who was upon a rising Ground, about a Mile from the Battle, how soon she saw it lost, fled towards the *English* Border; and the learned and ingenious Historian, *Camden* says (*a*), *That that Day she travelled* 40 *Miles, and never halted till she arrived at* Dundrennan; *and from thence she resolved to fly into* England *for Protection*. The Lord *Herries* wrote a Letter to the Deputy Governour of *Carlile*, to know if he would receive her kindly; who returned for Answer, *That he could do nothing in that Matter, because the Governor, my Lord* Scroop, *was at* London, *but that he should write to him to know Queen* Elizabeth's *Mind in that Affair*. After which she called a Council of such Friends as were about her. Some were for her staying in some strong Hold *in Scotland*, till another Army should be raised for her, others were for her going to *France*. She told them, If she took her self to a strong Hold, her Enemies would besiege her; and to go in a single Ship to *France* was disgraceful, and therefore she resolved to go to *England*, and cast her self upon Q. *Elizabeth*'s Friendship (*b*), of which she said she had no Doubt; and to satisfy them she added, *I have here a Diamond Ring she sent me as a Token of her Friendship*; *and*

(*a*) Camden, p. 133. (*b*) Camden, ibid.

and by Letters ſhe has aſſured me, That if my rebellious Subjects ſhould prove too powerful for me, if I ſhould be pleaſed to ſhelter my ſelf in her Dominions, upon the ſending of this Ring, ſhe would meet me her ſelf in Perſon upon the Borders, and aſſiſt me with all her Power. When thoſe about her underſtood this her Reſolution (*a*), they all earneſtly diſwaded her from it; and particularly the Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*, in an excellent Speech, laid before her the great Hardſhips her Predeceſſors had often ſuffered, when they unhappily fell into the Power of *England*, and begged ſhe would take Example by them, and not throw herſelf precipitantly in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Power. But nothing being able to perſwade her to the contrary, ſhe immediately diſpatched *John Beton* with the Ring, and a Letter wrote with her own Hand in *French*, to Queen *Elizabeth*, which *Camden* (*b*) inſerts from the Original. *Crawford* (*c*) ſays it was Sir *Robert Melvil* ſhe ſent; and not waiting the Meſſenger's Return, taking a ſmall Veſſel at *Kirkcudbright*, attended by the Lords *Herries* and *Fleming*, and about 20 Perſons more, went to Sea, and landed at *Wirkington* in *Cumberland*, and endeavoured to conceal her ſelf till her Meſſenger's Return.

While the Queen was in *Galloway* (*d*), *Murray* iſſued out a Proclamation, commanding all the King's Subjects to meet him at *Bigger*, in Order to purſue the Queen; but being informed that ſhe was gone, that he might get ſomething for his Pains, he returns by *Hamilton*, plunders that Caſtle; and all the Plate he found there he brought in to *Edinburgh* and

(*a*) Vide M'kenzie, p. 306. Vol. 3. (*b*) p. 134. (*c*) p. 70. (*d*) Crawf. p. 75.

and lodged it in the Caſtle. He alſo went through the whole Country, took up the Eſcheats of all thoſe who had been at the Battle, cauſed caſt down divers of their Houſes, and diſtributed their Lands among his Servants and Dependers (*a*).

The Queen, as I have ſaid, endeavoured at firſt to conceal her ſelf; but finding that impracticable, the Gentry thronging from all Parts of the Country to wait upon her, ſhe removed to *Carlile*, where ſhe was honourably received by the Deputy Governor: And Queen *Elizabeth* was no ſooner advertiſed of it, than ſhe wrote to him to treat her with all Manner of Civility; but with all to keep her in Cuſtody as a Priſoner at large; and ordered him to write to the Lady *Scroop*, the Duke of *Northfolk*'s Siſter, to repair, with ſuch Ladies as ſhe ſhould think proper, to wait upon her: And the very ſame Day ſhe ordered the Lord *Scroop* and Sir *Francis Knolls* to poſt ſtraight thither to aſſure her of her Love and Friendſhip. But how ſhe kept theſe Promiſes will very ſoon appear.

I have followed that unfortunate Princeſs, as cloſely as I was capable, through all the Steps of her ſhort and troubleſome Reign, I mean ſince her Return from *France*; and now being baniſhed her Native Country, which by the Laws of GOD, Nature and Nations belonged to her, and obliged to ſeek Shelter in a foreign Country among the ancient Enemies of *Scotland*, driven thither by her own barbarouſly rebellious Subjects, I ſhall be obliged to be a little more brief in relating her Misfortunes in *England*.

If

(*a*) Melvil's Mem. p. 93.

If the Earl of *Murray* her unnatural Brother, could in the Station of a Subject have ſatisfied his boundleſs Ambition, ſhe out of her innate Goodneſs and Affection, had heaped ſuch Honours and Riches upon him, that in ſuch a State he might have lived even as his Heart liſted; nay, if what ſhe had already beſtowed on him was not ſufficient, ſhe was ready to beſtow more; for ſhe never knew what it was to refuſe what he asked. But nothing under Sovereignity could ſatisfy him; and to obtain that, he went on in an uninterrupted Courſe of Rebellion from his Youth to his Grave (as I have already related.) When he got the Queen in Priſon, and had forced her to reſign her Government, and nominate him Regent, he thought his Work was almoſt done: But after the Battle of *Langſide*, where he defeated the Strength of many of her conſiderable Friends, then he thought he had little or nothing to do; there being nothing in his Way but a poor Infant Prince, who was in his Power, and with whom he deſigned to make eaſy Work. But finding himſelf not able to make good as yet his Mother's Marriage with *James* V. he cauſed publiſh by Perſons he had ſuborned, That the Prince was not the Son of *Henry* Lord *Darnly*, but of *David Rizzio*, begot on the Queen in Adultery, and therefore no Allegiance was due unto him (*a*); for it ſeems he had ſet *Richard* III. of *England* before him as a Pattern to follow. But the Queen being once in *England*, he ſoon found his Miſtake; and that he who before would not live as a Subject under his natural Princeſs, and affectionate Siſter the Queen o

(*a*) Guilbert Hiſt. of Q. M. p. 150.

of *Scotland*, must now live as a Slave and Tool to a Foreign Princess the Queen of *England*. For Queen *Elizabeth*, while the Queen of *Scots* lived at Home (for the Reasons I have already narrated) being extremely jealous of her, incouraged all the Rebellions *Murray* and his Associates raised against her. She not only assisted them with Money to carry them on; but when they miscarried, afforded them a safe Retreat in her Country, and sufficient Subsistence while they were in it, still carressing them with Promises of further Assistance. But now that Queen *Mary* was in her Possession, the Game was changed. She had no further Regard for them now, than first to encourage them to accuse their Queen of the blackest Crimes Hell could suggest, and of which themselves only were guilty, that she at least might have some Shew of Excuse for detaining a free and independent Princess, her neareſt Cousin and presumptive Heiress, who had fled to her for Shelter, in Prison, contrary to all the Laws of Hospitality: And then, upon Occasion, to assist them with such small Aids in Men or Money, or both, as was able to preserve them from being defeated by the Queen's loyal Subjects: And those Aids she so managed, as to keep the Balance betwixt the Loyalists and the Rebels in as equal a Poise as possible, sometimes allowing the Loyalists to have the upper-hand, that the Rebels might find her Friendship indispensably necessary for their Support; and whenever she perceived in them the least Averseness to dance, as she pleased to pipe, then she had no more to do, but to put on an Air of Compassion or Justice towards their oppressed Sovereign, which immediately put them in such

ſuch a Phrenſy of Fear, that in that inſtant they became abſolute Slaves to her Will, be what it would.

I have ſaid, That when Queen *Elizabeth* had got the Thing in the World ſhe wanted moſt, the Queen of *Scots* in her Hands, ſhe ſent and promiſed her Love and Friendſhip, there by *ſtroaking Cream over her Mouth.* The innocent Queen doubting nothing but that all this was ſincerely meant, immediately diſpatched the Lords *Herries* and *Fleming* to return her Thanks, and a Letter, deſiring, *That ſhe might be brought to* London, *there to confer perſonally with her, and that my Lord* Fleming *might be allowed to go to* France, *to acquaint her Friends there of her Condition.* Both which ſhe denyed, telling her in Anſwer, *That it was not conſiſtent with her Honour to allow her to come to her Preſence, till ſhe had vindicated her ſelf from the Aſperſions laid to her Charge by her Subjects. Nor was it conſiſtent with her Safety to allow her to call her* French *Friends to her Aſſiſtance.* Sir *Francis Knolls* having delivered this Letter to her, ſhe could not forbear from crying out (*a*), *And does the Queen of* England *then believe indeed that* Mary *Queen of* Scots *is an ill Woman, becauſe her rebellious Subjects have repreſented her as ſuch, to excuſe their own Crimes?* But before this, as I have hinted, *Londor*, Deputy Governor of *Carlile*, had conveyed her to the Caſtle of *Carlile*, where ſhe being kept as a Priſoner, now began to perceive what would be her Fate, having ſufficiently diſcovered Queen *Elizabeth*'s Hypocriſy. For my Lord *Herries*, by his Miſtreſs's Orders, addreſſed the Queen

(*a*) Camden, p. 135, Spottiſ. B. 5. p. 297. Crawf. Mem. p. 84.

England the second Time, desiring, *That since she would not allow her a personal Conference, that at least she would allow her to return to her own Country, and not detain her as a Prisoner, since she had come voluntarily there, in full Confidence of her Friendship often promised and confirmed, as well by Letters as by repeated Messages.* Yet this modest and reasonable request was rejected as the former: And then she began, tho' too late, to perceive her Error, in resisting her Friends Advice at *Drumfries*. And I shall for some Time take Leave of that innocent and oppressed Lady, in the Hands of that hard hearted and merciless Princess Queen *Elizabeth*, and return to her suffering Friends in *Scotland*.

While the Queen was kept in the Castle of *Carlile*, a great many of her loyal Subjects from *Scotland* repairing thither to wait upon her, the Governor became afraid that they might have some Design both of surprising him and the Town, he acquainted Queen *Elizabeth* of it, who immediately ordered her to be removed from *Carlile* to *Bolton*, a Castle belonging to the Lord *Scroop*, where she arrived, 16th July 1568; at which her loyal Subjects being much alarm'd, raised what Forces they could, in order to attempt her Relief (*a*). The Earl of *Argyle* stood still as her Lieutenant in the West, tho' it was loud-talked at this Time, That his Commission was but a pretended one. He had indeed the Misfortune to be suspected after the Battle of *Langside*, either as not an honest Man, or at least not a good Soldier. But I see no other Ground but meer Suspicions, which the Wit of Men cannot prevent. However it be, at this

(*a*) Crawf. Mem.

this Time he got together about 13000 Men (
The Earl of *Huntly* was Lieutenant for her in t
North, and cauſed proclaim his Commiſſion at
berdeen (*b*); and the ſame is yet extant: And h
with the Aſſiſtance of the Earl of *Crawford*, and t
Lord *Ogilvy*, raiſed an Army of 6000 Men. T
Lord *Claud Hamilton*, the Earls of *Caſſils* and
glinton had another Army with them. On the oth
Hand, the Regent raiſed all he could; but bei
much inferior to the Loyaliſts, who had appoin
their Rendezvous at *Glaſgow* (*c*), *Huntly* carrying
before him in the *North*, *Argyle* cloſely beſieged
Caſtle of *Glaſgow*, the Regent by this Means be
put to his laſt Shifts.

And now not having a ſufficient Force to re
both, he throws off the *Lyon*'s Skin, and clothes hi
ſelf with that of the *Fox*, and immediately diſpatch
ſome of his ſureſt Friends to Queen *Elizabeth* (w
openly pretended not to be very well pleaſed with
Conduct) to lay his Straits before her, and info
her, *That upon his Return to the Kingdom he found*
Things in Diſorder, the King murdered, the Qu
married to the Murderer, the Laws inverted, Relig
in Danger, the young King threatned with the Fat
his Father. And then tells, *how he had foregone*
Pleaſures of a peaceable and quiet Life, and under
ken the Dangers of War, and all for the Good and P
ſervation of his King, Religion, and native Coun
which notwithſtanding he was not able to preſe
without her Aſſiſtance, which he entreated ſhe wo
pleaſe to grant him, againſt thoſe Men who had ri

(*a*) Blackwood, p. 185. (*b*) Penes D. of Gordon. (*c*) C
Mem. p. 78.

Arms, pretending it was only for the Restoration of ...*een* Mary; *whereas it was their chief Aim to in-*...*duce again the Idolatries of the Church of* Rome. ...nd with this common Cant did he varnish his Rebel-...n, as many others following his Example have done ...ce. This Representation, he was confident, would ...ve the desired Effect; and he was not mistaken: ... Queen *Elizabeth* no sooner received his Letters, ...n she dispatched a Gentleman to Queen *Mary*, with ...etter, in which she gives it as her Opinion, *That it ... for the Good of her Subjects and Kingdom, to pre-...t a Civil War amongst them; and that if she ...ld command her Friends to lay down their Arms, ...would oblige* Murray *and his Army, either by ...son or Force, to return to their Duty to her, as their ... lawful Sovereign and Queen.* The innocent ...ess suspecting no Trick in this insidious Advice, ...ediately sent her Commands to her Friends to lay ...n their Arms upon their Allegiance; which ... obeyed, being afraid, that if they did other-..., she might meet with some harsh Treatment, ... they were convinced in the mean Time, that ...Queen of *England* designed her Ruin (*a*).

...t the same Time Queen *Elizabeth* wrote ...*urray* to disband his Army, and to call a Parlia-..., with Instructions to him, to propose in it an Ac-...ion against Queen *Mary* for murdering her ...and, for to give a Colour to her keeping the ...n of *Scots* in Prison, against the Remonstrances ... the other Princes in *Europe* (*b*). *Murray* now ...g all the Queen's Friends dispersed, took that ...rtunity of marching with his Army through the

(*c*) Co...

Blackwood, p. 185. Guibert, p. 167. (*b*) Camden, p. 137.

Country, plundering and destroying the Lands of
Queen's Friends wherever he went: And havi
called a Parliament, some he punishes with Dea
others he banishes, and forced a good many to
and seek Shelter from his Fury in foreign Countr
He ravaged now as he listed, thinking himself
cure by the Informations he had got from his Frie
in *England*, That it was now determined in Cou
there, That the Queen of *Scots* was to be kep
Prison, for having assumed the Arms of that Ki
dom, when she was married to the Dauphin
France (tho' she was forced to that Action, and
them aside immediately after his Death) and till
should answer for the Death of the Lord *Darnly*,
was a Native and Subject of that Country.

Queen *Elizabeth* (*a*) however pretending to
displeased with his Management upon this Acco
and sent to him one *Middlemore*, to acquaint him,
it was dangerous for Princes to suffer Rebellion
their neighbouring Estates, it being of bad Exam
and that she was resolved not to see Royal Auth
trampled under Foot: And if any in Scotland *had*
got their Duty to their Sovereign, she would let
know what Offices of Friendship were due from h
a Queen, and to her Kinswoman in Distress, assi
him, if he did not come or send sufficient Deputi
answer to the Crimes objected against him, and
Reasons for what he had done against the Queen
would not only restore her to her Liberty, but assis
to the utmost of her Power against all her Ene
Those big Words were no more to *Murray*
Cracks of distant Thunder, that brings more Noise

D

(*a*) Idem.

Danger: And that Queen *Elizabeth* wanted nothing more, than to have the Queen of *Scots* Reputation thoroughly blackened, and her ſuppoſititious Crimes proved againſt her at any Rate, that ſhe might with the better Countenance excuſe her ſelf for detaining her Priſoner. The moſt judicious of *Murray*'s Friends were againſt his Reſolution of going into *England*, to make himſelf the Tool of that Court; and that there he would incur the irreconcileable Hatred of the Queens Friends, both at Home and Abroad, by bringing her Reputation in Queſtion before Strangers, the old and profeſſed Enemies of the *Scottiſh* Nation, who laughed at our Miſeries and Diviſions, proposing to heighten both, with no Deſign to decide the matter in Favours of either Party. Theſe Remonſtrances, however reaſonable in themſelves, had no weight with him; his Malice to his Siſter and Sovereign overcame his pretended Regard for his native Country and Royal Nephew; and his ſlaviſh Dependence on Queen *Elizabeth* to maintain his uſurped Authority, made him without further, reſolve to obey her Commands.

A Commiſſion immediately paſt under the Great Seal, dated *September* 18th 1568, in the King's Name, to *Murray*, *Morton*, the Biſhop of *Orkney*, the Abbot of *Dumfermling* and the Lord *Lindſay* (*a*), impowering them, or any Three of them, *to conveen with the Deputies of the Queen of* England, *at the City of* York, *or any other Place they ſhould think convenient*, &c. To theſe above-named Perſons were added as Aſſiſtants, Mr. *James Macgill* and Mr. *George Bu-*

(*a*) Crawford, p. 88. Camden, p. 138. Spottiſwood, Book 5. p. 218.

Buchanan, and they were accompanied by the Bi
ſhop of *Murray*, Secretary *Lethington*, Mr. *Nicola*
Elphingſton, the Lairds of *Pittarro*, *North-Berwic*
and *Cleiſh*, and the factious Mr. *Wood*, *Murray*'s Se
cretary. Some of them went to uſe their Endea
vours, with the Aſſiſtance of the Queen's Friends i
England, to try if they could diſſwade *Murray* fro
proceeding in that Affair, who made ſo much Haſt
that he was at *York* the 5th of *October*. Much
bout the ſame Time came thither the Duke of *North*
folk, the Earl of *Suſſex*, and Sir *Ralph Sadler*, Com
miſſioners from the Queen of *England*, with Pow
to hear and determine (tho' they had private Inſtr
ctions againſt this laſt Clauſe) *all Queſtions, Contr
verſies, Debates and Contentions betwixt her Siſter t
Queen of* Scots, *and the Subjects adhering to her I
tereſt, and the Earl of* Murray *and others refuſing
acknowledge her Authority, and adhering to the Prin
her Son*, &c.

A few Days after arrived likewiſe as Commiſſio
ers for the *Scots* Queen *John Leſly* Biſhop of *Ro*
William Lord *Livingſton*, *Robert* Lord *Boid*, t
Lord *Herries*, *Gavin Hamilton*, Commendator
Kilwinning, *John Gordon* of *Lochinvar*, the Lai
of *Kirling*, *Roſlin* and *Garntully*. Both Parties
ing met, and their Commiſſions produced and read;
Oath was tendered to each of them by the Judg
*That they ſhould proceed ſincerely in the Confere
or Treaty; not out of Malice or Affection, or any
ther worldly Reſpect, nor advance any Thing t
did not in their Conſciences believe to be Tru
or conceal any Thing that might give Light to
Subject in Debate.* God knows what Regard M
ray and his Aſſociates had to this Oath; for he

e moſt of them were conſcious that the Queen was ee of all thoſe Crimes they loaded her with, eſpe-ally the King's Murder; and they themſelves guil- of it, as one of them, *Morton*, was forced to con-ſs, when he looked Death in the Face.

Before the Oath was taken by either Side, the ueen's Commiſſioners proteſted, and deſired the me might be recorded, leſt ſhe or her Poſterity ould ſuffer in their Sovereignty by the preſent Pro-edings, *That tho' at preſent ſhe was pleaſed to ve the Differences betwixt her and her rebellious bjects conſidered and redreſſed by her Siſter the een of* England, *or by the Commiſſioners authoriſed her, yet ſhe acknowledged not her ſelf ſubject to y Judge on Earth, ſhe being a free Princeſs, and lding her imperial Crown of GOD alone.* The *gliſh* Commiſſioners, on the other Hand, proteſted inſt this, in Behalf of their pretended Sovereignty r *Scotland*: And this was all that was done the firſt of the Meeting. Next Day the Commiſſioners for *Mary* gave in a Declaration, complaining on *Mur-* and his Aſſociates, for the Injuries done the een, which I have already mentioned. The Pa-s that were given in here to Queen *Elizabeth*'s mmiſſioners by thoſe deputed by the Queen of *tland* on the one Side, and by *Murray* and his ociates on the other, being too long to inſert here; being abſolutely neceſſary for underſtanding of Hiſtory, and clearing Q. *Mary* from the Crimes ged upon her by *Murray* and her other rebellious ects, I have inſerted them from *Camden* and *Craw-*, in *Appen. N.* 24.

he long and juſt Reply for this injured Princeſs, *Murray* and his Aſſociates to their Shifts, and made

them very tardy in preparing and giving in the
Answers; nor were any of her Friends better sati
fied with their being thus straitned, than the Duke
Northfolk. This great Man as he had ever favoured h
Title to the Succession of *England*; so he now foun
that she was intirely innocent of those Crimes, ma
ciously laid against her; and that there was nothing e
aimed at by this Method they were following, but
brand her with Infamy, thereby to exclude her and h
Son from their just Right. It was said at this Time, th
Q. *Elizabeth* was resolved to determine in that A
fair; and now if the Duke should determine against
Queen of *Scots*, he acted against his own Conscienc
and if for her, he inevitably drew upon him the H
tred of his own Sovereign, he not having any M
date from her for that Effect. He also at the sa
Time entertained a Project of marrying Qu
Mary, and thereby resolved to embrace this Opp
tunity of gaining *Murray* to his Side, and to e
ctuate that, he thought the fittest Way was to
ploy *Lethington*, whom he knew to be an intrigu
Man; and having one Day opportunely met with
as it were by Chance, frankly told him (*a*), T
*he always thought him a Man of good Sense; but
his present Conduct did not agree with that good O
nion he formerly had of his Discretion, in accusing
Sovereign before a foreign Judicatory, which ta
subjected* Scotland *to* England: *And for his Part
did not see how hereafter they could answer to the
for bringing his Mother's Honesty in Question, by
they endangered his Title to the Crown of* Engla
With a great deal more to this Purpose. *Lethi*

(*a*) Crawford's Memoirs, p. 107. Melvil, p. 94.

plied in his own Vindication, *That he had ſtrenu-ly oppoſed* Murray's *Proceedings in this ſhameleſs anner againſt his Sovereign*; *but he* (*ſurrounded ith a Pack of Sycophants, Slaves to Avarice and to* ngland) *could not get him diſwaded from it: But p'd his Grace would not believe him* (*whom he had en pleaſed once to honour with a Place in his E-eem*) *raſhly guilty of a Crime, which he not only had horred himſelf, but faithfully endeavoured to reform others.* The Duke asked him, if the Regent was Man of Honour, and could keep a Secret; and ing anſwered in the Affirmative, ſaid, *I ſhall try m To-morrow.*

A ſecret Meeting was eaſily procured (*a*), and *urray* having ſolemnly ſworn Secrecy, the Duke gan with the ſame honeſt Freedom he had uſed ith *Lethington*; and told him, "That he would ever make it his Buſineſs to approve himſelf a faithful Subject to his Queen; but was heartily ſorry to find her ſo much regardleſs of her People's Happineſs after her Death, in not determining the Succeſſion, tho' often preſt to it, not valuing what Blood might be ſhed in diſputing the Title to the Crown, when ſhe could no longer wear it. That he knew the ſame undoubtedly belonged to the Queen of *Scots*; and that even tho' ſhe had really ſuffered Violence to have been done to her Husband, that he ſhould nevertheleſs think it unreaſonable to expoſe and dishonour her in *England*, to the certain Prejudice of her Right of Succeſſion, and the Excluſion of her Son, upon whom himſelf and many *Engliſh*

(*a*) Melvil, ibidem.

" *gliſh* had already fixed their Eyes as their futu
" Sovereign; and aſſuring him, That he could no
" nor would Queen *Elizabeth* determine any thin
" for or againſt Queen *Mary*, whether ſhe appeare
" innocent or guilty; and if he pleaſed to ask th
" Commiſſioners, if they in that Caſe had full Powe
" to pronounce a definitive Sentence, he would b
" eaſily ſatisfied in the Truth of what he informe
" him."

This Propoſal was much for *Murray*'s Intereſ and ſo readily embraced by him, for he feared th for a ſecond Time Queen *Elizabeth* would on make her own Uſe of him, and make his Rebellio only a Tool for her own Purpoſes. Beſides he foun it impoſſible to make up any Charge againſt th Queen, and put a Face of Probability upon th Crimes he was to charge her with; and therefo the next Day when the Commiſſioners had aſſem bled, and the Duke had required him to give in h Anſwers to the Reply that had been made by th Queen's Commiſſioners. He craved firſt to be in formed, *If his Grace, and the other Commiſſioners ha full Power, in the Caſe of the Queen of* Scotland, *pronounce guilty or not guilty. If proved guilty, ſhe was to be detained in* England, *or delivered him*, &c. It was anſwered, " That their Commi
" ſion did not extend ſo far, as to enable them
" diſpoſe of the Queen of *Scots*, or to anſwer eve
" Article he propoſed, but that Queen *Elizabeth*
" Royal Word and Promiſe was ſufficient."

Murray replied, " That his Life and All was
" the Stake; and tho' he doubted not of her Aff

" &tic

(a) Melvil, p. 94.

ction to the young King and her good Intentions towards him, yet he thought it neceſſary for the Security of both, to have theſe Queſtions he now asked, poſitively and fully reſolved, and to ſee no leſs than her own Hand and Seal for the Performance of what he required." This cautious proceeding of his appeared myſterious to *Morton* and his other Aſſociates, and all of them lookt upon it as a Contrivance of *Lethington*'s, of whom they had ſtill Jealouſy; and in the mean Time they were obliged to delay till they ſhould get Queen *Elizabeth*'s Anſwer, to whom her Commiſſioners had ſent a Copy of the Papers given in, and an Account of what *Murray* had demanded. During this Interval of Buſineſs, the Duke was not idle with *Murray*; whom he found as complying as he could wiſh. At this Time the Duke propoſed no more, than that they ſhould keep a faithful Correſpondence together, and jointly ſee their Intereſts in *Scotland* and *England* for the Service of their Sovereigns, and the Good of both Kingdoms (*a*). But Queen *Elizabeth* not being well pleaſed with their Conduct at *York*, ſhe calls her Commiſſioners to *London*, and having ſuſpected the Duke of *Northfolk*, to ballance his Intereſt, ſhe added to the Number of her Commiſſioners, the Earls of *Arundel* and *Leiceſter*, *Clinton* Lord Admiral, and Sir *William Cecil* Secretary of State. *Murray* with his Aſſociates were obliged to trudge up to *London*; and he, how ſoon he came thither, was preſs'd to proceed in his Accuſation. He anſwer'd as at *York*, which much gravell'd all his Friends, *Lethington* excepted, who only was in the Secret, and knew that he

(*a*) Crawford, p. 112.

he had ſolemnly engaged to *Northfolk* not to accuſe the Queen. But, as 'tis ſaid (*a*), the Intrigue betwixt *Northfolk* and *Murray* being diſcovered to *Morton* by ſome of the Queen's Servants, he and his Aſſociates, and the Queen of *England*'s Commiſſioners, preſs'd *Murray* to give in the Accuſation againſt Queen *Mary*; which *Murray*, contrary to the ſolemn Oath and Promiſe he had made to *Northfolk*, cauſed to be drawn up and given in; altho' *Lethington* and Sir *James Melvil* put him in Mind how contrary that was to that Oath and Promiſe he had made (*b*). But theſe were Things that he never much regarded; for he and his Aſſociates appearing before the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners, the Duke of *Northfolk* asked for the Accuſation, and Secretary *Cecil* asked, *If they had it there?* To which Mr. *Wood*, *Murray*'s officious Secretary, anſwered, *They had*; and with that pluck'd it out of his Boſom, but ſaid, *He would not deliver it, till her Majeſty's Hand-writing and Seal were delivered to my Lord Regent for what he demanded.* Then the Biſhop of *Orkney* ſnatch'd it out of his Hand, and, ſtepping forward to the Council-table, gave it in. Upon which the Lord Chamberlain ſaid, *Well done, Biſhop, thou art the frankeſt Fellow among them all.*

Murray, by this ſham Way of delivering the Accuſation, thought to excuſe himſelf at the Duke of *Northfolk*'s Hands: But *Lethington*, whiſpering in his Ear, told him, *That he had ſham'd himſelf, and put his Life in Danger, by loſing ſo good a Friend as the Duke of* Northfolk; *and that he had loſt his Reputation for ever.* This Accuſation was drawn up in the

(*a*) Crawford, p. 113. (*b*) Melvil, p. 97.

e moſt invective and malicious Terms imaginable; hich, after a long Preamble, excuſing the Novelty this Way of proceeding againſt a crown'd Head, as made up of ſome Articles meerly conjectural, ecrees made in a tumultuary Aſſembly of the Eſtates, nd thoſe Love-Letters and ſcurrilous Verſes I have ready mentioned. Tho' they enforced this Accuation with all the Rhetorick in their Power, yet it btained no Credit with the Queen of *England*'s Commiſſioners: Tho' that Princeſs was well enough pleaed to know, that ſo many confident Aſperſions caſt pon the *Scots* Queen, would infallibly leave ſome tain behind them not to be eaſily waſh'd out again, nd to furniſh her (Queen *Elizabeth*) with Arguments, tho' lame ones, to excuſe her conſtant conining Queen *Mary*, to the Ambaſſadors of foreign Princes; notwithſtanding which, the Queen of *England* lookt upon *Murray* as the worſt of Men, who at once defam'd his Siſter, his Queen, and the Mother of his Prince, and one whom in his Conſcience he could not but believe innocent. He met with ſuch Treatment at that Court (*a*) that might eaſily have convinced him, that Princes, tho' for their own Ends they *love the Treaſon*, yet they *hate the Traitor*.

The Queen of *Scotland*'s Commiſſioners, tho' ſurpriſed to find ſo many evident Falſhoods muſter'd up as undeniable Truths, were nevertheleſs ready a ſecond Time to give in their Anſwers (*b*). But that Princeſs, by the Advice of ſome Lawyers in *England*, found ſhe might juſtly recall her Commiſſioners, in reſpect that Queen *Elizabeth* had recalled her firſt Commiſſion to the Duke of *Northfolk* and others thereinnam'd

(*a*) Melvil, p. 97. (*b*) Camden, p. 145.

nam'd, and added to her ſecond ſome who were mo
her Enemies, and that ſhe might demand a perſon
Audience for her own Vindication, and that the *Fren*
and *Spaniſh* Ambaſſadors might be added in the Co
miſſion, and that *Murray* might be detain'd, who
ſhe was to accuſe as the Contriver of the King's Mu
der. Theſe Things being denied her, ſhe recall
her Commiſſioners. Yet Queen *Elizabeth*, to d
ſemble ſtill the more with her, ſent incontinent
Meſſage to comfort her, praying her to look on he
ſelf in a better Caſe, albeit for a while reſtrained
her Liberty, than to be in *Scotland* among ſo unwo
thy Subjects, who had accuſed her falſly and wrongou
ly, as ſhe was aſſured (*a*).

Thus all Things went on with *Murray*, yet he w
inexpreſſibly uneaſy. He had no Money to pay h
Charges homeward, nor the *Engliſh* Debts he h
contracted. He was alſo afraid of the Duke of *Nort*
folk's mighty Intereſt in the North, from whom
expected no leſs than Death upon the Road, in Co
ſequence of his Reſentment for the Injury he h
done him. Sir *James Melvil* ſays (*b*), *That he on*
had ordered the Earl of Weſtmorland *to way-lay the*
in their Return, but upon their ſecond Agreement
recall'd it; and that upon the Road he appeared
them with a great Body of Horſe, to ſhew them th
they were in his Power. *Morton* (his truſty Brothe
he knew had revealed to Queen *Elizabeth* all th
paſt betwixt him and *Northfolk*: And this, as it p
him in Deſpair ever to be reconciled to that gre
Man, ſo he found it had increaſed the Coldneſs
that Princeſs towards him; who, tho' ſhe was often a

quainte

(*a*) Melvil, p. 97. (*b*) p. 99.

ainted with his Difficulties, would not advance him e Shilling, but ſuffered him to continue under the ortifying Diſeaſe of an empty Purſe.

Lethington being wholly innocent, had ſtill Acceſs the Duke; and, by the Intereſt of Sir *Nicolas rogmorton*, ſo far prevailed upon him, as to be a- in Friends with *Murray*; who, upon their Meet- g, after a ſhort Apology which the Duke aſſiſted m to make, he was as profuſe of his Oaths and Pro- ſes as at firſt: Nay he ſo far carried on his Deceit, t to gain intire Credit from the Duke, he propoſ- a Marriage betwixt him and the Queen of *Scots*, on the following Conditions (*a*), *viz.*

That ſhe ſhould attempt nothing which might be judicial to the Queen of England, *or to the Children n of her, in the Succeſſion to the Crown of* Eng- d.

That ſhe ſhould enter into a League offenſive and de- ſive betwixt the two Kingdoms.

That ſhe ſhould eſtabliſh the Proteſtant Religion in otland. *And*

That ſhe ſhould receive thoſe who were her Enemies o Favour.

And to make the Duke yet ſurer, he writes to the een a Letter (*b*), aſſuring her of his utmoſt Aſ- ance to accompliſh ſo reaſonable a Match. Upon ich the Duke no further doubting him, and being willing to ſee his Friend in Want, procured from een *Elizabeth* to him 2000 *Lib. Sterl.* and bound nſelf for it; and was obliged thereafter to re- y it.

Murray

(*a*) Camden, p. 160. (*b*) Ibid. p. 146. Crawf. p. 116.

Murray had the Money no ſooner in his Han
than he ſpreads a falſe Report againſt his Siſter, t
ſhe had made over the Crown of *England* to the Du
of *Anjou*; and goes ſtraight to Queen *Elizabeth*, a
informs her of all that had paſt betwixt him a
Northfolk in relation to the Queen of *Scots*, to irrit
the Queen of *England* the more againſt her; a
further promis'd, when he was in *Scotland*, whate
Letters he got from the Duke, in Cyphers or oth
wiſe, he ſhould ſend them to her by Expreſs (*a*)
which he punctually performed thereafter by his S
cretary *Wood*. Of all which the Duke being intir
ignorant, writes to the Queen of *Scotland*, *That h
her Brother had ſincerely repented of all his form
Faults, and that ſhe might confidently truſt him.* B
the Duke being thus betray'd by that Arch-trait
he was ſeized by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Order, and aft
wards loſt his Head for his generous Affection to t
diſtreſs'd Princeſs. About this Time the Duke
Chaſtelherault arrived from *France* in *England*, a
claims the Regency during the King's Minority,
of Right belonging to him by Proximity of Bloo
But it is determined by Queen *Elizabeth* in *Murra*
Favours againſt him. Arch-biſhop *Spottiſwood* h
ſays (*b*), *That before* Murray *came from* Engla
the Queen of Scots *Commiſſioners declared, That t
knew nothing that could make* Murray, *or any of
Aſſociates, ſuſpected of the Murder of the King.* I
ſure that good Prelate could have that from none
Buchanan, by whom he is too often led aſtray, a
in whoſe Account of theſe Tranſactions in *Engl*
there is more Falſhoods than Pages. The Author

(*a*) Melvil, p. 99. (*b*) Book 5. p. 226.

Illuſt
he *Innocence*
ontrary, ſay
ive when he
able to his
d to that Mu
challenge upo
f Spottiſwoo
ith it, that
Queen *Ma*
epent of her
the Queen
hat a powe
nd others, ha
e went into
riends leſſen
had rais'd
umber, as
Hamilton, *M*
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mong whom
ith ſeveral o
t to deprive
entlemen of
em, I have
umb. 25.
Upon the 2
Scotland,
ommendator

(*a*) fol. 33.

he *Innocence de Marie* (*a*), and others to the quite ontrary, says, *That the Lord* Herries (*who was a- ive when he wrote*) *upbraided* Murray *at the Council- able to his Face, That he had contrived and consent- d to that Murder, and sent him a Trumpet with a hallenge upon that same Head* (*b*). But that Story f *Spottiswood*'s carries so little Shew of Reason along ith it, that I shall take no more Notice of it.

Queen *Mary* now came heartily, tho' too late, to epent of her leaving *Scotland*, and trusting her self o the Queen of *England*'s Generosity. She had seen hat a powerful Army the Earls of *Huntly*, *Argyle* nd others, had raised for her Relief immediately after e went into *England*. Nor was the Number of her riends lessened; the sad and deplorable State she was had rais'd their Compassion and increas'd their umber, as may be seen by a Meeting they kept at *Iamilton*, *May* 8. 1568, where they signed a Bond, *bliging themselves to stand by one another with their ives and Fortunes, in Defence of her Majesty's just ight and Title*; which Bond is yet to be seen in the otton Library in *London*, signed by 9 Earls, 9 Bi- ops, 18 Lords, and near 100 Knights and Barons; mong whom are the Earls of *Huntly* and *Sutherland*, ith several others of the Name of *Gordon*: And t to deprive any of these noble and loyal Peers and entlemen of that Honour which duly belongs to em, I have insert all their Names in the *Appendix*, *umb.* 25.

Upon the 2d Day of *February*, the Regent arrived *Scotland*, as did the Duke of *Chastelherault*, the ommendator of *Kilwinning*, and the Lord *Herries*, upon

(*a*) fol. 33. (*b*) Crawford, p. 137.

upon the 20th of the ſame; and very ſoon there after there is, by Mediation of the Arch-biſhop of St. *Andrews*, a Treaty carried on betwixt the Regent and him, which at laſt was brought to this Concluſion, *That the Duke and the other Lords with him on their Part were hereafter to recognize and acknowledge the King's Authority, and on the other Part they were to be reſtored to their Eſtates, Honours and Dignities. The Regent was to give his Word of Honour to perform his Part, and the Lords to give in immediately ſufficient Pledges for the Performance of what they had obliged themſelves to; for the Duke, one of his Sons; for the Earl of* Caſſils, *his Brother; and for the Lord* Herries, *his eldeſt Son* (*a*).

The Duke included the Earl of *Huntly*, who was his Son-in-Law, in this Treaty: But he being the Queen's Lieutenant be-north the River of *Forth*, and having reduced all that Country to her Obedience, refuſed as yet to treat with the Regent, and kept up his Army. By an Article in the fore-mentioned Treaty, the Regent was obliged to ſuch Articles *as might be for the Queen's Honour, Advancement and Commodity, providing they be not to the Prejudice of the King's Sovereignty.* And on the 10th of *April* the Duke came to *Edinburgh* to conclude the Treaty, and having met with the Regent, he drew out a Schedule, and with an imperious Air asked the Duke, *If he would inſtantly ſubſcribe an Acknowledgement of the King's Authority or not?* He modeſtly anſwered, *That he and his Friends had laid down their Arms conditionally, and were not obliged to ſubſcribe Allegiance to the King, but upon Condition that the Re-*

(*a*) Crawford, p. 124.

Regent at the same Time should grant what might be reasonably demanded in Behalf of the distrest Queen, the King's Mother; and therefore hop'd he would not proceed to Acts of Force or Fraud, since both they and their Hostages were in his Hand. That they had religiously observ'd their Part, and came to him unarm'd as to a Friend, trusting to his Honour. The Regent made no Reply; but, contrary to all the Laws of Honour, he sent him and the Lord *Herries* Prisoners to the Castle of *Edinburgh*.

In *May* following he went to *Stirling*, and there, for a Proof of his Zeal for the Reform'd Religion, he condemned four Priests of *Dumblain*, for saying Mass, to be hang'd: But again, for the Proof of his Mercy, he pardoned them; only caused chain them to the Cross, with their Vestments, Books and Chalices (where they were barbarously used by the Mob) for the Space of an Hour, and then had their Vestments, &c. burnt by the Hand of the common Hangman. From that he went to St. *Andrews*, where those who came under his Hands escaped not so easily. One Dick *Neven* a Sorceress, or so reputed, was burnt: Paris, a *Frenchman* who had formerly escaped, but was now retaken, was hang'd for the Murder of the late King, tho' he denied it to his Death. In this Place William *Stewart*, Lord *Lyon*, fell unluckily into his Hands, by relying too much upon his own Innocence, and was hang'd for some doubtful Points of Necromancy and Witchcraft that were but lamely proved against him. His true Fault was, he was a true Loyalist, and having been before tried at *Stirling*, for the alledged Conspiracy against the Regent's Life, he had then escap'd for Want of Probation: But the Regent had resolved he should not so escape now.

About this Time the Queen was removed a lit
further in from the *Scottiſh* Border, and confin'd
Coventry, under the Cuſtody of the Earls of *Shre*
bury and *Huntington* (*a*). The Loyaliſts ſeeing n
no Hopes of Aſſiſtance from *England*; and *Hamilt*
and others from whom they expected Aſſiſtance, be
impriſoned; *Huntly* (who had not as yet disbanded
Troops, but ſtood ſtill out, expecting better Te
than others had got, at leaſt a full Pardon for hi
ſelf, Vaſſals and others who had aſſiſted him as
Queen's Lieutenant) now begins at laſt to think
on capitulating for himſelf and them: And *Mur*
who had often found Slight more for his Intereſt t
Force, agreed to all the Conditions required.
no ſooner ſaw he *Huntly*'s Friends diſperſed, than
immediately haſtens to *Aberdeen*, where he inſta
ſummoned all his Friends to appear, and there ob
ed them to compound for their Rebellion, as he ter
it, and exacted ſuch extravagant Sums of Money f
them, as ruined the moſt of them. *Argyle* c
pounded at the ſame Time, but got much be
Terms than *Huntly*, at leaſt they were more hon
ly kept; which trump'd up the Story again, o
not doing honourably at the Battle of *Langſide*.

Murray by this Time had rendred himſelf odiou
the moſt of the Nation, by his Cruelty and Exacti
(*b*) He had invented a ſham Plot againſt *Lething*
and impriſoned him in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*,
ſoon brought over to his Side the Laird of *Gr*
Governor of the ſame. He alſo impriſoned the L
Seton. And *Huntly* knowing by Experience wha
might expect from his implacable Enemy, reſolv

(*a*) Crawford, p. 131. (*b*) Id. p. 141.

ve the Kingdom, and retire to *France* (*a*), there preſerve himſelf to better Times; and putting himſelf in Order for this Voyage, gets a Ship ready at ey-*mouth*, in which he was to go aboard in 5 or 6 ys: But in that Time he got the News of the Reent's Death, which ſtopt him.

The Regent, who having now depreſs'd all who poſed him (*b*), thought to enjoy in Security the its of his wicked Contrivances. But GOD in his vidence ordering otherwiſe, diſappoints him: For the 23d of *January* 1570, while he is paſſing on rſe-back through *Linlithgow*, he receives a Wound his Belly by a Bullet ſhot by *James Hamilton* of *hwel-haugh*. This Gentleman was one of thoſe al Perſons who being taken after the Battle of *Lang*, was ſentenced to be hanged, but made his Eſcape: had married the Heireſs of *Woodhouſlie* (*c*). Afthe Battle ſhe abandoned her Husband's Eſtate, retired to that of her own, thinking it could not ffected for her Husband's Crimes. But *Murray* g informed of it by Sir *James Ballanden* Juſtice-k, and a great Favourite of his, to whom he had n that Lady's Eſtate, ſent ſome Officers to take eſſion of the Houſe, who not only turned the tlewoman out of Doors, but ſtript her naked, and her in that Condition in the open Fields, in a cold Night, where before Day ſhe became furiouſly: And from that Time her Husband reſolved up*Murray*'s Death, which he at laſt effected, and eafter fled to *France*; where (as *Thuan* tells us) as ſollicited to do the ſame to Admiral *Coligni*,

(*a*) Burnet's MS. Hiſt. (*b*) Camden, p. 174. (*c*) Spotiſ. B. 5. 3. Crawf. p. 141.

but could not be perſwaded to it, ſaying, *That* [illegible] *deed he had ſatisfied his private Revenge for* [illegible] *Wrongs he had ſuffered from* Murray, *for which he* [illegible] *repented; but to be the Revenger of another's Wron or Reſentments, he would not be induced either for* [illegible] *treaties or Rewards. Murray*'s Body was carried to *dinburgh*, and interr'd in St. *Giles*'s Church. And th ended that wicked great Man. When the News his Death came to the Queen his Siſter, ſhe was far from rejoycing at it, that with Tears ſhe prote ed, *She was ſorry he was ſo ſuddenly taken away, fore he had by a ſerious Repentance expiated his S againſt GOD, his Sovereign, and his Country.*

I ſhall not trouble the Reader with his Charact it has been given by ſeverals, and is eaſily to be thered from the Account I have given of him. muſt only beg Leave to ſay, that I'm ſurpriſe the Character Arch-biſhop *Spottiſwood* gives of h who ſays, *That above all his Virtues, which were a few, he ſhin'd in Piety towards GOD*, &c. *Man truly good, in whom there was no Wickedne be ſeen, and therefore deſerv'd to be reckoned am the beſt Governors.* If Murder, Sacrilege, Rap Rebellion, Ingratitude, and Perfidy, be Virtues make a Saint, indeed in theſe he abounded, as I h made appear from unqueſtionable Vouchers. But good Prelate's Zeal for the Reformation often hin him from ſeeing the Faults of thoſe whom he tho forward Promoters of it.

The News of the Regent's Death being ſprea broad, thoſe who ſtood for the Queen take H and conceiving Hopes of recovering their depr Cauſe, meet and conſult on the Meaſures to be t for that Effect. The captive Queen ſends *Hun*

C

ommiſſion to be her Lieutenant be-north the River *Forth*, and to *Hamilton* and *Argyle* for the other arts of *Scotland*, (*Huntly*'s Commiſſion is ſtill extant) d they were to have the chief Conduct in all her affairs. And in the mean Time, by the Mediation the Queen of *England*, ſeveral Propoſals of Peace e made, but all to no purpoſe: The Loyaliſts de-anded that the Queen might be reſtored; but *Mor-*, who was now the Head of the other Party, al-ys rejected it, having nothing elſe in his View but protract Time till he got Things into ſome Order. nd to ingratiate themſelves in ſome meaſure with the oyaliſts, they ſet at Liberty the Duke of *Chaſtelhe-ult* and the Lord *Herries*.

Upon which the Duke, the Earls of *Huntly*, *Ar-le*, *Athole*, *Crawford* and *Caſſils*; the Lords *Hume*, *eming*, *Boyd*, *Seton*, *Yeſter*, *Somervel*, *Oliphant*, *ilvy*, *Borthwick*, Secretary *Lethington*, and Sir *mes Balfour*, meet to adviſe together what Mea-es they were to take; and firſt they go and poſſeſs emſelves of *Edinburgh* with Conſent of the Citizens. on which Queen *Elizabeth* ſends the Earl of *Suſſex* h an Army into *Scotland*, at *Morton*'s Deſire, to raw the Loyaliſts; and upon that another Meet-is kept at *Dalkeith*, but to as little Purpoſe: d both Parties prepare what Forces they can for ir own Defence. The Aſſociators put out a Pro-mation diſcharging all the King's Subjects to aſſiſt h tumultuous Perſons under the Pain of Death, r ſo they term'd the Loyaliſts.) And they on the er hand iſſued out Counter-Proclamations, com-nding all the Queen's Subjects in her Name, un-the Pain of Death, to attend the Duke and the

Earls of *Huntly* and *Argyle*, as her undoubted Lieu
tenants.

Thus Matters continued in Suſpence for ſome tim
till Queen *Elizabeth* ſent down the Earl of *Lenno*
(*a*), accompanied with Sir *William Drury* and ſom
Forces, and him they conſtitute Regent. And wi
theſe Troops, to begin, he marched Weſt, took t
Caſtle of *Hamilton*, burnt the ſame and the Town
that Name; as alſo deſtroyed all the Lands and Ho
ſes that belonged to any of the Name of *Hamilt*
Neither did the Houſes and Lands of the Lords *F*
ming and *Livingſton* eſcape better. In the me
Time the Earl of *Huntly* is beſieging the Caſtle
Aberbrothock, and *Lennox* ſends the Earl of *Mor*
to raiſe the Siege with ſuch a Number of light Ho
as he thought ſufficient: But *Morton* thinking hi
ſelf not ſtrong enough to raiſe the Siege, ſtopt
Perth till he got a Reinforcement of Foot; and wh
there, being inform'd that the Earl of *Crawford* a
the Lord *Ogilvy* were fortifying *Brechin*, there
wait for the Earl of *Huntly* (*b*), he march'd agai
them. But theſe two Lords judging themſelves
weak for him, marched off, leaving only two C
tains, *Cowles* and *Wemys*, conveniently poſted in
Church; who, upon the Earl's Approach, orde
their Men to fire ſmartly upon him. They knew
Soldiers to be raw and undiſciplin'd; and thou
thereby to diſcourage them. And they were not
ſtaken; for this Fire having laid 13 of them d
upon the Spot, the reſt could never thereafter
perſwaded to come within Musket-ſhot.

(*a*) Crawf. p. 163. (*b*) Id. p. 168.

Upon which the Regent, to ſave his Friend's Ho-
ur, marches North with what Forces he could
ſe. Upon whoſe Approach, the Captains being diſ-
uraged by the Number of the Forces now againſt
em, and having no Proviſions to ſuſtain a Siege,
rendred at Diſcretion. *Morton* being highly of-
nded that they had not ſurrendred to him, ſo far
evailed upon *Lennox* (of whom he had the abſolute
anagement) that he ordered *Cowles* and his whole
mpany, being 75 Men, to be hang'd in View of
e Town: And *Wemys* had run the ſame Fate, had
not been rich, and bought his Life and his Men's
th the beſt part of his Eſtate. This Cruelty did
ch diſguſt the common People againſt the Re-
nt.

The Nation continued very much divided. The
yaliſts poſſeſt *Edinburgh*, having the Caſtle upon
ir Side, the Governor thereof declaring open-
for the Queen; and the Aſſociators kept *Leith*.
twixt them there happened frequent Skirmiſhes
th various Succeſs, but not great Slaughter. Du-
g which Time the Regent, by a Stratagem, ſur-
ſed the Caſtle of *Dumbarton*, and in it took the
rch-biſhop of St. *Andrews*, who was very ſoon there-
er condemned to be hanged as a common Felon,
twithſtanding his Birth and Character.

In the preceeding *October*, the Queen of *England*
rote to the Aſſociators, complaining (or ſeemingly
) of what they had done, and deſiring them to ſend
ſome of their Number to juſtify the Regent's or
eir Rebellion againſt their Queen. Upon which
ey ſent up for them the Earl of *Morton*, and the
ord *Glammis*; and from the Loyaliſts were ſent

Alexander Gordon Arch-biſhop of *Athens* and Biſh
of *Galloway*, and the Lords *Boyd* and *Livingſton* (a
This ſham Treaty had no better Effect than othe
of that kind before; for the Queen of *England* h
nothing further in her View, but to get ſome She
of Excuſe to make to the Miniſters of foreign Prince
when accoſted by them for detaining the Queen
Scotland unjuſtly ſo long in Priſon. I muſt now ma
a Digreſſion, and give an Account of this Biſhop
Galloway, becauſe of his Relation to the Family
Huntly.

This *Alexander Gordon*, Arch-biſhop of *Athe*
was Son to *John* Lord *Gordon*, who was Son to *A*
xander third Earl of *Huntly*, and died before his F
ther, at the Abbacy of *Kinloſs* in *Murray*, 8. of *Octo*
1517, and was buried in that Abbacy. His Lad
the Biſhop's Mother, was *Margaret*, Daughter to Ki
James IV. by *Anna Drummond* Daughter to t
Baron of *Drummond*. He was bred up in his Yo
by King *James* V. after whoſe Death he was m
Biſhop of *Cathneſs*, after that Arch-biſhop of *Gl*
gow. But being obliged to go to *Rome* for Con
mation in it, in his Abſence there happened a D
ſention betwixt the Queen Dowager and the Earl
Arran, for the Government of the Nation during t
Minority of Queen *Mary*. Biſhop *Gordon* was of
Queen Regent's Party, and *Arran* getting the G
vernment, diſpoſſeſt him of the Arch-biſhoprick
Glaſgow, at the Inſtigation of *John Hamilton* Ar
biſhop of St. *Andrews*, the Regent's baſe Brothe
in Recompence whereof, he was made Biſhop of
Iſles and Abbot of *Inchaffray*. And that he mi

(a) Camden, p. 189.

Illu
not loſe the
e once had
of *Athens*;
Anno 1558,
continued to
of *Galloway*,
He contin
Mary to her
n *England*
ch ſpeakin
ia Reginæ
firſt Biſhops
ion. He n
Laird of *L*
Gordon, Lor
ion, and *Ro*
hen in the
Queen of *A*
narried to
f his Sons
e ſent to *Fr*
y the Ap
who gave h
y there, a
e had finiſh
ciences, in
f St. *Andre*
After he
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Paris and C
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Briſack. A
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hat ſerved

not lose the Title and Dignity of Archbishop, which he once had, the Pope did institute him Arch-bishop of *Athens*; and afterwards, by the Queen Regent, *Anno* 1558, he was translated to *Galloway*, and so continued to his Death Archbishop of *Athens*, Bishop of *Galloway*, and Abbot of *Inchaffray*.

He continued a loyal and dutiful Subject to Queen *Mary* to her Death, and was imployed several Times in *England* for her, during her Captivity. *Strabech* speaking of him, says, *Tota Gordoniorum familia Reginæ strenue adhæserunt*. He was one of the first Bishops of *Scotland* that went into the Reformation. He married *Barbara Logie*, Daughter to the Laird of *Logie*, by whom he had Sons, *Laurence Gordon*, Lord of *Glenluce*, *George Gordon*, *John Gordon*, and *Robert Gordon*, slain in *France* in a Duel, then in the Service and great Favour of *Margaret* Queen of *France*. He had a Daughter *Barbara*, married to *Anthony Stewart* Laird of *Clarie*. All of his Sons died without Issue, except *John*, whom he sent to *France* to prosecute his Studies, *Anno* 1565, by the Appointment of *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*, who gave him for his Maintainance out of her Dowry there, a yearly Pension. Before he went abroad, he had finished his Courses in Philosophy, and other Sciences, in St. *Leonard*'s College in the University of St. *Andrews*.

After he went to *France*, he for some two Years plyed his Studies very close in the Universities of *Paris* and *Orleans*. After that he entred in the Attendance of the Prince of *Condé* that was killed at *Brisack*. Afterwards coming to *England*, he attended the Duke of *Norfolk* in his Prosperity, and after that served Queen *Mary* in her Captivity, by whom

he

he was sent back to *France* with Recommendations; and being a witty and comely Gentleman, and fitted for a Courtier, he entered into the Service of K. *Charles* IX. of *France*, as Gentleman ordinary of his Privy Chamber. After whose Death he served his Brother *Henry* III. and after his Murder, *Henry* IV. in the same Station, having before served him when King of *Navarre*, by the Appointment of *Charles* IX. And from every one of these Kings he had 400 *French* Crowns of Pension. *Anno* 1574, he had a publick Disputation in the City of *Avignon*, before the Archbishop of that City, and seven other Bishops, with the principal Rabbi of the *Jewish* Synagogue there, call'd *Rabbi Benetrius*, which being for the most Part in *Hebrew*, was printed, and much esteemed in *France*, *Germany* and *Italy*.

Anno 1576, he married a noble and rich Widow called *Anthoniette de Marolles*, who had divers Children to him, who all died in their Infancy. By her he got the Lordship of *Longormies*, and most of the other Possessions he had in *France*. She died *Anno* 1591. In 1594 he married *Genewien Petau*, Daughter to Mr. *de Maulet*, first President of the Parliament of *Britany*. By this Wife he had *Louyse Gordon*, born *Anno* 1597. *Anno* 1601, he with *Tilenus du Moulin* had a publick Disputation in the City of *Paris*, with Cardinal *Perron*, and divers others of the Popish Religion, by the Appointment of *Henry* IV. to perswade his Sister the Dutchess of *Lorain* to change her Religion: Which Intention was cross'd by the Learning of *Gordon* and *Tilenus*; and the Lady continued constant in her Religion to her Death. He was called to that Dispu-tation by the Intreaty of that Lady.

Aft

After King *James* went to *England*, *John Gordon* as called out of *France* by him; and after his Arrival, e King made him Dean of *Sarum*, in *October* 1603, here he had an Episcopal Jurisdiction over 80 Parishes. e was present at the Conference of *Hampton* Court, *anuary* 1603 (*English* Stile) betwixt the Bishops nd some of the dissenting Preachers; and is menti-ned in a Treatise made of that Conference by *Wil-am Barlow* Dean of *Chester*, printed at *London*, *An-* 1624, in these Words, *The Doubt was cast in by e Dean of* Sarum, *whom his Majesty singled out with special Encomium, that he was a Man well travelled the Antients*, &c. He was made Doctor of Di-inity in the King's Presence at his first Entry into e City of *Oxford*. His Lady *Genewien Petaw*, at er coming to *England*, was appointed to attend her race Lady *Elizabeth* in her Bed-chamber to in-ruct her in the *French* Language, and their Daughter as bred with her till her Marriage.

The Lordship of *Glenlace* fell to the Dean of *Sa-um* after the Death of his Brother *Laurence*. It as erected in a Temporality by the King, and con-rmed in Parliament, *Anno* 1606. He was a great dvancer of the Protestant Religion both at Home nd abroad, and a Man of great Larning, and well nown in all the Eastern Languages. He died in his iennial Visitation at *Lewson* in *Dorset-shire*, 3d *Sep-mber* 1619 aged 75 Years, and was buried in the Quire of the Cathedral Church of *Sarum*, before the Dean's Stall. He mortified a part of his Books (of hich he had picked up a very curious Collection in is Travels) to that Cathedral. He also appointed a tock of Money, but how much my Author does not ell, to be given by his Executors, to the Mayor and Alder-

Alderman of that City, the Intereſt whereof to be employed yearly by the Dean and Chapter, as they ſhall think fit, among the Quiriſter-boys, who after they have ſerved their Time, ſhall think fit to go into other Imployments. He left his Lady his Executrix, who after his Deceaſe, built a fine Monument upon him of Braſs and Marble.

Sir *Robert Gordon*, ſecond Son to the Earl of *Sutherland*, married his only Child *Louyſe Gordon*, and ſucceeded to a plentiful Eſtate he had at Home and abroad. This Sir *Robert Gordon* was a very fine Gentleman. He was of the Bed-chamber to K. *James* VI. and *Charles* I, and Privy Counſellor to the laſt for *Scotland*. He was by his Patent made the firſt Knight Baronet. He was made Vice-Chamberlain of *Scotland*, *July* 13th 1630. He wrote an excellent Hiſtory of the Families of *Gordon* and *Sutherland*; and it is a great Loſs it is not publiſhed, for it contains many very remarkable Tranſactions, eſpecially in the *Highlands*, not to be found in any printed Hiſtory. This Sir *Robert Gordon* of *Gordonſton*, who repreſents him, is his Great-Grandſon by his eldeſt Son, as is this Mr. *Robert Gordon* of *Cluni* Advocate, in the ſame Relation to him by his ſecond Son; and from him it was that I was favoured with that excellent Manuſcript-Hiſtory, which I have occaſion often to mention. He has been pleaſed to honour me with his Friendſhip, which I very much eſteem, he being a Gentleman of great and excellent Learning. I have brought this ſhort Account of theſe worthy Gentlemen all together in this Place that I may be free from any other Digreſſion about them hereafter; and ſo I return to the Three of our Hiſtory where we left off.

About

About this Time *Argyle* and *Boyd* deſert the Queen, and join with the Regent. The laſt had always been ſo active and loyal, that his Deſertion ſurpriſed the moſt of People: But the latter had been by moſt of the Loyaliſts ſuſpected ſince the Battle of *Langſide*, but more eſpecially after his laſt Treaty with *Murray*.

The Earl of *Huntly*, who had ſtill kept up his Forces, marches with them to *Edinburgh*, to ſtop the aſſembling of the Parliament, which the Regent had appointed. The Caſtle having now declared for the Queen, reſolves to hold the Parliament in the *Canongate*, but not finding that ſafe enough, he appoints the ſame to meet the 28th of *Auguſt* 1571, at *Stirling*. Queen *Elizabeth* makes a ſham Propoſal of a Peace; which the Regent would not hear of, and that ſhe well knew. To counterpoiſe the Authority of the Regent's Parliament at *Stirling* the Loyaliſts hold a Parliament at *Edinburgh*. The Loyaliſts being ſuperior in Strength, and ſucceſsful in ſome Skirmiſhes about *Edinburgh*; and being thereby animated, reſolve by one bold Stroak to put an End to the War; and that was, by ſurpriſing the whole of their Adverſaries now at *Stirling*, lying there in Security, without any Guard (*a*).

Wherefore *Huntly*, accompanied with *Claude Hamilton* and *Walter Scot* of *Buccleugh*, with 200 Horſe and 300 Foot; they ſent before *George Bell* and *George Calder* with 80 Foot. *Bell* being born in *Stirling*, and well acquainted with every Lane in it, performed the Part of a moſt faithful Guide. They pretended they were going to the Borders, to compoſe

(*a*) Crawford, p. 230. Spot. B. 5. p. 256.

poſe a Difference betwixt the Town of *Jedburgh* and the Laird of *Phernyhereſt*; and ſo to amuſe their Enemies in *Leith* and *Edinburgh*, while they were in Sight of the Town, they marched ſouthward. But being once out of the Sight of it, they immediately turned Weſt, and came to *Stirling* about four a-Clock in the Morning, *September* 4th, 1571, where all were in ſuch profound Silence, as if there had not been a Dog awake in the Town. Captain *Bell* who led the Way, and knew the Town, aſſigned to every Man his Poſt. The Regent, *Morton*, *Glencairn*, &c. had their Lodgings in a Minute ſurrounded. The Stable Doors were broke open; and to keep all Things quiet, ſome of the Foot were poſted in the Market-Place, who briskly fired upon thoſe who were ſo bold as to open their Windows; and in leſs than half an Hour's Time, the Loyaliſts were in Poſſeſſion of no leſs than Eleven Noblemen as Priſoners, *viz.* The Earls of *Lennox*, *Morton*, *Glencairn*, *Argyle*, *Caſſils*, *Eglinton*, *Montroſe* and *Buchan*; the Lords *Semple*, *Cathcart* & *Ochiltry*. *Glammis* with ſome others eſcaped. The Earl of *Mar*, Governor of the Caſtle, hearing the Buſtle, goes out at the poſtern Gate to his own Lodging in the Town, from whence he fires ſharply upon thoſe in the Market Place, who finding no Means to come at him, retire in Diſorder; and by this Time the Regent's People had aſſembled, to the Number of 700, beſides of Citizens 500, who aſſaulting their Enemies, beat them out of Town, recover the Priſoners, and make Priſoners of ſome of their Guards. And Captain *Calder* ſeeing the Day loſt, reſolving to make ſure of one, he ſhoots the Regent, and the Laird of *Wormiſton* both; to whom

the Regent having surrendred, that Gentleman would have fondly saved his Life.

Huntly and the rest, finding they could stay no longer, having had six of their Number killed, and about 26 made Prisoners, retire toward *Edinburgh*, none pursuing them for Want of Horse. Among the Prisoners, those of most Note were, *Bell* and *Calder*, and the Laird of *Buccleugh*. The Rebels lost 38, among these the Regent, who died of his Wounds that Night. *Alexander Stewart* younger of *Garleis*, and *George Ruthven*, Brother to the Lord *Ruthven* were the only Persons of Note. And thus ended that bold Enterprise, scarcely to be parallelled in History, when we take it altogether. Thus died *Lennox* the second Regent after he had possest that Title about 14 Months, and was buried in the Chapel of the Castle of *Stirling*.

The Regency being now vacant, there stood up for Candidates, the Earls of *Argyle*, *Morton* and *Mar*, and the last was preferred to it; who immediately marches to *Edindurgh*, and with Nine Canon carried from *Stirling*, he batters the South Side of the Town-Walls: But those within still repairing the Breaches, he finds his Labour in vain, and therefore retires to *Leith*, where both Parties so near to other, pass the Winter with frequent Skirmishes, sometimes Horse, and sometimes Foot, with various Success.

But these being of small Importance to the settling of the Kingdom, the Regent who had few or none that sided with him in the North, incourages the *Forbesses* to rise up against the Earl of *Huntly*, to oblige him to return home, for the Protection of his own Country. They were pretty numerous in *Aberdeen*-Shire

Shire, and wanted not among them bold and resolut Men; and being the most powerful Name in tha Country, and living in the Neighbourhood of th *Gordons*, there often happened (according to the Cu stom of the Nation then) Feuds and Differences a mong them. They had gotten a great Part of the Lands from the Earl of *Huntly*, for the Assistanc they had given him at the Battle of *Brechin*; an which Lands they held in Vassalage of that Family notwithstanding which, (as is said) they had no dealt so honourably with him at the Battle of *Cor richie*, and since that Time had been always in Oppo sition to him, tho' by the Tenure they hold the Lands, they are obliged to perform to him militar Service, when required. And these Matters mad considerable Feuds betwixt the *Gordons* and them a that Time.

Of which the Regent being well appris'd (*a*) he excites the *Forbesses* against *Huntly*, purpose to divert his Forces, and oblige him t return home to look to the Safety of his own Peopl Upon this the *Forbesses* arm and assemble in gre Numbers at *Druminnor*, now *Castle-Forbes*, some or 8 Miles distant from *Strabogie*, the ordinary Re sidence of the Earl of *Huntly*. Sir *Adam Gordo* Brother to the Earl of *Huntly*, whose tender Yea had procured him Pity and Exemption from th Slaughter which the Earl of *Murray* inflicted on h Brother Sir *John* at *Aberdeen*, after the Battle of *Co richie*, now being come to Manhood, and inferior t none in Courage and Resolution, vigilant to lay ho on Occasions, diligent and speedy in the Executio

(*a*) Crawford, p. 238. Gordonston's MS.

f Enterprizes; being now plac'd by his Brother, Lieutenant in the North for the Queen, had assem-led some Forces to march to his Assistance. He gets notice that the *Forbesses* (their Enemies) were aiting to stop him in his Way: Yet fearless he arches on; and coming near where they lay, he nds to tell them, That he was going about his own ffairs, and was to do them no Harm. But they trusting, deny him Passage, and put themselves in rder to hinder the same by Force of Arms. The *rbesses* were commanded by *Arthur Forbes*, Bro-er to the Lord *Forbes*. He knowing the *Gordons* be coming against him, entrenches himself, divid-his Army into two Parties. *Arthur* takes the mmand of that which lay nearest his Enemy. Sir *am* divides his Army in two also, giving the Com-nd of the one to his Brother Mr. *Robert*, and takes other to himself; and with great Fury and Reso-ion attacks *Arthur Forbes* in his Trenches, as his other did the other Party with the same Resolution Courage: And after a sharp Conflict, *Arthur bes* being killed, they are intirely routed, and a-e 100 of them killed. This Battle was fought at *iangus*, not far from *Castle-Forbes*, according to *donston*, in the Beginning of 1572; but *Crawford* it was on the 9th of *October* 1571. *Arthur For-* commonly called *Black Arthur*, was said to be d by Mr. *William Gordon*, a younger Son of the rd of *Lesmore*, and Predecessor to this Laird of *ersie*. There was none of Note killed in Sir *A-*'s Army but *John Gordon* of *Buckie*, Predecessor his Laird of *Buckie*.

r *Adam Gordon*, knowing the *Forbesses* would re-nble their Forces, delays his intended Journey to

his Brother *Huntly*; and they immediately advert the Regent of their Misfortune, who writes Lette to them, comforting and encouraging them not desert the Cause, and sends them 200 disciplin'd S diers [*Gordonston* calls them five Companies of Fo and some Horse] under the Command of Capta *Chisholm* and *Wedderburn*, with Letters to the Gent men in the North to assist them. The Loyalists s also a Reinforcement under the Command of *James Kirkaldy*, to Sir *Adam*, who, not standing need of Officers, allowed Sir *James* to go from *berdeen* to *France*, to inform that King of the C dition of the Queen's Affairs, and crave his Af ance.

The *Forbesses* being encouraged with the Recr sent them, raise all the Forces in their Power, march straight to *Aberdeen*, where Sir *Adam* then with his Forces; whom, upon the Approach of Enemy, he drew out of the Town, and by Sound Trumpet discharged the Citizens to meddle in t Quarrel: Only 3 would needs accompany him to Action. The *Forbesses* advance boldly with t Foot in the Front, commanded by *John* Maste *Forbes*. Sir *Adam* placed an Ambush, in a hol Ground which the Enemy was to pass by, of Musketeers, commanded by Captain *Thomas* whom he commanded to ly close, till the Ar were engaged, and then to attack them with t Fire close in the Rear. He also sent about a way some *Sutherland* Men, most of them Arch to attack them in the Flank; and he and his Bro Mr. *Robert*, with the rest of the Army, went ward to a Place called the *Crabstone*, to wait th nemy. The Enemies Foot taking no Notice of

Amb

Crawford, p.

mbuſh, fire upon Sir *Adam*'s Horſe at a Diſtance, often, till they had ſpent moſt of their Shot: d then the Ambuſh breaking out, aſſaults them skly, breaks and diſorders their Ranks with much ughter, the Captains being killed, and few eſcap-. In the mean Time the Horſe on both Sides join tle with great Eagerneſs and Obſtinacy; ſome-e the one gaining Ground, and ſometimes the o-r. One of the *Forbeſſes* having his Horſe killed, es a big Stone, and caſting it with all his Force, kes Sir *Adam* on the Helmet, and beats him down n his Horſe, and made him faint: Which his ple ſeeing, and thinking him killed, redouble r Fury to revenge his Death, break the Enemies nks, and make great Slaughter. In the mean ne one pulling off his Helmet, how ſoon he thes the Air at Freedom, he recovers his Spirits, s for his Horſe, mounts, and ſhews himſelf to his n; and now there was no more fighting, but fly-with Slaughter.

n the Chace, which laſted 4 Miles (*a*), 200 of Rebels were taken, and among them *John* Ma- of *Forbes* their Commander; 300 were killed, ng whom were Captain *Chiſholm* and 15 Gentle- of the Name of *Forbes*: And I can find none of e killed upon Sir *Adam*'s Side. He was extreme-ivil to the Priſoners. He carried the Maſter of es, with the reſt of the Priſoners, to *Strabogie*, there, upon their ſwearing never to carry Arms nſt the Queen, he diſmiſt them. This Fight, d the *Battle of Crabſtone*, was fought *Anno* 1572; by this Victory of the *Gordons*, all be-north the er of *Dee* were ſubjected to the Queen's Authori-

(*a*) Crawford, p. 238. Gordonſton's MS.

ty. For the *Forbesses* Courage being abated, and th
Arms laid aside, none else had the Boldness to
tempt any thing against those who stood for h
Crawford, after his Account of this Battle, obser
how the Northern People in Arms differ from th
of the East and South, since in all the little frequ
Battles at *Edinburgh* and *Leith*, there was not
much Blood spilt; and the Number of the killed
taken, when put together, amounted not to 5
which were in this one killed and taken. And ind
there would have been many more killed, if Sir *Ad*
had not prevented it; for in the Chace (*Gordon*
says) his Cry was, *Take, take*; *Spare, spare.*

The Regent being troubled at this Loss of
Friends in the North, gathers Forces of Horse
Foot, well furnished with Arms and all Necessar
and gives the Conduct of them to the Earl of *Cr*
ford, the Lords *Ruthven*, *Glammis* and *Keith*, el
Son to the Earl *Marischal*, to march against Sir
dam Gordon, who was doing in the North wha
pleased. These Lords had raised all the Force
Angus and *Mearns* (*a*). *Crawford* says (*b*), *That*
Command of this Army was given to Robert Dou
Earl of Buchan. Sir *Adam Gordon* having take
all the strong Places in the North, and garris
them for the Queen, had now entred the *Me*
and was besieging the House of *Glenbervy*;
he being advertised that these Lords with their A
were come to *Brechin*, a little Town situated
the River of *Southesk*, and only some 10 Miles di
from him, designing there to stop him from marc
further South, they having sent a Party to secur
Bridge upon the River of *Northesk*, a Pass 4 Mile

(*a*) Gordonston's MS. (*b*) Crawford, p. 257.

nt, and betwixt them & Sir *Adam*, thought they might
t there ſecurely. But he reſolving to diſappoint
m, leaves his Foot in their Trenches to continue
Siege, and, without Noiſe or Sound of Trumpet,
rches off with his Horſe; and having taken or kil-
all thoſe who guarded the Bridge, that thoſe in
chin might get no Notice of his Approach, he
rches forward: And when he was within two
es of the Town, he acquainted his Troops with
Deſign, and ordered 300 of the beſt mounted a-
g them to paſs the upper-way, and enter one End
he Town, reſolving himſelf with the main Body to
e an Attack on the other End: But theſe either
g their Way, the Night being dark; or thinking
Service too dangerous, retired home without do-
any thing (*a*). Sir *Adam* in the mean Time know-
nothing of this, and truſting to their Aſſiſtance,
e furiouſly on; and forcing his Entrance, his
mpets in the Streets firſt awak'd his careleſs and
e Enemy.

e killed or knocked down thoſe he found on the
ts; and the reſt half aſleep, ſtart out of their
; and affrighted with the ſudden and unexpect-
larm, run out half naked at the poſtern Gates,
ndeavour to ſave themſelves by the Nimbleneſs
eir Legs, protected by the Darkneſs of the
t. And had not the unneceſſary ſounding of
Trumpet awaken'd them from their Sleep, he
nade them all Priſoners. There were here kil-
9, a great Number wounded, and 190 taken
ners, moſt of them Gentlemen. This happened
the 5th of *July* 1572, and is called the *Bourd*,
he *Jeſt of Brechin*. The affrighted Rebels left

(*a*) Crawford, p. 257.

their Horſes, Arms, &c. behind them; which wa
ſeaſonable Supply to Sir *Adam*'s Soldiers, who in t
Morning, when the Affair was over, called all t
Priſoners before him, and made to them the follo
ing Speech, which I ſhall give in the original St
Good Countrymen, Ye knaw that all Victory lyes
the Hands of GOD, to quhais haly Name be all L
and Honour for ever. Ye be now by his good Plea
all under the Will of your Adverſary; but Venge
doth not become a Chriſtian Man. For albeit ye h
thir many Days bygane made ſtubborn Reſiſtance to
Queen's Majeſty's lawful Power, and We her L
tenant; yet will I not uſe any Severity againſt yo
this Time, for any evil Example offered unto me by
Tyranny uſed by the Regents: But be the contrar
will offer you all Humanity I may, providing that
this Day forth ye will behave your ſelves as reſpe
Subjects to the Queen, and never come in the contr
Whilk I beſeech you to do, and promiſe here unto m
ye will anſwer to GOD, —— As he uttered
laſt Words, every Man held up his Hand, an
cho'd them back again; and all of them promiſing
alterable Loyalty for the future, and each bec
ing bound for the good Behaviour of the r
they were all diſmiſt without Ranſom or Excha
He being reſolved to puſh his Fortune before his
quired Laurels ſhould wither, march'd with his
Army of Horſe to *Montroſe*, a City 5 Miles diſtant
Brechin, ſituated on the Mouth of the ſame Riv
Southesk, and which being a convenient Sea-port, m
be of great Uſe to him. When he approached
Town, the Magiſtrates frightned to ſee a conqu
Enemy ſo near their Gates, call a general Co
and ſent two of their Number to ask, *If he ca*

Friend or a Foe? Sir *Adam*, who expected they ould have addreſs'd him in more ſubmiſſive Terms, ould not ſee them; but ordered one of his Officers o give them the following Anſwer, and ſent them ack with a Safe-Guard.

I. *That they ſhould acknowledge him as the Queen's ieutenant.*

II. *That they ſhould never oppoſe themſelves in ord or Deed againſt the Queen's Authority, but ſhould rtify and aſſiſt her and her Lieutenant with all their ight.*

III. *That for obſerving and acknowledging of theſe remiſſes, they ſhould give up ſome of their Burgeſſes him, to remain with him as Hoſtages. And*

IV. *Becauſe they had offended in Time bygone, they ould offer him a certain pecunial Sum, in Re-mpenſe of their Remiſſion to be granted for the ſame.*

Theſe Articles were not long diſputed. They were eartily ſatisfied to own the Queen's Authority, and im as her Lieutenant; only intreated he would not emand Hoſtages. And as for the Money, begg'd it ight be ſuch a moderate Sum as could be chearfully aid without ruining their needful Families. Sir *dam*'s gentle Nature being eaſily overcome with he mortify'd Manner of their Addreſs, paſt from the emand of Hoſtages, nam'd a very modeſt Sum of oney; which being inſtantly paid, he returned to niſh the Siege of *Glenbervy*.

The Regent in the mean Time finding the *Forbeſ-s* and all his other Friends in the North intirely ubdued, reſolved to raiſe the Siege himſelf, and made hat Haſte he could to the North. But not being oined as he expected by the People of the Country hom Sir *Adam*'s Generoſity and Succeſs had fully

conquered, he was forced to return without attemptin any thing: And to cover his Weakneſs, gave ou *that he was obliged to wait on the* French *and* Engli *Ambaſſadors*; and Sir *Adam* made himſelf Maſter the Houſe of *Glenbervy*, and from thence marche forward into *Angus*; which Country he alſo brough to own the Queen's Authority: And now there wa no Enemy to her durſt appear in all the North *Scotland*, on the North of the River *Tay*. And a this done by the Conduct of this one brave Gentle man, aſſiſted by his Friends; which brought th Queen's Affairs into a more proſperous Conditio than they had been at any Time ſince her Captivit Yet this notwithſtanding,

By the Mediation of the *French* and *Engliſh* Am baſſadors a Treaty of Peace was ſet on Foot; and i the mean Time a Truce and Abſtinence was agree to by both Parties for two Months, to commenc from the 31. of *July* 1572, the Terms are to be ſee in *Crawford* at large (*a*); and immediately the Loy aliſts quitted the Town of *Edinburgh*, and the Rebe took Poſſeſſion of it. Theſe two Months being ex pired, it was renewed for other two Months, th Treaty of Peace ſtill going on. In the Mean Tim the Earl of *Mar*, having had ſo bad Succeſs in h Regency, and no Proſpect of better; (for when an Enterpriſe proved ſucceſsful, *Morton* had the Glor of it; and when it miſcarried, *Morton*'s Emiſſarie put the Blame of it upon him;) being oppreſſed wit Grief, he dies at *Stirling* 28. of *October* 1572, hav ing in his Sickneſs appointed his Brother *Alexande Erskine*, and the Laird of *Tillibardine*, Governo fo

(*a*) P. 263.

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for the young King, and Keeper of the Castle of *Stirling*. In the Month of *November* also died *John Knox*, that rebellious and seditious Preacher, whose Enthusiasms were looked upon as Oracles by his Party.

Three Regents being thus removed in three Years Space, by Death, as if Heaven seem'd thereby to revenge the unjust and barbarous dethroning of their lawful Princess; by the Favour of Queen *Elizabeth* a Fourth is set up, who tho' he sat longer in that Chair of Iniquity than all the rest, yet his End was more tragical than any of theirs; and this was the Earl of *Morton*, the Associate and great Counsellor of *Murray*, in the contriving and carrying on of the long Chain of Miseries that the oppressed Queen and Country suffered.

The Negotiation of Peace being continued by the two Ambassadors of *France* and *England*; the new Regent forseeing that his Authority would not be much respected in a Kingdom so much divided into Factions, and that the Prince growing to Age, the Change of Times and Persons could not but follow; and that for all the Pains he might take, and all the Hazards he might run, he perhaps might meet with Blame, rather than Commendation. All these Things being duly considered, made him heartily incline for Peace. And on the other Hand,

The Earl of *Arran* and *Huntly*, who were Heads of those who stood for the Queen, found themselves every Way straitned. The Exercise of their Religion (which was Popish) not being tolerated; and *Morton*, in his Entry to the Regency, in a Parliament having enacted, *That any who should desert the reformed Religion, and embrace the Popish, should be declared infamous*

famous and uncapable of any publick Office or Dignity; that those who should contumaciously withstand the Protestant Doctrine (a) *should enjoy no Privilege of Subjects; and those who should be excommunicated by the Church, should be looked upon and dealt with as Rebels.* The Queen her self was shut up in more close Prison for endeavouring her own Liberty, by intending a secret Confederacy with the King of *Spain* (*b*); for which also the Kindness of *France* waxed cold; and shortly thereafter a League betwixt *England* and *France* is concluded at *Blois* (*c*): So that there were no more Hopes of Assistance from thence. All the Court of *England* were profess'd Enemies to her and her Adherents, and Forces were ready to be sent against them, when it should be thought expedient.

Besides these Considerations, an imminent Danger threatned both Parties at Home; *viz.* A Famine, which following upon the not tilling of the Ground, occasioned by the long War, would constrain both Parties to lay down their Arms. The Queen's Party thought there could not be a more proper Time for them to accept of Peace than this, wherein by their late Victories they were become formidable to their Enemies. If they should let this Opportunity slip, and if Fortune should change upon them, they might look no more for Peace on reasonable Terms, or any other but the Victor's Discretion, that is, Proscription, Banishment, Confiscation of Goods, and the utmost of Severities against their Lives and Fortunes. Wherefore by the Mediation of the Ambassadors, the Peace is concluded on these Conditions

(a) Johnston, p. 2. N. 5. (*b*) Idem, p. 4. N. 50. (*c*) Uda p. 233.

ons. They are ſet down at large by *Crawford* (*a*), *That thoſe who ſtood for the Queen, ſhould acknowledge the Religion by Law eſtabliſhed, ſubmit themſelves to the King, and* Morton *as his Regent, and to his Succeſſors in the Regency, renouncing the Authority of all others, accounting them as Traitors that ſhould attempt any Thing againſt the King, Religion or Regent. That the Sentences of Forfeiture or others, againſt the* Gordons *or* Hamiltons, *ſhould be repealed, mutual Wrongs and Loſſes mutually forgiven; and all Soldiers disbanded, except four Companies, which the Regent ſhould keep as long as the Parliament ſhould think needful for the publick Good.* To which Conditions *Grange* Captain of the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, the Lord *Hume*, *Lethington*, and the Biſhop of *Dunkeld* refuſing to conſent or agree; the Caſtle is beſieged, and after 33 Days Siege is forced to ſurrender, and thoſe in it delivered up to the Regent; who, contrary to Capitulation, hanged the Captain, his Brother Sir *James* and ſome others, but ſpar'd *Lethington*, *Hume*, and ſome others at the Entreaty of Queen *Elizabeth*. *Lethington* was ſent to *Leith*, where he died, not without Suſpicion of Poyſon. Some ſince that Time have blam'd the Loyaliſts for concluding this Peace, the Queen's Affairs being then ſo proſperous. 'Tis true indeed, Sir *Adam Gordon* had conquered for her all the *North* of *Scotland*, Lord *Claude Hamilton* was ſucceſsful in the *Weſt*, as the Laird of *Pherniherſt* was in the *South*; yet the Earls of *Arran* and *Huntly*, who had their Healths broken with the Fatigues of a long and troubleſome War, eaſily perceived the Queen of *England*

(*a*) P. 281

gland was resolved not to part with Queen *Mary*, and that she was a ready and sure Help for the *Scots* Rebels. For tho' she suffered them sometimes to get Rubs from the Loyalists, yet she was always sure to extricate them out of their Difficulties, either by Force or Fraud: So that she would never suffer them to be utterly depress't, tho' she permitted them sometimes to be low, to keep them still in a slavish Dependence on her. These Things being duly considered, I don't see why these noble and loyal Gentlemen, are to be blamed for going in at last to this Peace, that they might in some Measure repair the Ruines of their private Estates.

This Peace being concluded, the Earl of *Huntly*, after all those Broils and Tempests of State he had been tossed with, from his younger Years, retires home, to collect the Wrack of his domestick Affairs; where living quietly for three Years, in End, being struck with an Apoplexy, he dies at *Strabogie*, *Anno* 1576. His Lady was Daughter to the Duke of *Chastelherault*, who bore to him three Sons, *George*, who succeeded him, *Alexander* of *Strathdown*, and *William*, who became Ecclesiastick in *France*; and one Daughter *Jean*, married to the Earl of *Caithness*. He was a brave and loyal Gentleman, and adhered closely to the Queen's Interest during Life. He was buried in the Family Burial-place in *Elgine*. His second Son, Sir *Alexander Gordon* of *Strathdown*, was married to the Countess of *Errol*, by whom he had a Son, *Alexander Gordon* of *Danquinty*, who sold *Strathdown* to *George* Marquis of *Huntly*. He married a Daughter of *Patrick Grant* of *Balindalloch*, by whom he had *John* and *Alexander Gordons*. He was killed in the Forest of *Strathawen*, with his eldest

deſt Son *George*, at the Stalking, or lurking to kill Deer, *Aug.* 19. 1633; and for what I know, there is now no Heir-male extant of him. This Year 1576, died *Alexander Gordon*, Archbiſhop of *Athens*, and Biſhop of *Galloway*, of whom before; and in the next Year died *William Gordon* Biſhop of *Aberdeen*, of whom before alſo. Two Years before this, in the Beginning of 1574, not long after the Peace was concluded, Sir *Adam Gordon* of *Auchindown* (*a*), (with Sir *George Gordon* of *Gight*, and ſix other Gentlemen) went over to *France*, either for his Recreation, or to eſchew the exorbitant Authority of the Regent, who was a violent Enemy not only to him, but to all the Name of *Gordon*; or for both theſe Reaſons. He was very kindly received, and honourably entertained by *Charles* IX. King of *France*. At that Time there was one *Arthur Forbes*, Son to the Lord *Forbes*, who had vowed to kill *Auchindown*, for his killing his Uncle, called *Black Arthur*, at the Battle of *Tilliangus*; and to accompliſh his Vow, he goes over to *Paris*, where he did aſſociate himſelf with ſome debauched Ruffians (then called *Enfans de la mat.*) Men ready to enterprize any kind of Villany; and with thoſe did he engage to murder *Auchindown* in the Night Time, promiſing them as a Reward certain Chains of Gold, which Sir *Adam* and his Friends did uſually wear. For that Purpoſe *Forbes* and theſe deſperate Fellows did ly in wait in the Univerſity of *Paris*, not far from the Port of St. *Jacques*, under Silence of the Night, as he was to return to his Lodging, from the Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*'s, then Ambaſſador in *France*, his Lodgings. They diſcharged their Piſtols at *Auchin-*

(*a*) Gordonſton's MS.

Auchindown, as he paſt by them, and wounded him in the Thigh, and immediately fled, thinking they had ſlain him. His Servants purſued, but could not catch them. They only found by good Chance *Forbes*'s Hat, wherein was a Paper, where the Name of the Place of their Meeting was written; and *John Gordon* of *Longormes* (of whom before) who was then a Gentleman of *Charles* IX's Bed-chamber, getting inſtantly Notice of it, immediately acquainted the King, by whoſe Command *Le grand Provoſt de Hoſtel* was directed to go forthwith, with his Guard, in Company of *John Gordon* and Sir *Adam*'s Servants, to the Place of their Meeting, to apprehend them; and coming to the Houſe where they were, Sir *Adam*'s Servants being impatient, with Violence ruſhed into the Houſe, and kill'd *Forbes*, but his Aſſociates were all apprehended, and thereafter broken on the Wheel alive, as he was alſo tho' dead. Sir *Adam* ſoon recovered of his Wounds, and returned to *Scotland*; and after his Brother's Death, had the Care of his Children and Eſtate entruſted to him.

APPEN-



APPENDIX.

N°. I. *Carta Adæ de Gordon, filii Adæ de Gordune, de quadam terra apud Gordune per certas diviſas.*

OMNIBUS ſanctæ Matris Eccleſiæ filiis, has literas viſuris vel audituris, Adam, filius Adæ de Gordun, ſalutem. Noveritis me, ex aſſenſu & voluntate Anabillæ, Uxoris meæ, & hæredum meorum, dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hac meâ cartâ confirmaſſe Deo, & Eccleſiæ ſanctæ Mariæ de Kalcho, & Monachis ibidem Deo ſervituris, in liberam, puram & perpetuam Elemoſinam, pro ſalute animæ meæ,& omnium anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum meorum, totam

totam terram quæ continetur inter has diviſas, *viz.* à vado, quod dicitur Bradford, aſcendendo per rivum de Edene, uſque ad novum foſſatum, quod factum fuit in mariſco verſus Aquilonem eadem die donationis meæ ; & ſic à novo foſſato in tranſverſum per mariſcum verſus orientem, uſque ad antiquum foſſatum extentum uſque ad diviſas de Home, quod foſſatum innovatum fuit eadem die: Et ab illo foſſato in tranſverſum verſus auſtrum per mariſcum uſque ad diviſas de Home ; & ſic per diviſas de Home deſcendendo per mariſcum verſus occidentem uſque in Edene, & ſic per Edene uſque ad prædictum vadum, tenendam & poſſidendam de me & heredibus meis in liberam & perpetuam elemoſinam. Et præterea dedi præfatis Monachis, & conceſſi paſturam in mariſco meo,quod dicitur Weſtſtrocher,XXXta vaccis & earum exitui, ſive bobus, cum animalibus meis, uſque ad annum completum. Anno vero elapſo, exitus earum de predicta paſtura amovebitur. Itaque predictæ XXXta vacce ſive boves, ut prolocutum eſt, communicabunt ubique in prædicta paſtura cum animalibus meis,& mea cum ſuis ibidem in perpetuum. Ut autem prædicti Monachi totam terram infra diviſas prænominatas contentam, ſine alicujus communione in illa habenda : & paſturam prædictam ita integrè, liberè, quietè, plenariè & honorificè de me & heredibus meis in perpetuam elemoſinam teneant, & poſſideant, ſicut aliqui aliam elemoſinam liberius & quietius plenius tenent & poſſident : preſenti ſcripto ſigillum meum in teſtimonium appoſui. Et ego & heredes mei omnia iſta prænominata prædictis Monachis warrantizabimus & defendemus. Hiis teſtibus.

N. II. *Carta*

No. II. *Carta Ricardi de Gordun, ſuper terrâ à Cimiterio Eccleſiæ de Gordun uſque ad Lipſtane.*

UNiverſis ſanctæ Matris Eccleſiæ filiis & fidelibus, Richer de Gordun, ſalutem. Noverint omnes præſentes & futuri, me dediſſe & conceſſiſſe, & hac cartâ meâ confirmâſſe Eccleſiæ ſanctæ Mariæ de Melchou, & Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, & Eccleſiæ Sancti Michaelis de villa mea de Gordun, in liberam & perpetuam, & puram elemoſinam, totam terram à cimiterio, uſque ad Lipeſtane Sacerdotis, & inde uſque ad terram Sacerdotis, & inde uſque ad viam quandam, quam Walterus Clericus de Gordun fecit per croftam Roberti Rikelot uſque ad Gateyech; & ſic per Gateyech uſque ad viam quæ venit de Gordun, & per viam illam ſurſum uſque ad Handich, & de Handich verſus auſtrum uſque ad unum magnum lapidem, & ab illo lapide uſque ad alium magnum lapidem, & ſic ad foſſas repletas lapidibus, & uſque ad extremitatem curiæ Alexandri, & ſic per viam ejus uſque ad aliam extremitatem curiæ ſuæ, & ſic aſcendendo uſque ad cimiterium, & unam acram terræ ſuper Todelaue, & unam acram de prato in Hundleiſtrower: ut prædicti Monachi prædictam terram ita liberè, plenariè, & honorificè in liberam, & puram, & perpetuam elemoſinam teneant & poſſideant, ſicut aliquam aliam elemoſinam in regno Scotiæ, liberius, plenius & honorificentius tenent & poſſident. Conceſſi etiam Capellano eorum, quemcunque in prædicta Eccleſia de Gordun ponere voluerunt, communia aiſiamenta cum hominibus meis

in paſtura, in boſco, in plano, in mora & petaria, & in omnibus aliis communibus aiſyamentis villæ me de Gordoune. Hiis teſtibus.

N°. III. *Confirmatio Thomæ de Gordun, fil Ricardi de Gordun, ſuper donatione patr ſui prædicti in villa de Gordun.*

OMnibus ſanctæ Matris Eccleſiæ filiis & fidelibu viſuris vel audituris has literas, Thomas fili Ricardi de Gordun, ſalutem. Sciatis, me conceſſiſſe hac cartâ meâ confirmaſſe Deo & Eccleſiæ ſanct Mariæ de Kelchou, & Monachis ibidem Deo ſe vientibus, omnes donationes & conventiones, qu pater meus eis fecit, tam in terris quam in aliis, ſi perpetuò, ſive ad firmam tenendas & poſſidendas, & quietè, plenariè & honorificè, ſicut in cartis ipſ Ricardi patris mei continetur, & ſicut cartæ ipſ teſtantur & confirmant. Ad hanc autem conven onem fideliter & ſine malo ingenio tenendam ma affidavi, & terras & alia omnia quæ in cartis pat mei continentur, contra omnes homines, prædic monachis warrantizabo, & juſtè defendam. H teſtibus.

N°. IV. *Carta Thomæ de Gordune junior*

OMnibus ſanctæ matris Eccleſiæ filiis & fidelib ad quos præſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Thom de Gordun, filius Thomæ de Gordun, æternam in D mino ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra, me Divi pietatis intuitu, & de aſſenſu & voluntate Marjo

uxo

uxoris meæ, dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hac cartâ meâ confirmaſſe, Deo, & Eccleſiæ beatæ Mariæ de Kelchou, & Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, & in perpetuum ſervituris, in liberam, puram & perpetuam Elemoſinam, totam terram, quæ continetur inter iſtas diviſas, cum terris, cultis & non cultis, cum pratis, paſcuis, petariis, moris, mareſiis, aquis, piſcariis, & cum virgis intus iſtas diviſas creſcentibus, & omnibus aliis aiſiamentis adjacentibus; videlicet, à vado de Faireforde, per viam quæ tendit verſus Gordun, uſque ad quendam magnum lapidem juxta viam poſitum, juxta terram arabilem, & ita ab illo lapide verſus auſtrum in directum, uſque ad ſulcum aratri, & ſic ſemper per illum ſulcum verſus auſtrum uſque in foſſatum, quod fecit Ricardus Flandrenſis, & ſic per illud foſſatum verſus orientem uſque in rivulum qui deſcendit a fonte Sancti Oſwaldi, & de Harewelle, & ſic per illum rivulum uſque ad foſſatum factum ſubtus illam, & ſic ab illo foſſato uſque in rivulum qui currit inter mariſcum & petariam, uſque ad viridem puſſam, & per illum rivulum deſcendendo verſus auſtrum, uſque ad hoc quoad mariſcus & petaria dividunt, aſcendendo verſus aquilonem, & ſic ſemper ſicut ſe dividunt uſque ad foſſatum factum verſus aquilonem, & ſic ab illo foſſato uſque ad rivulum qui deſcendit de Faireforde, & per illum rivulum aſcendentem verſus aquilonem uſque in vadum de Faireforde. Et præterea duas bovatas terræ propinquiores petariæ, jacentes inter prædictam petariam & foſſatum Henrici de Hoga. Tenebunt vero dicti Monachi de me & heredibus meis, dictas duas bovatas terræ, & omnia alia prænominata, quæ continentur inter diviſas prænominatas, cum libero exitu & introitu, & ſatis largis à predictis terris uſque

ad paſturas, ita libera & quieta ab omni ſervitio in trinſeco & extrinſeco, & exactione, & honore, & a omnibus aliis quæ aliquo tempore per aliquem poſ ſunt peti; ſicut aliquam aliam Elemoſinam in regn Scotiæ liberius & quietius tenent ac poſſident. Ne aliquis communicabit, infra prædictas diviſas, cu Monachis prænominatis, ſed facient commodu ſuum de terris, pratis & aliis prænominatis, quocunqu modo voluerint melius, vel potuerint, tam in ædifici conſtruendis, quàm in aliis. Præterea conceſſi & co firmavi dictis Monachis omnes donationes, conce ſiones, & confirmationes, quas Prædeceſſores me *ſciz.* Ricardus avus meus, & Thomas pater me fecerunt eiſdem & conceſſerunt, ſicut in cartis eoru plenùs continetur. Ego verò & heredes mei om nia iſta prænominata contra omnes homines warra tizabimus & defendemus in perpetuum. Si vero eg vel heredes mei, contra donationes, conceſſiones confirmationes prædictas aliquo tempore contraveni præſumpſerimus; ſubjicimus nos juriſdictioni Arch diaconi Laodoniæ, & Officialis; ut ipſi, omni Appe iatione remotâ, poſſint compellere nos per cenſu ram Eccleſiaſticam ad omnia iſta fideliter obſerva da. In cujus rei teſtimonium, *&c.*

N°. V. *Carta domini Thomæ de Gordune ju nioris*

OMnibus ſanctæ Matris Eccleſiæ filiis & fidelibu ad quos præſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Thomas Gordune, filius Thomæ de Gordune, æternam in D mino ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra, me div næ caritatis intuitu, & de aſſenſu & voluntate Ma jori

joriæ uxoris meæ, dediſſe, conceſſiſſe & hac præſenti cartâ meâ confirmaſſe Deo & Eccleſiæ beatæ Mariæ de Kalchou, & Abbati & Monachis Deo ibidem ſervientibus, & in perpetuum ſervituris, pro ſalute animæ meæ, & prædictæ uxoris meæ, & filiarum mearum, & pro animabus omnium anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum meorum, in liberam, puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, quandam partem pettariæ meæ, quæ vocatur Brunmos, in territorio de Gordune: illam *ſciz.* partem quæ jacet contigua illi Stroch, quod pater meus dedit prædictis Abbati & Monachis, ex parte occidentali villæ meæ de Gordune, quæ dicta pars pettariæ continetur infra iſtas diviſas; *Viz.* à foſſato, quod factum eſt ſubtus locum qui dicitur Todeholes, in directum recto tramite verſus auſtrum, uſque ad foſſatum factum juxta rivulum de Blakeburn, qui rivulus dividit inter territorium de Faunes & de Melocſtan, & territorium de Gordune; & ita à foſſato eodem per eundem rivulum verſus orientem, uſque ad rivulum qui deſcendit de Faireforde, & ſic per rivulum illum verſus aquilonem, aſcendendo uſque ad ſicam, quæ vocatur Witchelethe, & ita per ſicam illam verſus occidentem, uſque ad prædictum foſſatum ſubtus Todeholes. Dedi etiam & conceſſi eiſdem octo perçatas terræ in latum, à terra eorundem, quæ ſciz. fuit terra quondem Patricii Burnarde, ad faciendum liberum & largum ingreſſum & egreſſum ſibi & hominibus ſuis, & animalibus, uſque ad prædictam pettariam; & ut faciant commodum ſuum infra ipſas octo perçatas terræ, modis omnibus quibus melius ſibi viderint expedire, ſive pettas ſiccando, ſive domum vel ſepem conſtruendo ad pettas, vel foſſata faciendo ad terram ſiccandam. Volo etiam & ut animalia ſua paſcantur liberè, tem-

pore cariationis, ubique ſuper terram meam proximam extra bladum & pratum: & licentiam dedi eis faciendi pontem pro voluntate ſua, uſque ad prædictam petariam, & accipiendi de boſco meo maremium ſufficienter ad ipſum pontem faciendum & reparandum in perpetuum cum defecerit, per quem liberè poſſint pettas ſuas cariare. Dedi etiam eiſdem licentiam fodiendi quantum neceſſe habuerint in pettaria, quæ dicitur pettaria Alani, donec prædictum pontem fecerint. Volo etiam & concedo eiſdem, ut licenter & liberè in perpetuum, ſufficienter accipiant de boſco meo Stoch & Ramail, tam de quercu quam de bule ad firmandum ſtagnum ſuum de Kalchou, & (quum neceſſe fuerit) perpetuò reparandum. Præterea dedi eis, & conceſſi prædictis Abbati & Monachis, totam terram illam, quæ continetur infra iſtas diviſas, cum terris cultis & non cultis, cum pratis, paſcuis, pettariis, moris, mareſiis, aquis, piſcariis, & cum virgis infra ipſas diviſas creſcentibus, & omnibus aliis aiſiamentis adjacentibus, *viz.* a vado de Faireforde per viam quæ tendit verſus Gordune, uſque ad quendam magnum lapidem juxta viam poſitum, juxta terram arabilem, & ita ab illo lapide verſus auſtrum in directum, uſque ad ſulcum aratri, & ita per ipſum ſulcum verſus auſtrum, uſque in foſſatum, quod fecit Ricardus Flandrenſis, & per illud foſſatum verſus orientem, uſque in rivulum qui deſcendit a fonte Sancti Oſwaldi, & de Harewelle, & ſic per rivulum illum uſque ad foſſatum factum ſubtus villam, & ſic ab illo foſſato uſque in rivulum qui currit inter mariſcum & pettariam, uſque ad viridem muſſam, & per illum rivulum deſcendendo verſus auſtrum, uſque ad hoc quoad mariſcus & petaria ſe dividunt, aſcendendo verſus aquilonem, uſque in va-

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dum de Faireforde. Et præterea dedi eis duas bovatas terræ propinquiores pettariæ, jacentes inter prædictam pettariam & croſtum Henrici de Hoga. Dedi etiam & conceſſi eiſdem Monachis, totam moram & terram in territorio de Gordune, infra iſtas diviſas; videlicet, incipiendo apud Brademedue, quod dominus Thomas pater meus dedit eis, uſque in Edene, & ita per Edene aſcendendo uſque in vadum, quod dicitur Carterforde, & ita de Carterforde aſcendendo per Cartergate uſque in Blakeburne, & de Blakeburne deſcendendo per Blakeburne uſque in Edene, cum omnibus ad eaſdem moram & terram, per dictas diviſas, tam ſubtus terram quam ſupra, pertinentibus: ita quod nec ego, nec heredes mei, nec homines mei, vel homines heredum meorum, vel alius omnino aliquis, in dictis mora & terra, cum dictis Monachis aliquo modo communam habeant. Dedi inſuper eiſdem licentiam & libertatem in perpetuum, vellendi bruerium ubicunque voluerint tam in territorio de Thornedich, quam in territorio de Gordune, & tam infra dominicum meum quam extra, ubicunque melius ſibi viderint expedire; habituri in perpetuum liberam & plenam poteſtatem, bruerium ſuum, ad quemcunque locum voluerint, infra terram meam, aut extra terram meam & moram cariare, & commodum ſuum pro voluntate ſua modis omnibus facere: Ita quod nec ego, nec heredes mei, nec aliquis hominum meorum, aut homines heredum meorum impediemus eos, quin poſſint liberum habere introitum & exitum, ubicunque in territorio meo, ad colligendum bruerium ſuum & cariandum, nec aliquid ab eis propter hoc exigetur. Præterea dedi & conceſſi eiſdem omnes donationes, conceſſiones, confirmationes & libertates, à Ricardo avo meo, & Thoma

patre meo eiſdem collatas, prout in cartis eorum plenius continetur. Hæc autem omnia prænominata, tam in terris, quam moris, pettariis, piſcariis, & omnibus aliis ſupradictis, dedi & conceſſi, & præſenti cartâ confirmavi prædictis Abbati & Monachis, tenenda & poſſidenda in perpetuum, in liberam, puram & perpetuam Elemoſinam, de me, & heredibus meis, adeo liberè, quietè, plenariè & honorificè, & integrè, cum liberis & largis ingreſſibus & egreſſibus, ad omnes prædictas terras & paſturas, & ad omnia prædicta aiſiamenta, ſicut aliqua Elemoſina in regno Scotiæ liberius, plenius & melius ab aliquibus viris Religioſis tenetur & poſſidetur: Liceatque eis de omnibus prænominatis, commodum ſuum abſque ullo impedimento facere, quomodocunque ſibi melius viderint expedire. Ita quod nullus omnino hominum, intra omnes præſcriptas diviſas, abſque eorum licentia & voluntate poſſit jus aliquod vel communam vendicare. Ego verò & heredes mei prædictis Abbati & Monachis, omnia ſupra ſcripta contra omnes homines & fœminas warrantizabimus in perpetuum, & defendemus; nihil ab eiſdem pro prædictis omnibus, præter ſolas orationes ad animarum ſalutem, exigentes. Et ſi contigerit, quod ego vel heredes mei contra donationes, conceſſiones, & confirmationes prædictas aliquo tempore contravenire voluerimus; ſubjicimus nos & omnia bona noſtra mobilia & immobilia juriſdictioni Archidiaconi Lacdoniæ & Officialis, qui pro tempore fuerit, ut ipſi omni appellatione & contradictione ceſſantibus, poſſint nos per cenſuram Eccleſiaſticam compellere ad omnia prænominata fideliter obſervanda. Et ſciendum eſt, quod cum per voluntatem Domini contigerit, me viam univerſæ carnis ingredi, corpus meum

meum lego Deo & beatæ Mariæ in cimiterio de Kalcho, à præfatis religioſis Abbate & Monachis de Kalcho, fratribus meis in Chriſto, prout eis libuerit, ſepeliendum. Et ut omnia prænominata perpetuam & inviolabilem firmitatem obtineant, præſens ſcriptum ſigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis teſtibus, &c.

N°. VI. *Carta Domini Thomæ de Gordune junioris de Pettario quod vocatur Brun-Moſs.*

OMnibus hoc ſcriptum viſuris vel audituris Thomas de Gordune, filius Thomæ de Gordune, ſalutem. Noveritis me, aſſenſu & conſenſu Margiriæ uxoris meæ, divinæ caritatis intuitu, & pro ſalute animæ meæ, & prædictæ uxoris, & liarum mearum, & pro animabus omnium anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum meorum, dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & præſenti cartâ confirmâſſe Deo & Eccleſiæ beatæ Maiæ de Kelchou, & Abbati & Monachis ibidem Deo ervientibus, & in perpetuum ſervituris, in liberam, uram & perpetuam Elemoſinam, quandam partem etariæ meæ, quæ vocatur Brun-Moſſe in territorio de Gordune, illam ſciz. partem quæ jacet contigua illi troth, quod pater meus dedit prædictis Abbati & Monachis ex parte occidentali prædictæ villæ meæ de Gordune: quæ pars continetur infra iſtas diviſas, viz. foſſato quod factum eſt ſubtus locum, qui dicitur oddeſhole, in directum recto tramite verſus aurum, uſque ad foſſatum factum juxta rivulum de lakeburn, qui rivulus dividit inter territorium de auhnes & de Melocſtane, & territorium de Gorune: & ita à foſſato illo per eundem rivulum verſus rientem uſque ad rivulum qui deſcendit de Faireforde,

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& ſic per illum rivulum verſus aquilonem aſcendendo, uſque ad ſicam quæ vocatur Wyteleche ; & ita per ſicam illam verſus occidentem, uſque ad prædictum foſſatum ſubtus Toddeſholes. Conceſſi etiam eiſdem octo percatas terræ in latum, à terra eorundem ; quæ ſciz. terra fuit quondam Patricii Burnard, ad faciendum liberum & largum ingreſſum & egreſſum ſibi & hominibus ſuis, & animalibus, uſque ad prædictam petariam, & faciendo commodum ſuum infra ipſas octo percatas terræ, omnibus modis, quibus ſibi meliùs videbitur expedire ; ſive petas ſiccando, ſive domum vel ſepem faciendo ad petas ſuas, vel foſſata ad terram ſiccandam. Conceſſi etiam ut animalia ſua paſcant liberè tempore cariationis ubique ſuper terram proximam, extra bladum & pratum. Præterea dedi & conceſſi prædictis Abbati & Monachis licentiam & libertatem faciendi pontem pro voluntate ſua, uſque ad prædictam petariam, & accipiendi de boſco meo maremium ſufficientem, ad ipſum pontem faciendum & reparandum in perpetuum, cum defecerit ; per quem liberè poſſint cariare petas ſuas. Dedi & eiſdem licentiam fodiendi, quantum neceſſe habuerint, in petaria quæ dicitur petaria Alani, donec prædictum pontem fecerint. Præterea dedi & conceſſi eiſdem licentiam & libertatem accipiendi ſufficientem de boſco meo Stoc & Ramail, tam de quercu quam de bule, ad firmandum ſtagnum de Kalchou, & ad reparandum in perpetuum. Hæc autem omnia prænominata dedi, conceſſi, & prædictis Abbati & Monachis præſenti carta confirmavi, tenenda & poſſidenda in perpetuum de me & hæredibus meis, adeò liberè, quietè, plenariè & honorificè, ſicut aliqua elemoſina in regno Scotiæ liberius, quietius, plenius & honorificentius ab aliquibus viris religioſis tenetur & poſſidetur : Liceat eis de omnibus

omnibus prænominatis, commodum ſuum facere, quomodocunque ſibi melius viderint expedire. Ita quod nullus hominum infra diviſas ſuas, ſine eorum licentia, poſſit jus vel communam vendicare. Ego vero & hæredes mei omnia prænominata prædictis Abbati & Monachis contra omnes homines & fœminas warantizabimus in perpetuum, & defendemus. Et ſciendum, quod cum per voluntatem Domini contigerit, me viam univerſæ carnis ingredi, corpus meum lego Deo & beatæ Mariæ in Cymiterio de Kelchou, à præfatis viris religioſis Abbate & Monachis de Kelchou, fratribus meis in Chriſto, prout libuerit, ſepeliendum. Et ut omnia prænominata perpetuam & inviolabilem firmitatem obtineant, præſens ſcriptum ſigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis teſtibus, &c.

N°. VII. *Confirmatio Thomæ de Gordune junioris ſuper omnibus donationibus Anteceſſorum ſuorum.*

UNiverſis ſanctæ matris Eccleſiæ filiis & fidelibus præſentes literas viſuris vel audituris, Thomas filius Thomæ de Gordune, ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra, me, intuitu caritatis, & pro anima patris mei, & matris meæ, & anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum meorum, conceſſiſſe, & præſenti cartâ confirmâſſe Deo, & Eccleſiæ ſanctæ Mariæ de Kalchou, Abbati & Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, & in perpetuum ſervituris, omnes conceſſiones & collationes, quas prædeceſſores mei, ſcil. Ricardus avus meus, & Thomas pater meus fecerunt eiſdem & conceſſerunt, viz. in terris cultis & non cultis, pratis, paſcuis & paſtuis, muſſis & mariſcis, aquis & petariis, boſcis & planis, viis & ſemitis, ſtagnis & molendinis, cum omnibus liber-

libertatibus & aiſiamentis, quæ in inſtrumentis prædictorum anteceſſorum meorum continentur, tenendas & poſſidendas de me & hæredibus meis, liberas & quietas ab omni conſuetudine & exactione, & ſeculari demanda in perpetuum. Ego vero & heredes mei omnes prædictas conceſſiones, donationes & libertates, contra omnes homines perpetualiter ſine malo ingenio warantizabimus. In cujus rei teſtimonium, præſenti ſcripto ſigillum meum appoſui. Hiis teſtibus, *&c.*

N°. VIII. *Conventio inter nos & Dominum Adam de Gordune Militem ſuper quadam dicta carucata terræ.*

PAteat univerſis Chriſti fidelibus, ad quos præſentes pervenerint; quod cum orta eſſet materia contentionis inter nobilem virum, Dominum Adam de Gordune Militem ex parte una, & religioſos viros Abbatem & Conventum Monaſterii ſanctæ Mariæ de Kalchou ex altera, ſuper quadam carucata terræ, quam iidem Abbas & Conventus dudum habuerunt & poſſiderunt, cum libertatibus & aiſiamentis ſpectantibus ad eandem, in territorio de Weſt-Gordune, ex dono bonæ memoriæ Domini Andreæ Fraſer Militis jam defuncti: Demum die Veneris proximè poſt feſtum Sancti Petri in Cathedra, Anno gratiæ MCCCVIII in Eccleſia prædicti Monaſterii, amicis communibus intervenientibus, dicta contentio inter dictas partes conquievit, in forma quæ ſequitur, viz. quod iidem Abbas & Conventus pro bono pacis, & jure dicti Domini Adæ mediante, unanimiter aſſenſerunt & conceſſerunt dicto Domino Adæ & hæredibus ſuis, ve-

ſui

ſuis aſſignatis, quod liceat eidem Domino Adæ, & hæredibus ſuis, & aſſignatis, à tempore confectionis præſentium, habere oratorium in perpetuum, ubi ſibi placuerit,vel placuerint, infra parochiam de Gordune : Ita quod liberè poſſit habere ſibi & hæredibus ſuis,vel ſuis aſſignatis, oblationes quæ fuerint ab ipſo, & hæredibus ſuis & aſſignatis, & eorum libera familia, ac ab aliis ſervientibus ibidem, ſalvo jure matricis Eccleſiæ in omnibus aliis. Et non minus conceſſerunt iidem Abbas & Conventus dicto Domino Adæ & hæredibus ſuis, vel eorum aſſignatis, pro omnimoda inquietatione & moleſtatione, quæ eis in poſterum poterit fieri quoquomodo,ſuper dicta carucata terræ cum pertinentiis, de cætero evitanda & amovenda, à prædicto Domino Ada & hæredibus ſuis,vel ſuis aſſignatis, duas Marcas Sterlingorum,in perpetuum ab ipſis Abbate & Conventu & eorumMonaſterio annuatim percipiendas, ad duos anni terminos,viz. medietatem ad Pentecoſten, & aliam medietatem ad feſtum Sancti Martini in hyeme ; termino primæ ſolutionis incipiente ad Pentecoſten Anno Domini Mcccix. Ad quorum ſolutionem ſuis terminis fideliter faciendam, ut prædictum eſt, iidem Abbas & Conventus, eidem Domino Adæ & hæredibus ſuis vel aſſignatis,omnia bona ſua in prædicto tenemento de Gordune inventa, tam Eccleſiaſtica, quam mundana, ſive ſint de decimis dictæ parochiæ, ſive de aliis rebus (quotiens fuerit in ſolutione earundem ceſſatum) capienda, & ad voluntatem dicti Domini Adæ, hæredum ſuorum, & aſſignatorum rationabiliter diſtringenda, & juxta quantitatem debiti communi æſtimatione levanda, obligant per præſentes. Dictus vero Dominus Adam, pro ſe & hæredibus dat, & quietum clamat in perpetuum, Deo & beatæ Mariæ de Kalchou, & Monachis ibidem Deo ſer-

ſervientibus & ſervituris, omne jus & clamium quod habuit, vel aliquo modo habere potuit, in prædicta carucata terræ, cum pertinentiis in Weſtir-Gordun, ut teneant & habeant prædictam carucatam terræ, cum pertinentiis, & cum omnibus communibus aiſiamentis, infra dictam villam & extra, ita liberè & quietè, plenariè, & pacificè & honorificè in omnibus, ſicut eandem liberius ac quietius aliquo tempore tenuerunt & poſſiderunt in liberam puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, nullo jure aut ſervitio dicto Domino Adæ, aut hæredibus ſuis, vel ſuis aſſignatis, de eadem carucata terræ, cum pertinentiis ſuis, præter orationum ſuffragia pro ſe & ſuis, in poſterum, reſervato. In cujus rei teſtimonium huic ſcripto duplicato, parti viz penes dictum Dominum Adam reſidenti, ſigillum commune Capituli Monaſterii de Kalchou eſt appenſum; parti vero reſidenti penes eoſdem Abbatem & Conventum ſigillum dicti Domini Adæ apponitur. Actum & datum loco & die antedictis. Hiis teſtibus, *&c.*

N°. IX. *Carta Aliciæ de Gordune filiæ Domini Thomæ de Gordune, ſuper donatione Anteceſſorum ſuorum.*

OMnibus Chriſti fidelibus præſens ſcriptum viſuri vel audituris, Alicia de Gordune filia & here quondam Domini Thomæ de Gordune Militis junioris, ſalutem in Domino. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me, in legitima viduitate mea, mere & ſponte, Divina caritatis intuitu, & pro ſalute animæ meæ, & animarum patris mei, & Adæ de Gordune quondam ſponmei, & omnium anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum meorum dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hac præſenti cartâ meâ, pro m

& hæredibus meis vel aſſignatis, confirmaſſe, in liberam, puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, Deo & Eccleſiæ beatæ Mariæ de Kalchou,& Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, & in perpetuum ſervituris,omnes terras, redditus, aiſiamenta, libertates, jura, & poſſeſſiones omnes & ſingulas,dictis Eccleſiæ & Monachis à Domino Ricardo, proavo meo, ſive à Domino Thoma quondam avo meo, ſive à Domino Thoma quondam patre meo, qualitercunque, ubicunque & quandocunque conceſſas & confirmatas, prout inſtrumenta ipſorum, ſuper præmiſſis confecta plenius, liberius, & melius teſtantur; & ſpecialiter illam particulam terræ, quæ jacet inter viam quæ ducit apud Spottiſwode & Dominium de Dedrig in latum, & viam quæ ducit apud Hunteley & Huplongflach in longum, quam Dominus Thomas pater meus prædictis Eccleſiæ & Monachis extremò contulit. Quare volo & concedo, & confirmo, pro me & hæredibus meis vel aſſignatis, ut dicti Monachi omnia & ſingula præmiſſa, in terris, cultis & non cultis, in boſcis, paſcuis, petariis, moris, mareſcis, aquis, piſcariis, & in omnibus aliis libertatibus & aiſiamentis, abſque omni impedimento, contradictione ſeu gravamine mei & hæredum meorum, ſive aſſignatorum meorum, liberè, quietè, plenè & integrè,prout melius videbitur eiſdem Monachis expedire, habeant, teneant & poſſideant, & commodum ſuum pro voluntate faciant in perpetuum, ſolas orationes pro omnibus reddendo. Ego vero dicta Alicia, & hæredes mei vel aſſignati, omnia & ſingula præmiſſa & inſtrumentis dictorum Dominorum Ricardi, Thomæ ſenioris, & Thomæ junioris contenta, memoratis Eccleſiæ & Monachis warantizabimus, tuebimur, acquietabimus & defendemus contra omnes homines & feminas in perpetuum. In cujus rei teſtimonium præ-

præſenti ſcripto ſigillum meum appoſui. Hiis teſtibus, &c.

N°. X. *Confirmatio ſuper Eccleſiam de Gordune.*

RIchardus Dei gratiâ, Epiſcopus Sancti Andreæ, univerſis ſanctæ Eccleſiæ filiis & fidelibus, ſalutem. Noverint omnes tam poſteri quam præſentes, me conceſſiſſe, & Epiſcopali auctoritate confirmâſſe Eccleſiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Kelcho,& Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, Eccleſiam de Gordune, cum integritate parochiæ ſuæ, ſciz. de Gordune & de Spottiſwode, quam habuit eo die quo cimiterium ibi feci, ad petitionem Abbatis & Monachorum prædictorum, & cum omnibus aliis ad ipſam Eccleſiam juſtè pertinentibus, in liberam & perpetuam elemoſinam. Concedo etiam, ut quamdiu Abbas & Conventus de Kelcho voluerint, homines de altero Gordune, ſciz. Adæ, ibi ſacramenta percipiant Eccleſiaſtica, & ſepeliantur corpora eorum, & iterum quando voluerint revertantur ad matricem Eccleſiam ſuam de Hom. Hiis teſtibus, Magiſtro Andrea Archidiacono Laodoniæ, Magiſtro Jo. nepote Epiſcopi, Alexandro Capellano, Magiſtro Roberto de Hedune, Gaufredo Dapifero, & aliis.

N°. XI. *Confirmatio ſuper Eccleſias de Gordune & de Home in perpetuos uſus.*

OMnibus hoc ſcriptum viſuris vel auditûris, Gamelinus permiſſione divinâ, Eccleſiæ Sancti Andreæ

dreæ Miniſter humilis, æternam in Domino ſalutem. Cum univerſorum ſubjectorum utilitati teneamur paterna ſollicitudine providere; ad eorum tamen utilitatem procurandam ſpecialius obligamur, qui, quæ ſua ſunt, ad ſuſtentationem hoſpitum, pauperum, & peregrinorum effundunt, & in religionis augmentum penitus convertunt. Hinc eſt, quod cum domus Kalchoenſis pauperibus & peregrinis ſe exhibeat hoſpitalem, nos tranquillitati Monachorum ibidem Deo ſervientium providere cupientes, providâ deliberatione ordinamus & ſtatuimus, ut prædicti Monachi Eccleſiis de Gordune & de Home, quas eis ad uſus proprios in perpetuum damus & concedimus, & Epiſcopali auctoritate confirmamus; non per Vicarios ſed per honeſtos Capellanos, qui nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris de ſpiritualibus reſpondeant, & per Clericos ſufficientes faciant, in perpetuum deſervire. Ipſi autem Monachi omnes fructus dictarum Eccleſiarum in uſus ſuos perpetuò convertant, nec ad Vicariorum præſentationem teneantur. Ut autem hæc donatio noſtra & confirmatio perpetuum robur optineat, præſens ſcriptum ſigilli noſtri munimine fecimus roborari. Salvis Epiſcopalibus nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris. Datum apud Sanct. Andream die Martis, infra octabas Aſcenſionis, Anno gratiæ milleſimo ducenteſimo ſeptuageſimo.

By theſe Charters we find, that the firſt of the Family of *Gordon* who mortified Lands to the Abbacy of *Kelſo*, is called *Adam filius de*. This Abbacy was built by *David* I. and 'tis probable that this Mortification was made at or near the Time of the Erection of it; and that *Adam* the Father, mentioned in the firſt Charter, was the firſt of the Name of *Gordon* that came into *Scotland* in *Malcolm* III.'s Time. To the ſecond *Adam* (and the firſt Mortifier) ſucceeded his Son, *Richard de Gordon*, whom we find mentioned in the ſecond

Charter. To him ſucceeded *Thomas* the elder, named in the third; and to him *Thomas* the younger, named in the Scrolls of theſe Charters. He was ſucceeded by his only Child *Alicia Gordon*, who married her near Couſin *Adam Gordon*; (She had an Uncle, Sir *William Gordon* of *Coldingknows*, of whom hereafter in the 2d Vol.) and this *Adam* was ſucceeded by his Son Sir *Adam*, who got the Lordſhip of *Strabogie* from King *Robert* I. He was the firſt that ſettled his Reſidence in the North of *Scotland*, and with whom I begin this Hiſtory: For as we have nothing almoſt recorded of a great many of our ancienteſt Kings but their Names, ſo I can find nothing of Moment recorded of the Actions of the fore-named Gentlemen, and only has their Names from the above Charters.

Rym. Fœd. Angl. Vol. 1. *p.* 92.

DE Fortunato de Gordon ſic erit, quod ſi idem Rex Angliæ, poterit probare per ſacramenta viginti vel triginta legitimorum hominum, quod duo caſtella, ſcilicet Caſians & Peril, tenuiſſet idem Rex Angliæ, per unum annum & unum diem & amplius, &c.

This ſhould have been inſert N°. 1.

N XII. *Rym. Fœd. Angl. Vol.* 8. *p.* 55. *Anno Dom.* 1398, In a Meeting of the Wardens of the *Scots* and *Engliſh* Marches, *Adam Gordon* is mentioned in theſe Words:

OWtane that Adam *of* Gordon, Willame *the* Bard, *and* Adam Franche, *ar lattin to Borgh to the ſaid Comiſſaris of* Scotland, *for til appere at the nixt Day of Metyng of the great Comiſſaris of baith the Reaumes, under the Payne of thre M. Pounde.*

Ibid.

Ibid. p. 58. *Anno Dom.* 1398, *Anno* 22. *Rich.* II.

De Appunctuamentis ſuper Treuga ante dicta.

At Clochmabanſtane *the* 6 *Day of* November, *the Yere of Grace MCCC nynty and aucht*; *Bettwex Sire* Willame *of* Borthwick *Knycht*, *and* Roger *of* Gordown *Sqwiere*, *Comiſſarez of the hey and mychty Prince the Kyng of* Scotlande, *on the ta Parte*, *and Sire* John Buſſie *and Sire* Henry Grene *Knychtez*, *Mr.* Willame Firiby *Clerc and* Lawrence Drewe *Sqwiere*, *Comiſſairez of the hey and mychty Prince the Kyng of* Englande, *on the tother Parte*; *it is accoadit in the manere efter folowand*, &c.

Ibid. p. 536. *Anno Dom.* 1408.

Super Hoſtagiamento Comitis de Douglas.

Alexander Gordon *Lord of* Stitchel, *is one of the Hoſtages for the Earl of* Douglas, *that he ſhould returne to Priſon in the Caſtle of* Dureſme, *or where* John *Duke of* Lancaſter *ſhould appoint upon* Paſch-day *next to come. Upon which he gets a Safe-conduct to go into* England *to enter himſelf Hoſtage*, p. 537. *This Indenture is dated at* Mortlake, 19. June 1408.

N° XIII.

ROBERTUS, Dei gratiâ, Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ ſuæ, Clericis & Laicis, ſalutem. Sciatis, nos dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hac præſenti cartâ noſtrâ confirmaſſe dilecto conſanguineo noſtro, Johanni de Gordon, omnes & ſingulas terras de Strathbolgy cum pertinentiis, infra

Vicecomitatum de Aberdene, quæ fuerunt ejuſdem Johannis; & quas recolendæ memoriæ, Dominus avus & prædeceſſor noſter, Dominus Robertus illuſtris Rex Scotorum, quondam Adæ de Gordon, Militi, proavo dicti Johannis de Gordon hæreditarie dedit & conceſſit. Ex eo quòd dictæ terræ præfatum Dominum avum noſtrum tunc temporis contingebant ratione forisfacturæ, quondam David de Strathbolgy exiſtentis ad tunc ad pacem & fidem Regis Angliæ contra ipſum. Et quas terras de Strathbolgy cum pertinentiis, idem Johannes de Gordon, pronepos præfati quondam Adæ de Gordon, non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore lapſus, ſed merâ & ſpontaneâ voluntate ſuâ nobis per fuſtem & baculum ſurſum reddidit ex cauſa, ac purè & ſimpliciter reſignavit, ac totum jus & clameum, quod in dictis terris cum pertinentiis habuit, ſeu habere potuit, pro ſe & hæredibus ſuis omni modo quietum clamavit in perpetuum. Et licet idem quondam David de Strathbolgy, tempore, quo quondam Andreas de Moravia Miles, fuit Cuſtos regni avunculo noſtro Regi David in remotis agente, fuerit ad fidem & pacem ejuſdem Domini Regis David per ipſum quondam Cuſtodem receptus, & ad terras ſuas reconciliatus, ex cauſa quod quondam David de Strathbology, poſtmodum à fide & pace dicti Domini avunculi noſtri recidens, & ad fidem & pacem Regis Angliæ iteratò rediens, & in fide ejuſdem Regis Angliæ diem claudens extremum, tanquam publicus hoſtis Regis & regni, præfatas terras cum pertinentiis forisfecerat: iterato nos tametſi & in quantum dictæ terræ ad nos pertinent, ſeu pertinere debent, ratione ultimæ forisfacturæ ipſius quondam David de Strathbolgy, ſic contra fidem & pacem Regis & regni defuncti, ex habundanti, & ut omne vitium ultimæ forisfactur

facturæ hujuſmodi, in noſtra infeodatione purgetur, penitus & ex toto, ipſas terras de Strathbolgy cum pertinentiis, eidem Johanni de Gordon, tenore præſentis cartæ noſtræ, ut præſens, concedimus atque damus, tenendas & habendas eidem Johanni de Gordon, & hæredibus ſuis, de nobis & hæredibus noſtris, in feodo & hæreditate, per omnes rectas metas & divisas ſuas, in unam integram & liberam Baroniam, in boſcis & planis, pratis, paſcuis & paſturis, moris, mareſiis, viis, ſemitis, aquis, ſtagnis, molendinis, multuris, & eorum ſequelis, aucupationibus, venationibus & paſturis, bondis, bondagiis, nativis & eorum ſequelis, cum tenandriis & ſervitiis liberè tenentium, ac advocationibus Eccleſiarum, cum furca & foſſa, ſoke & ſake, tole & theam, & infangand theif; nec non cum omnibus aliis & ſingulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, aiſiamentis & juſtis pertinentiis quibuſcunque, ad dictas terras ſpectantibus, ſeu juſtè ſpectare valentibus in futurum, adeo liberè & quietè, plenariè, integrè & honorificè, in omnibus, & per omnia, ſicut dictus quondam Adam, aut aliqui prædeceſſorum dicti Johannis, dictas terras cum pertinentiis, aliquo tempore juſtè tenuit ſeu poſſedit, aut juſtè poſſidere debuit & tenere, ſeu juſtè tenuerunt & poſſiderunt, vel poſſidere debuerunt, aut tenere. Faciendo inde nobis & hæredibus noſtris dictus Johannes & hæredes ſui, ſervitium duorum militum in exercitu noſtro. In cujus rei teſtimonium, præſenti cartæ noſtræ noſtrum præcepimus apponi ſigillum: Teſtibus venerabili in Chriſto patre, Willielmo Epiſcopo Sancti Andreæ, Johanne primogenito noſtro, Comite de Carrick Seneſcallo Scotiæ, Roberto Comite de Fyfe & Monteith filio noſtro dilecto, Willielmo Comite de Douglaſs, Johanne de Carrick Cancellario

noſtro, Jacobo de Lindeſay nepote noſtro, Hugone de Eglintoun, & Roberto de Erskine Militibus. Apud Perth, ſexto decimo die menſis Junii, Anno regni noſtri ſexto.

The foregoing Charter, with a former Charter of Confirmation granted by King David *to the ſaid* John Gordon, *of the Lands of* Strathbogie, *are regiſtred in the Books of Council and Seſſion upon the* 15th *of* September 1713, *and the Extract ſigned by*

JO. ALEXANDER.

This Charter is an unqueſtionable Evidence for the Legitimacy of *Robert* III. Here he is deſigned *Johanne primogenito noſtro, Comite de Carrick, Seneſcallo Scotiæ.*

All our Hiſtorians ſince *Boethius*'s Time implicitely following him, have been guilty of a moſt egregious Miſtake, in denying that *Elizabeth Muir* was *Robert* II.'s firſt and lawful Wife, and ſo of Conſequence that *Robert* III. was his eldeſt lawful Son. If they had looked into the Regiſters at that Time in *Scotland*, they could never have been guilty of ſo groſs a Miſtake. However, that Affair has been of late put into a true Light by the late Earl of *Cromarty* and the learned Author of the Preface to *Hawthornden*'s Works; and the Legitimacy of *Robert* III. put beyond all Exception, from unqueſtionable Records. But the cleareſt Proof of his Legitimacy that can be, is a Charter belonging to the Hoſpital of *Old Aberdeen*. In the Beginning of it, while his Father was only Earl of *Strathern*, he is deſigned, *Johanne Seneſcallo, Domino de Kyle, primogenito noſtro*; and in the End of that Charter, in the third Year of his Father's Reign, he is deſigned, *Joanne Comite de Carrick, Seneſcallo Scotiæ, primogenito noſtro*. There is alſo to that Charter three of his Brothers ſubſcribing Witneſſes, *viz.* *Robert* Earl of *Fife* and *Monteith*, *Alexander* Lord of *Badzenach*, and *David* Earl of *Strathern*. This is ſo abſolute and undeniable a Proof of the Legitimacy of *Robert* III. that I thought it proper to inſert it here.

ROBERTUS

ROBERTUS, *Dei gratiâ, Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus,* —— *S. Cum dudum tempore claræ memoriæ Domini avunculi & prædeceſſoris noſtri Domini* DAVID *illuſtris Regis Scotiæ, nos ad tunc Seneſcallus Scotiæ, & Comes de Strathern, dedimus & conceſſimus Roberto de Erskine, Militi, dilecto conſanguineo noſtro, & Dominæ Chriſtianæ de Keith, Sponſæ ſuæ, terras noſtras de Nesbyt, & de Edynhame infra Vicecomitatum de Roxburgh, tenore qui ſequitur, Omnibus* —— *Robertus Seneſcallus Scotiæ Comes de Strathern, Sal.* —— *Nos dediſſe Domino Roberto de Erskine, & Dominæ Chriſtianæ de Keith, terras noſtras de Nesbit & Edinhame,* —— *Teſtibus venerabilibus in Chriſto patribus, Dominis Willielmo, & Patricio tunc Cancellario Scotiæ, Eccleſiarum Sancti Andreæ & Brechinen. Dei gratiâ Epiſcopis, reverendis & religioſis viris Dominis Joanne, Willielmo & Joanne de Dunfermling, de Scona & Inſulæ miſſarum, eadem gratiâ Abbatibus, nobilibus viris Joanne Seneſcallo Domino de Kyle primogenito noſtro, Roberto Seneſcallo filio noſtro Domino de Monteith, Dominis Thomæ Biſſat, David de Grahame, Archibaldo de Douglas, Hugone de Eglinton, Joanne Seneſcallo fratre noſtro, David Flemyng & Thoma de Fawſide Militibus, Joanne de Erth, Joanne de Rooſe, Hugone de Rooſe* —— *Noveritis, nos ſuper hoc diligenti tractatu præhabito cum prædictis Roberto & Chriſtianâ, noſtrâque in hac majore utilitate penſatâ, dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hac præſenti chartâ noſtrâ confirmâſſe iiſdem Roberto de Erſkine & Chriſtianæ ſponſæ ſuæ, centum libras Sterlingorum de firmis Burgi noſtri de Abirdene nobis debitis*

annuatim in excambium prædictæ Baroniæ de Edinhame, —— *Teſtibus venerabilibus patribus Willielmo Sancti Andreæ, Michaele Dunkelden. Alexandro Abirdonen. Alexandro Moravien. Patricio Brechinen. Alexandro Roſſen. Malcolmo Cathanen. Dei gratiâ Eccleſiarum Epiſcopis, primogenito noſtro Joanne Comite de Carrick Seneſcallo Scotiæ, Roberto Comite de Fyffe & de Menteith, Alexandro Domino de Badzenach, David Comite de Strathern filiis noſtris chariſſimis, Willielmo de Douglas, Georgio de Dunbar Marciæ, Joanne de Dunbar Moraviæ Comitibus, dilectis conſanguineis noſtris Joanne de Carrick Canonico Glaſguenſi Cancellario noſtro, Waltero de Biggar, Rectore Eccleſiæ de Errol Camerario noſtro, Jacobo de Lindeſay nepote noſtro, Arch. de Douglas, Willielmo de Keith Mareſcallo noſtro Scotiæ, Hugone de Eglintone & Duncano Walais Militibus, in pleno parliamento noſtro apud Sconam tento, die tertio menſis Aprilis, Anno Regni noſtri tertio*

Tranſcribed from the original Charter among the Papers belonging to the Hoſpital of *Old Aberdeen*.

N°. XIV. *Declaration* JAMES IV. *to* Alexander *Earl of* Huntly.

JACOBUS, Dei gratiâ, Rex Scotorum; Omnibus probis hominibus ſuis, ad quos præſentes literæ pervenerint, ſalutem. Noveritis, quia nobis clarè conſtat, quod diverſæ cartæ & evidentiæ ſpectantes dilectum conſanguineo & conſiliario noſtro Alexandro Comite de Huntlie, Domino Gordoun & Badzenach, ex ſubitaneo incendio contingente in ſua camera, infra pal-

tium

tium noſtrum juxta Monaſterium noſtrum ſanctæ Crucis prope Edinburgh, jam nuper combuſtæ & diſtructæ erant, inter quas una extitit carta ſuper terris foreſtarum de Aynze & Boyne, facta per quondam prædeceſſorem noſtrum bonæ memoriæ Regem David Bruſe cuidam prædeceſſori prædicti noſtri Conſanguinei. Quam cartam fatemur nos vidiſſe & intellexiſſe, & declaramus quod dictæ terræ foreſtarum de Aynze & Boyne per tenorem ejuſdem cartæ datæ erant in una libera foreſta, & ut una tenandria, tent. per ſervitium wardæ & relevii, & non fuerunt ſingulæ tenandriæ, ſed unum feodum datum cum poteſtate reducendi eaſdem ad culturam & ſeminationem granorum. Et hoc omnibus & ſingulis quorum intereſt declaramus, & notum facimus per præſentes. IN CUJUS rei teſtimonium magnum Sigillum noſtrum preſentibus apponi fecimus. Apud Edinburgh, decimo ſeptimo die menſis Aprilis, anno Domini Milleſimo quingenteſimo ſexto, & regni noſtri decimo octavo.

N°. XV. *Letter*, LEO X. *to the King of* England.

WHEREAS JAMES *late King of* Scotland, *in a Treaty he had made with Henry VII. King of* England, *confirmed by Pope* Alexander VI. *had articled, That if at any Time he ſhould act contrary to the Tenor of that Treaty, or in Breach of it, he would incur the Sentence of Excommunication, as was ſpecified by proper Inſtruments of the ſaid Pope; and that King* James *afterwards, upon his Marriage with the King's Siſter, renewed and eſtabliſhed the*

ſaid

ſaid Treaty, and ſubmitted to the ſame Cenſure, if he infringed that Treaty: And notwithſtanding in Violation of ſo many powerful Ties, had broken the Peace; and for that Reaſon had been declared and pronounced excommunicate by Chriſtopher *Archbiſhop of* York *Cardinal; in Virtue of full Powers granted to him for that End by* Julius II. *And that dying in the Field of Battle, upon the Borders of* England, *his Body had not been interred in ſacred Ground. Therefore, in Conſideration of the Dignity of his Character, his Alliance to the King, and common Events of Life, and his perſonal Virtues, the King had been induced to deſire that his Body might be carried to* London, *in order to be interred in the Cathedral Church of St.* Pauls, *according to his Royal Dignity: And the Pope being moved with ſo pious and laudable an Inſtance of Zeal in his Majeſty; and ſtudious of giving all proper Teſtimonies of his Regard to him, and being further charitably perſwaded, that the ſaid King* James, *in his laſt Moments, might exerciſe ſome ſuitable Acts of Contrition, ſuch as the Circumſtances of the Time would admit; he therefore granted a Licence to his Majeſty, to remove his Body, and cauſe it to be buried in the ſaid Cathedral, with ſuch funeral Rites and Solemnities as his Majeſty ſhould think requiſite and becoming; and that his Majeſty might appoint the Biſhop of* London, *or any other Biſhop, before his Interrement, to abſolve him, by Virtue of the Pope's Authority, from all impediments or Difficulties on Account of the Cenſures paſt againſt him; provided withall, That his Majeſty, in Name of the deceaſt King, ſhould himſelf undergo ſome convenient Pennance, notwithſtanding any Rules or Conſtitutions to the contrary.* Rymer, Tom. 13. p. 385.

N. XVI.

N°. XVII. *Dialogue betwixt King* James V. *and Sir* Ralph Sadler *Ambaſſador of* England, *from his Letters, Page* 39.

SIR Ralph Sadler *was ſent Ambaſſador to King* James V. *in* February 1539-40, *to diſpoſe King* James *to reſume the Abbay Lands for the Encreaſe of his Revenue, and to perſwade him to it, loaded the Monks and Religious of both Sexes with Incontinency, and thoſe other Crimes that* Henry VIII. *pretended they were guilty of in* England, *when he deſtroyed the religious Houſes there. King* James *heard all he had to ſay very patiently, and then gave him a very reſolute and pious Anſwer.*

I thank the King's Grace, mine Uncle, for his Advice; but, in good Faith, I cannot do ſo; for methinks its againſt Reaſon and God's Law to pull down thir Abbays and religious Houſes, which have ſtood thir many Years, and God's Service maintained and kept in the ſame. And (*quoth he*) what need I to take them to increſs my Livelihood, when I may have any Thing that I may require of them. I am ſure (*quoth he*) there is not an Abbay in *Scotland* at this Hour, but gif we miſter any Thing, we may have of them whatſoever we will deſire that they have; and ſo what needs us to ſpoil them. *Notwithſtanding which the Ambaſſador went on, charging the Monks with Idleneſs, that they lived upon the Labours of the Poor; that they were guilty of thoſe Crimes charged upon* Sodom *and* Gomorrha, *ſaying, That if the Monks and Nuns of* Scotland *were not more holy than thoſe in* England, *there reigneth*

no

no more Carnality, Incontinency, Buggary, Sodomy, and Letchery and other Abominations, than is uſed in Cloyſters, amongſt Monks, Chanons, Nuns and Friars, which could never appear, ſo long as the Viſitations of thoſe Houſes were intruſted to the Biſhops and Clergy, whom he charges not only with cloaking their Crimes, becauſe they would not have their own to appear. Whereas Doctor Fiddes, *no Friend to Popery, in his Life of Cardinal* Wolſey, *makes it appear that the Biſhops then, were Men both of great Piety and Learning. He does not ſcrouple to compare* Fiſher *Biſhop of* Rocheſter, *to the moſt pious of the primitive Biſhops. Then he ſays, That tho' the Monks pretended wilful Poverty, your Majeſty will bear me Record, That they may be ſaid to be rather wilfully rich, than wilfully poor. And as for Obedience, (he ſays) they were obedient to none but their Captain (as he calls him) the Biſhop of* Rome, *and claimed by their Bulls to be exeemed from their Obedience to the King; and that he could not ſee that they do in any Point obſerve any Part of their Profeſſion.*

To which the King replied, " *Oh, God forbid, that* " *if a few be not good, that for them all the reſt* " *ſhould be deſtroyed. Tho' ſome be not,* (quoth he) " *there be a great many good; and the Good may be* " *ſuffered, and the Evil muſt be reformed, as ye ſhall* " *hear that I ſhall help to have it redreſſed in* Scot- " land *by God's Grace, if I brook Life. Sir* (quoth " he) *I muſt do as Chriſt ſaith,* Omnis plantatio " quam non plantavit pater meus cœleſtis eradica- " bitur. " *Upon which the Ambaſſador replied. In Truth then you muſt weed them all up by the Root, as your Uncle the King's Grace hath done.* No, *Sir, ſaid the King,* I'm ſure mine Uncle will not deſire me

me to do otherwiſe than my Conſcience ſerveth me. *And refuſed abſolutely to comply with the King of* England's *Advice in that Matter.*

N°. XVI.

IT is ſtatute and ordanit, That it ſal be lefull to all our Soverane Ladyis Leiges to haif the haly Writ, to wit, the New Teſtament and the Auld in the vulgar Toung in Inglis *or* Scottis, *of ane gude and trew Tranſlatioun; and that thai ſal incur na Crimes for the hafing and reding of the ſamin; providing alwayis, that na Man diſpute or hald Opinizeonis, under the Painis containit in the Actis of Parliament. The Lordis of Artiklis beand aviſit with the ſaid Writting, findis the ſamen reſonable, and therfor thinkis that the ſamin may be uſit, amangis all the Leigis of this Realme, in oure vulgar Toung, of ane gude, trew and juſt Tranſlatioun, becaus there was na Law ſhewin or producit in the contrar, and that nane of our Soverane Ladyis Leiges incur ony Crimes for hafing or reding of the ſamin, in Form as ſaid is, nor ſall be accuſit thairfore in Time coming. And that na Perſonis diſpute, argou, or hald Opinionis of the ſamin, under the ſaidis Painis containit in the foreſaidis Actis of Parliament.*

Gubernator,

Clerk of Regiſter, It is Oure Will, and Wee charge zou, That ze gar proclaime this Day at the Market Croſs of Edinburgh, *the Actis maid in our Soverane Ladyis Parliament, that ſuld be proclaimit and gi-*

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vin forth to hir Liegis, and in ſpeciale the Act made for having of the New Teſtament in vulgare Toung, with certane Additionis; and thereaftir gif furth the Copyis thairof autentick as effeirs to all thame that will deſire the ſamin. And inſerte this oure Command and Charge in the Bukis of Parliament, for zoure Warrant, ſubſcrivit with Our Hand at Edinburgh *the* xix. *Day of* March, *the Zeir of GOD* jaivc. *and* xlii *Zeris.*

Signed JAMES G.

N°. XVIII. *Inſtructions to the Imbaſſatouris to be ſend to the King of* Ingland, *for contracting Peice and Mariage,* &c. *to be extendit at large.*

ITem, The Commiſſioun for contracting of the ſaid Marriage, beand amplay conſavit, and read to the King of *Ingland*, or his Commiſſaris, it is ſupponit they will deſyre certane Poyntis, and Securitie, for keiping of the ſaid Contract; to the quhilks it ſal be anſwerit be the ſaidis Imbaſſatouris, and ſall be deſyrit be them on the Pairt of *Scotland*, as after followis.

And firſt, Give it be askit on the King of *Ingland*'s Behalf, That the Quenis Grace our Soverane Lady be deliverit to him, or in *Ingland* to be kepit quhill the compleiting of ſaid Marriage, it is to be anſwerit, That it is an ryte hie and ryte grete Inconvenient to the Realme of *Scotland*, to grant thereto, for ſic Reſons and Cauſis as the Imbaſſadouris has hard declarit be the Counſale of *Scotland*, and as thai can ſchew particularlie be thamſelfis, not belevand that the King of *Inglandis* Majeſtie is of ſic hie

hie Wiſdome, that he will nevir deſire the ſamin. Tharefor it cannot be granted, be Reſoun, bot that hir Grace may remane and be kepit in this Realme, quhill ſche may be abill to complete Mariage.

Item, As for the keiping of our ſaid Soverane Ladyis Perſonne within the Realme of *Scotland*, it is deviſit and ordainit be the thre Eſtatis of this Realme in Parliament, That hir Perſonne be kepit and nuriſt principallie be hir Moder, and four Lordis of the Realme, that are leſt ſuſpect and choſen thareto.

Item, In caiſs it be deſyrit for the Part of the King of *Ingland*, That ſum *Inglismen* or *Inglis* Ladyis be preſent with our Soverane Lady, *&c.* To that it is to be anſwerit. That it ſall be leful to put honourable Knyts of *Ingland*, ane or twa, with als mony Ladyis of Honour, with thair Servandis, Men and Wemen, to remane for the mair ſuir keiping of our ſaid Soverane Ladyis Perſonne, and to remane uponne the King of *Inglandis* Expenſes: And in caiſs that our ſaid Soverane Ladyis Moder deceis or depart furth of the Realme of *Scotland*, there ſal be choſen ſum of the maiſt nobill and virtuis Ladyis of that Realm to remane with hir Grace.

Item, Gif it be deſyrit for the Part of *Ingland*, That Securite be maid, for delivering of our ſaid Soverane Lady within *Ingland*, at hir perfite Aige, abill of the Law to be maryit, and for fulfilling of the ſaid Contract in all Poyntis. And firſt, Gif thai deſyre our ſaid Soverane Ladyis Perſonne, it ſall be anſwerit as is afore-writtin. And gif thai deſyre ony Strenthis of the Realme in Pledge and Securite, or thir Pledges, ſic as Baronis or Nobillmen of the Realme; it ſall be anſwerit to that Artikle, like as for

the

the delivering of the Quenis Perſoune, and be ſic Reſons as the ſaidis Imbaſſatouris can ſchew.

Item, In Caiſs the Contract of Mariage paſs fordwart, and beis concordit with ſic Condeſions as is before writtin; it is to be deſyrit for the Part of *Scotland*, That the Realme ſtand in ther awin Liberte and Fredomes, as it is now and hes bene in all Tymes bigane, and to be gidit and governit be my Lord Governour that now is, quhill our ſaid Soverane Ladyis perfite Aige, bot ony Stope or Impediment to be maide to him be the King of *Ingland* or his Succeſſouris, and that the ſaid Lord Governour ſal take up and intromet with all and ſundrie the Rentis, Profitis and Emolumentis baith of Properte and Caſualte, to be diſponit be his Grace as he ſall think expedient, without ony Compt to be maide be him or his Succeſſouris thereuponne, as wele in Tymes bigane ſen he was declarit Governour, as in Tyme to cum.

Item, The Quenis Grace being of perfite Aige, and mareit in *Ingland*, it is to be providit for the State, Rycht and Liberte of the Realme, and how all ſould ſtand and be gydit at all Tymes therefter, whidder our ſaid Soverane Lady haif Succeſſioune of hir Perſoun or nane: Tharefore it ſall be deſyrit as efter followis; that is to ſay, That this Realme ſal evir haif and beir the Name of *Scotland*, and to broke the auld Liberte, Priviledges and Fredomes in all Eſtatis, as it has bene in all Tymes bigane, and ſall be gidit and governit under ane Governour borne of the Realme ſelf, and ſall be gidit be the awin Lawis, and ſal haif ane continuale and perpetuale Sete and College of Juſtice, ſittand in the Tolbuith of *Edinburgh*, ſicklyke as it is ſtatute and ordainit be the Kingis Grace, quhom GOD aſſolzie, and ſa

ſall haif all Sheriffis, Stewartis and utheris Officiaris ſicklyk as thai ar now at this Tyme, without ony Appellation, Reclamation, or ſeking ony Remeid of Law upon the Court furth of the Realme of *Scotland*.

Item, That our Souerane Lady, induring hir Liftyme, nor hir Succeſſouris, Kingis or Quenis of *Ingland*, ſall not call or ſummond ony of the Realme of *Scotland*, to ony the Parliamentis or Courtis, except to the Parliamentis or Courtis to be haldin within the Realme ſelf.

Item, That in Caiſs the Quenis Grace our Souerane Lady cummis to perfite Aige, and paſſis furth of the Realme, it is to be deſirit that my Lord Governour, that now is, remane Governour of thys Realme for all the Dayis of his Lif; and efter his Deceiſs, that the narreſt lauchful of his Blude, abill to ſuccede and to exerce the ſaid Office, ſall be maid Governour of the Realme, be our ſaid Souerane Lady and her Succeſſouris, ſuccedand to the Crone of *Ingland*, be large and ample Commiſſion, of the quhilk the Forme is to be deviſite.

Item, Gif it happens our ſaid Souerane Lady to be maryit, as ſaid is, with the Prince of *Ingland*; It is to be deſirit, that in caiſs it ſall happen the ſaid Prince deceiſs before hir Grace, without ony Airis lauchfull to be gottin betuix thaim, our ſaid Souerane Lady ſall be deliuerit agane be the King of *Ingland* and his Succeſſouris in the Realme of *Scotland* for unmareit to ony other Man, or of ony other Band, baith of hir Perſonne, and of hir Realme.

Item, In Caiſs it ſall happin our ſaid Souerane Lady to haif Airis and Succeſſouris lawfullie to be got-

tin of hir Body, betuix hir and the ſaid Prince *Edwart*, gif it happens thame or thair lawful Succeſſioun lineallie deſcendand of thaim to ſalze in ony Maner of Wayis; than and in that Caiſs, the narreſt and lawfull Air to our ſaid Souerane Lady and hir Airis and Succeſſouris forſaidis into this Realme, be the Lawis of the ſamin ſall haif full Rycht and Regreſs to the Crone and Realme; and ſall broike and joiſs the ſamin, with Rycht, Liberteis and Fredomes, ſicklik as it has bene in Tymes bigane, without ony Impediment, Clame or Rycht that may tuich ony Properte or Poſſeſſioun in ony Maner of Wayis, in all or Part to be askit thareto be the King of *Ingland*, or the Succeſſouris to our ſaid Souerane Lady.

Mem. To ask Landis to be gevin to our ſaid Souerane Lady in Dowre, extending be Zeir to X. M. *lib. Striueling* fre of all Charges, and lyand nixt the Boundis of *Scotland*.

Item, Gif it happins the ſaid Contraict of Mariage to be complitit, and our ſaid Souerane Lady deliver it into *Ingland*, notwithſtanding all the Strenthis of *Scotland* ſall remane in the Handis of the Nobillmen of the Realme, as ſall pleis my Lord Governour ay and quhile there be lawful Succeſſioun gottin betwix the ſaidis Prince *Edwart* and our ſaid Souerane Ladyis appearand to ſuccede to the Crone of *Scotland* and *Ingland*. *Publick Records.*

N°. XIX.

N° XIX. *Indenture*, Henry VIII. *King of* England, *and the Earl of* Lennox, &c. June 18. 1544. Rymer's Fœd. Tom. 15. p. 29.

BEtween the Right Honourable *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox* on the one Partie, and the Right Honourable Sir *Thomas Wryotheſley* Knight, *&c.* Chancellour of *England*, *Charles* Duke of *Suffolk*, *&c.* and Sir *William Paget* Knight, *&c.* nominated and deputed by his Majeſty for the Things enſuing.

* Witneſſeth, *&c.* That it is agreed between the ſaid Parties, in the Manner and Form following; that is to ſay;

Firſt, The ſaid Earl ratifieth the Agreement made by the Earl of *Glencairn*, *&c.* at *Carlile*, *May* 17. 1544, in all the Heads and Articles thereof.

2do, The ſaid Earl doth covenant, That with the uttermoſt of his Power, he ſhall faithfully ſerve the King of *England* as his faithful Servant and Subject, in ſuch Sort as his Majeſty ſhall appoynt, againſt all Princes, Eſtates, Powers and Potentates, whatſoever they be that ſhall impugne his Majeſties Right, Title, and Authority in *Scotland*, *&c.*

3tio, He covenanteth to ſurrender into his Majeſty's Hands, or any to be commiſſioned by him, the Caſtle and Territory of *Dumbarton* in *Scotland*, &c.

4to, To deliver to the King of *England* the whole Iſle of *Bute*, with all the Profites and Revenues of the ſame, *&c.*

* Rymer p. 22.

5*to*, The ſaid Earl obligeth himſelf, That when he ſhall be Governour, to call no Parliament, nor act nothing of any Moment, without the Advice and Conſent of the King of *England*.

6*to*, That he ſhall endeavour to get the infant Queen in his Poſſeſſion, and then deliver her to the King of *England*, &c.

N°. XX. *Charter Queen* Mary *to* George *Earl of* Huntly, *of the Earldom of* Murray.

MARIA, Dei Gratia, Regina Scotorum, Omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ ſuæ, Clericis & Laicis, ſalutem. Sciatis nos cum aviſamento, conſenſu & authoritate chariſſimi noſtri Conſanguinei & Tutoris Jacobi Araniæ Comitis, Domini Hamiltoun, regni noſtri Protectoris & Gubernatoris, pro bono, fideli, honorabili & gratuito ſervitio quondam chariſſimo patri noſtro bonæ memoriæ (cujus animæ propitietur Deus) per prædilectum noſtrum conſanguineum & conſiliarium Georgium, Comitem de Huntlie, Dominum Gordon & Badzenach, &c. regni noſtri Cancellarium, ac in ejuſdem partibus Borealibus noſtrum Locum-tenentem, illuſtriſſimique ordinis ſancti Michaelis Archangeli in Gallia Equitem auratum, tam in pacis quam belli temporibus impenſo, præcipue in juſticiæ & tranquillitatis in regni noſtri partibus univerſis inter ſubditos noſtros, dum idem noſter Pater chariſſimus apud Galliam remaneret, ipſo noſtro conſanguineo ejuſdem regni noſtri Regente capitali ac generali locum tenen. tunc extante, obſervatione, ac in dicti regni noſtri & libertatis ejuſdem, adverſus veteres noſtros Angliæ hoſtes,

hoſtes, in vita noſtri patris prædict. tuitione, ipſo Comite, tempore ſui obitûs, Locum-tenen. generali Regni ſui exiſtente: Nec non pro bono, fideli & honorabili ſervitio, per eundem Comitem nobis & præfato noſtro Gubernatori, noſtro nomine, in Regni noſtri defenſione adverſus veteres noſtros Angliæ hoſtes prædict. & ſubditorum noſtrorum in partibus Borealibus ſub ſua curâ Locum-tenentis commoran. ob juſticiæ debitam adminiſtrationem, in pace & concordia inter ſeipſos, ac firma autoritatis noſtræ obedientia, regimine ab hinc impſenſo; in conſideratione etiam quòd ſæpe fatus noſter Conſanguineus nec ſubditi noſtri ſub cura ſui officii prædict. nullam unquam cum hoſtibus noſtris hujuſmodi intelligentiam habuere, nec cum ipſis amicitiam ullam in noſtrorum Regni & ſubditorum læſionem aut damnum contraxere, ſed ſemper eorum opinioni ad vires reſtiterunt, cum nonnulli alii Scoti contrarium perpetrârunt; & propterea quod ſervitia tam fidelia & neceſſaria per dictum noſtrum Conſanguineum impenſa, per nos minimè oblita remaneant, ſed potius illa (ut ex officio noſtro reginali tenemur) remunerare & recompenſare, volen. Dediſſe, conceſſiſſe & hac præſenti cartâ noſtrâ confirmaſſe hereditariè dicto noſtro Conſanguineo, Georgio Comiti de Huntly, ſuis heredibus & aſſignatis, omnes & ſingulas terras, Commitatum, Dominium, officium & Baroniam ſubſcript. viz. Terras & Comitatum de Murray, cum annexis, pendiculis, connexis & dependentiis earundem; nec non firmas burgales & cuſtumas Burgorum noſtrorum de Elgin & Forres, ac Caſtrum & Fortalicium de Derneway, cum foreſta, parca, lie park, & ſilvis earundem, & aliis noſtris caſtris, turribus & fortaliciis, & piſcariis aquarum de Spey, Stewpule, Loſſie

& Findorn, & cuſtumis hujuſmodi aquarum, una cum tenentibus, tenendriis, & liberè tenentium ſervitiis, advocatione, donatione, & jure patronatûs Eccleſiarum, Capellaniarum, & hoſpitalium dict. terrarum & Comitatûs, & omnibus ſuis pertinen. jacen. infra Vicecomitatum noſtrum de Elgin & Fores. Ac etiam officium Vicecomitis hujuſmodi Vicecomitatûs noſtri, cum feodis & pertinentiis ejuſdem, terras & Dominium de Abernethy, cum caſtro, turribus, fortaliciis, maneriis, annexis, connexis, molendinis, ſilvis, piſcariis, pendiculis, lie outſetts, tenentibus, tenendriis, & liberè tenen. ſervitiis, advocatione, donatione, & jure patronatus, canonicatus, & præbendæ infra Eccleſiam cathedralem Moravien. Rectoriæ Eccleſiæ parochialis de Duchel, nuncupat. & ſuis pertinen. jacen. infra Vicecomitatum noſtrum prædict. terras & Baroniam de Petty, Braichly & Strathern, cum caſtro & fortalicio de Halhill, terris dominicalibus, lie mains, molendinis, piſcariis, ſilvis, partibus, pendiculis, toftis, croftis, annexis, connexis lie outſetts, tenentibus, tenen. & libere tenen. ſerviciis, advocatione, donatione & jure patronatus Eccleſiæ parochialis de Pettye & aliarum Eccleſiarum & capellaniarum earundem jacen. infra Vicecomitatum noſtrorum de Inverneſs, &c. IN CUJUS rei teſtimonium, huic præſenti cartæ noſtræ magnum ſigillum noſtrum apponi præcepimus, teſtibus reverendo in Chriſto patre, Johanne, Epiſcopo Dunkelden. & Theſaurario noſtro; dilectis noſtris conſanguineis, Archibaldo Comite Ergadiæ, Domino Campbell & Lorn; & Wilielmo, Domino Ruthven, noſtri ſecreti Sigilli cuſtode; dilectis noſtris familiaribus, magiſtris, Johanne Bellenden de Auchnoule, noſtræ Juſticiariæ Clerico, & Alexandro

Alexando Livingſtoun de Donypace, noſtræ Cancellariæ directore. Apud Edinburgh, Decimo tertio die menſis Februarii, Anno Milleſimo quingenteſimo quadrageſimo octavo, & regni noſtri ſeptimo.

N°. XXI. *A ſhort Abſtract of the Treaty at* Leith, *from* Spottiſwood's *Hiſtory*, B. 3. p. 147.

I. THAT the *French* Men of War in the Town of *Leith* ſhould be ſent Home with Bag and Baggage; and for their Tranſport, to be furniſhed with *Engliſh* Ships, they giving Pledges for their ſafe Return.

II. That the Fortifications of *Leith* and *Dumbar*, ſhould be demoliſhed if the Lords thought fit; and that no new Forts ſhould be built, nor no ruined ones repaired, without Conſent of the Eſtates.

III. That a Garriſon of 60 *French* Men ſhould remain in the Caſtle of *Dumbar*, and as many in *Inchkeith*, until the Eſtates ſhould find Means to maintain the ſaid Forts upon their own Charges, they behaving themſelves legally, and paying ready Money for what they are furniſhed with.

IV. That an Act of Oblivion ſhould be made as to all Wrongs attempted or committed againſt the Laws of the Realm, ſince the 6th of *March* 1558, until the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 1560, which was to be ratified in Parliament, and confirmed by the Queen, with Conſent of her Husband.

V. That a general Reconciliation ſhould be made betwixt the Lords of the Congregation, and the other Lords of the Realm.

VI. That the King and Queen ſhould not diſpoſſeſs any of her Subjects, of the Benefices, Houſes, or Eſtates which they enjoyed before; and that the Duke of *Chaſtelherault*, and the other Lords, ſhould be repoſſeſſed of their Living and Benefices in *France*, as they did enjoy them before the ſaid 6th of *March*.

VII. That where any Biſhops, Abbots, or other Church-men, ſhould alledge themſelves to be injured in their Perſons or Goods, the ſame to be conſidered in Parliament, and due Redreſs to be made; and in the mean Time, no Man to ſtop them to enjoy their Rents, or to do any Hurt to their Perſons; and if any Perſon ſhould act contrary to this Article, he was to be purſued by the Lords as a Diſturber of the Common Wealth.

VIII. That in Time coming, that the King and Queen ſhould depute no Stranger in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, nor beſtow the Offices of Chancellor, Treaſurer, Comptroller, *&c.* upon any others than born Subjects of the Realm; and that the Office of Treaſurer or Comptroller, ſhould not be given to any Church-man, or any other Perſon not qualified by the ſame; and that they ſhould diſpoſe of none of the Caſualities, without Conſent of the Council. But this Article not to be conſtructed to hinder the King and Queen to beſtow what they pleaſed, and upon whom they thought fit.

IX. That a Parliament ſhould be called by the King and Queen, to ſit *Auguſt* next.

X. That for the better Government of the Realm, a Council ſhould be choſen to conſiſt of 12 worthy Men of the Kingdom, of which the Queen ſhould chooſe 7, and the Eſtates 5.

XI. That

XI. That the King and Queen ſhould make neither Peace nor War, but by the Advice of the Eſtates according to the Cuſtom of the Country, as it was obſerved by their Predeceſſors.

XII. That none of the Nobility of *Scotland* ſhould make Convocation of Men of War, except in ordinary Caſes, approved by the Laws and Cuſtomes of the Realm; and in Caſe any of them had Occaſion to take Arms, the ſame firſt to be communicate to the Council, and then by them to the King and Queen.

XIII. That the Lord *David*, Son to the Duke of *Chaſtelherault*, detained Priſoner at *Bois de Vinennes*, ſhould be put to Liberty, and ſuffered to return to *Scotland* at his Pleaſure.

XIV. That with the *French* Men no Artillery to be exported, but ſuch as were brought in ſince the Death of *Francis* I.

XV. That the Army of *England* ſhould return home immediately after the embarking of the *French*, and that all *Scots* Men of War ſhould be licenſed to depart.

XVI. That for the Articles concerning Religion, the Commiſſioners would not meddle with it: But a certain Number was to be choſen next Parliament to go to their Majeſties, to lay before them thoſe Things that ſhould be thought needful in that.

Laſtly, That the Queen of *Scotland* and King of *France* ſhould not hereafter uſurp the Titles of *England* and *Ireland*, and ſhould delete the Arms of the ſame out of their Scutcheons and Houſhold-Stuff.

By thoſe named Lords in this Treaty, are to be underſtood the Lords of the Congregation, (thoſe who ſtood up for Reformation of

of Religion were then ſo named.) Queen *Elizabeth* often preſſed Queen *Mary* to ratify this Treaty, but ſhe could never be brought to do it. She thought it wronged her Title to the Crown of *England*, and that in ſeveral Articles it deprived her of her Prerogative, as no doubt it did; particularly (not to mention more) the Eighth Article reſtricted her in appointing the chief Officers of State, the Tenth in naming of her own Council, and the Eleventh, the ſole Power of making Peace; falſly inſinuating, that it had not been the Prerogative of her Predeceſſors to make Peace and War, without the Conſent of the Eſtates.

Nor did the Lords obſerve it; for they, contrary to the Seventh Article, did moſt ſacrilegiouſly demoliſh the Abbays and Monaſteries, and unchriſtianly rob the Church and Churchmen of its and their Revenues.

N°. XXII.

WEE underſtanding that our weille belovit dalie Servitour John Stewart *of* Traquair *Knight, Capitane of oure Gaird, at oure ſpeciall Deſyre become oblidged Cautionar conjunctlie and ſeverallie with oure traiſt Couſin and Counſalour* George *Earle of* Huntly *oure Chancellar, to releiſe and keip ſkaithleſs* Symon Preſton *of that Ilk and* Alexander Hamiltone *of* Inverwick, *at the Hands of* Lawder *of the* Baſs, *of the Soume of Thre thouſand Merkis Money of this Realme, lent be him to us; for Payment of the quhilk Soume the ſaids Lairds of* Craigmiller *and* Inverwick *are Sovereties to the ſaid* Robert Lawder. *Therefore we faithfully promiſe in the Word of Princeſs, and alſo bindis and obleiſs us, oure Airis and Succeſſouris, to warrant, freith, releif and keip the ſaid* John Stewart *ſkaithleſs of the ſaid Soume of Thre thouſand Merkis at the Hands of the ſaid* Robert Lawder, *the Cautioneris above written, and all udris, be thir Preſentis ſubſcrivit with oure Hands, and given under oure Signet*

the

the ferd Day of July *the Yeir of* GOD, *One thouſand five hundred threſcors ſix Yeirs.*

MARIE R.
HENRY R.

The Principal is in the Hands of the Earl of *Traquair.*

N°. XXIII. *The Declaration given in by the Commiſſioners for the* Scots *Queen.*

THAT *James* Earl of *Mortone*, *John* Earl of *Glencairn*, the Lords *Hume*, *Lindſey*, *Ruthven*, *Sempill*, *Cathcart*, and *Ochiltree*; and others their Aſſiſtants, had levied an Army in the Queen's Name againſt the Queen, taking her moſt Noble Perſon, (*I keep to the Words of the Paper*) uſed her in vile Manner, and thruſt her into Priſon in *Lochlevin*, and forcibly broken into her Mint-Houſe, taking away the Printing Irons, with all the Silver and Gold coin'd and uncoin'd, which was in the Houſe for the Time; and going to the Caſtle of *Stirling*, had made a Faſhion to crown her Son the Prince, being then but thirteen Months old. That *James* Earl of *Murray* taking upon him the Name of *Regent*, had uſurp'd the Royal Authority, and poſſeſs'd himſelf of the whole Forts, Caſtles, Munition, Jewels, and Revenues of the Kingdom. And when it had pleas'd GOD to relieve her out of that Priſon (wherein ſhe was ſo ſtraitly detain'd for the Space of eleven Months, and none of her Friends and true Subjects once permitted to ſee her or ſpeak with her) and that ſhe had publickly declared by a ſolemn Oath, in Preſence of divers of the Nobility at *Hamilton*; That whatſoever

was

was done by her in Priſon, was extorted by Force, Threats, and Fear of Death. She, out of that Affection which ſhe carried to her Realm and Subjects, did appoint the Earls of *Argyle*, *Eglintone*, *Caſſils* and *Rothes*, to agree and make a Pacification with the ſaid Regent and his Partakers: But they were ſo far from admitting any peaceable Treaty, that they did invade her, in her paſſing to *Dumbarton*, with the Men of War whom ſhe had hired with her own Money, kill'd divers of her faithful Subjects, led others away Priſoners, and baniſh'd ſome of * good Note, for no other Cauſe but for ſerving faithfully their lawful Princeſs; and ſo after a great many Injuries, had forced her to fly into *England*, to requeſt the Help of Queen *Elizabeth*, her deareſt Siſter, and in Blood the neareſt Couſin ſhe had in the World, for reſtoring her to her former Eſtate, and compelling her rebellious Subjects to acknowledge their due Obedience unto her Majeſty, which they, in her Highneſs's Name, did moſt inſtantly intreat.

This Declaration was preſented upon the 8th *of* October 1568, *and on the* 9th, *the Commiſſioners for the Infant King (ſo they always ſtil'd themſelves) gave in theirs, couch'd in the following Terms.*

The Declaration given in by Murray *and his Aſſociates.*

THAT King *Henry*, Father to their Sovereign Lord the King now reigning, being horribly mur-

* *Rothes* after the Battle of *Langſide* was ſentenc'd to Baniſhment for the Space of three Years.

murder'd in his Bed; *James Hepburne*, ſometime Earl of *Bothwell*, who was known to be the chief Author thereof, entred into ſuch Credit with the Queen then their Sovereign, that within two Months after the Murder committed, he openly attempted a Rape of her Perſon, and carried her to *Dumbar-Caſtle*, where he did keep her as Captive, a certain Space, cauſing a Divorce to be led betwixt him and his lawful Wife, and upon the Concluſion thereof, did ſuddenly accompliſh a pretended Marriage with the Queen. Which inſolent Proceedings, together with the ſhameful Report which paſſed in all Nations of the King's Murder, as if the whole Nobility had been alike culpable thereof, ſo mov'd the Hearts of a good Number of them, that they thought nothing could be performed more honourable to themſelves in the Sight of all the World, than by puniſhing the ſaid Earl who had committed the Murder, to free themſelves of the vile Report ſpread every where, to ſet the Queen at Liberty from the Bondage of that Traitor, who had ſo preſumptuouſly enterpriz'd the Rape, and Marriage of her, whoſe lawful Husband he could not be; and to preſerve the innocent Perſon of the King from the Hands of him who had murder'd his Father: For which purpoſe they taking Arms, when the ſaid Earl came againſt them with Forces, leading in his Company the Queen to defend his Wickedneſs; they offer'd, for ſparing the Blood of innocent Men, to decide the Quarrel in a ſingle Combate, whereof himſelf by Cartel and Proclamation had ſundry Times made Offer. But after many Shifts, he in the End directly refus'd the ſame; and the Queen preferring his Impunity to her own Honour, that he might have Leiſure to eſcape, came willingly to the Noblemen

that

that were in Arms, and conferred with them a certain Space. After which they conveyed her to *Edinburgh*, informing her of the true Cauſes which moved them to that Form of Dealing, and did humbly intreat her Majeſty to ſuffer the ſaid Earl and others, the King her Husband's Murderers, to be puniſhed according to the Laws, and the pretended Marriage wherein ſhe was raſhly enter'd to be diſſolv'd, as well for her own Honour, as for the Safety of her Son and Quietneſs of the Realm and Subjects: But having received no other Anſwer but rigorous Threats againſt the Noblemen, and ſhe avouching to be revenged upon all thoſe that had ſhewn themſelves in that Cauſe; they were driven by Neceſſity to ſequeſtrate her Perſon, for a Seaſon, from the Company of *Bothwell*, and the keeping of any Intelligence with him, until Puniſhment might be taken of him, as Murderer of the King her Husband. In the mean Time ſhe finding her ſelf wearied with the Troubles of Government, and perceiving by Things that had paſs'd before that Time betwixt her and the People, that neither could ſhe well allow of their Doings, nor they like of her Forms. Upon theſe and other Conſiderations, ſhe voluntarily reſigned her Kingdom, and transferred the ſame unto her Son, appointing the Earl of *Murray* (who was at that Time abſent forth of the Realm) to be Regent during her Son's Minority; and in Caſe of the ſaid Earl's Deceaſe, or Not-acceptance of the ſaid Office, divers other Noblemen, whoſe Names are expreſt in the Commiſſions ſign'd by her ſelf, and ſealed with the Seal of the Kingdom. The King hereupon being duly, rightly, and orderly crowned and anointed, and the Earl of *Murray*, after his Return, lawfully plac'd and admitted Regent; all

theſe

theſe Things were ratified and confirmed by the Three Eſtates of Parliament, moſt of thoſe who had withdrawn themſelves from his Authority, being preſent, and giving their Conſent to the ſame: Nevertheleſs when as Matters were thus eſtabliſhed, and the King's Authority univerſally obeyed without Contradiction, certain Perſons envying the publick Quietneſs, had, by their ſubtle Practices, firſt brought the Queen out of *Lochlevin*, and afterwards by open Force againſt † their promis'd Fidelity, gone about to ſubvert the Government receiv'd; wherein, as they were proceeding, it pleaſed GOD to diſappoint their Enterprize, and give unto the King, and thoſe who ſtood for his Authority, a notable Victory on the 13*th* Day of *May* laſt. Wherefore their Deſire was, That the King and the Regent might peaceably rule and govern the Subjects, according to the Authority they had received of GOD, and that the ſame might be conſerved and eſtabliſhed, againſt the Factions of turbulent Subjects.

The Commiſſioners for the Queen of Scots *having ſeen and peruſed this Declaration, (ſtill adhering to their former Proteſtation) gave in the following particular Reply.*

The ſecond Declaration for the Scots *Queen, informing,*

THAT the Pretence of taking Arms againſt the Queen, becauſe *Bothwell* was in ſuch Favour with

† The Lord *Boyd* alone abandon'd *Murray* after the Queen's Eſcape.

with her, could not warrant their Rebellion, ſince it never was made known to her Majeſty, that he was the Murderer. But to the contrary, *Bothwell* being indicted and orderly ſummoned to undergo the Trial of Law, he was by the Judgment of his Peers abſolved, and the ſame Abſolution ratified by Authority of Parliament, where the Principals that now accuſe him, and had withdrawn themſelves from the Queen's Obedience, were preſent, and not only conſented to his Purgation, but ſollicited her to take him to her Husband, as the moſt worthy to bear Rule of any other in all the Realm, giving their Bonds to defend him againſt all that ſhould purſue him for the ſaid Crime, as their Subſcriptions would teſtify. And ſo neither before the Marriage with *Bothwell*, nor after, did they or any of them (which had been the Duty of true Subjects) ſo much as in Words utter their Diſlike of it, or advertiſe her Majeſty of the Suſpicions that were taken of him, until they had drawn the Keeper of the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, and the * Provoſt of that City to their Faction. Then ſecretly putting themſelves in Arms, they ſuddenly under Silence of Night environ'd the Caſtle of *Borthwick*, where her Majeſty remained; and after ſhe had eſcaped to *Dumbar*, levied an Army under Pretence to defend the Queen, wherewith invading her Perſon in the Way betwixt *Dumbar* and *Edinburgh*, they did take her Majeſty captive.

And whereas they alledge, *That her Majeſty preferring the Impunity of* Bothwell *to her own Honour, made him to be conveyed ſafely away*; The ſame was moſt untrue, for they themſelves ſent the Laird of *Grange*

* Mayor.

Grange to her Majeſty, deſiring her to cauſe *Bothwell* paſs out of the Field, as ſuſpected of the King's Murder, till the ſame might be tried, and that ſhe would go with them and follow the Counſel of the Nobility; which if ſhe would do, they would honour, ſerve and obey her as their Princeſs and Sovereign: Whereunto her Majeſty, for the Love ſhe bare to her Subjects, and to avoid the Effuſion of Chriſtian Blood, did willingly aſſent. In Verification whereof, the ſaid Laird of *Grange* took the Earl of *Bothwell* at the ſame Time by the Hand, and willed him to depart, giving his Word, that no Man ſhould purſue him. So as nothing is more clear, than that he paſſed away by their own Conſents: For if they had been inclined againſt him only, would they not have purſued him ſo long as he was in the Country? For he remained a great Space after that Time in his own Houſe, and might more eaſily have been taken there than on the Seas, where they in a coloured Manner did purſue him. From whence all Men of ſound Judgment might perceive, that they cared not what became of him, if ſo they might advance their own ambitious Purpoſes and Deſigns.

As to that Charge againſt the Queen, *of having uſed them with Threats and Menaces*, 'twas anſwered, That (if 'twas true) it could not be thought ſtrange, conſidering their undutiful Behaviour, and the rude and vile Uſage her Majeſty ſuffered by them. For when the Earl of *Mortone*, at her Highneſs's firſt coming to them, had reverently, as it became him, ſaid, *Madam, here is the Place where your Grace ſhould be, and we will honour and ſerve you as truly as ever any of the Nobility of the Realm did any of your Progenitors in former Times*; ratifying thereby the Pro-

miſe made by the Laird *Grange*, in their Names, to her Majeſty: And that ſhe truſting their Speeches, had gone with him to *Edinburgh*, they firſt lodged her in a Citizen's Houſe; contrary to their Promiſes, did moſt rudely entreat her. Whereupon ſhe ſent *Lethingtone* her Secretary, and made Offer unto them, That for any thing wherewith they or any of the Subjects were offended, ſhe was content the ſame ſhould be reformed by the Nobility and Eſtates of the Realm, her Highneſs being preſent and permitted to anſwer for her ſelf; yet would they not hearken once to the Motion, but in the Night ſecretly and againſt her Will carried her to *Lochlevin*, and put her in Priſon.

As to that Clauſe, *of her Majeſty's being wearied with the Toils of Government, and that ſhe thereupon did voluntarily reſign or abdicate the Kingdom in Favour of the Prince her Son, and appoint the Earl of* Murray *his Regent during his Minority*; it was replied, That the Falſhood thereof did many ways appear. For firſt, her Majeſty is neither decayed by Age, nor weakned by Sickneſs, but (praiſed be GOD) both in Mind and Body able to diſcharge the moſt weighty Affairs. As alſo the Truth is, that the Earl of *Athole*, the Lairds of *Tillibardine* and *Lethingtone* (who were of their Council) ſent *Robert Melvil* to her Majeſty, adviſing her to ſubſcribe the Letter of Reſignation, and what elſe ſhould be preſented unto her to ſave her own Life, and avoid the Death which was aſſuredly prepared for her, if ſhe ſhould happen to refuſe the ſame: And at the ſame Time the ſame Gentleman did bring to her Majeſty a Letter written by Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*, Ambaſſador of *England*, requeſting her Highneſs, for the Reaſons aforeſaid, to ſet her Hand to whatſoever

they

they ſhould deſire of her. To whom her Majeſty anſwered, That ſhe ſhould follow his Counſel; praying him to declare to her deareſt Siſter the Queen of *England*, how ſhe was uſed by her Subjects, and that the Reſignation of the Crown made by her was extorted by Fear, which her Highneſs doubted not but the ſaid Sir *Nicholas* performed.

Farther, it is notorious that the Lord *Lindſay*, at the preſenting of the Letters of Reſignation unto her Majeſty, did menace to put her in a cloſer Priſon, if ſhe refuſed to put her Hand to the ſame; adding, That in that Caſe worſe would ſhortly follow, and that her Highneſs never looked what was in the Writings preſented, but ſigned the ſame with many Tears; proteſting, that if ever ſhe ſhould recover her Liberty, ſhe would diſavow that which he compelled her at that Time to do. And to teſtify that the ſaid Reſignation was made againſt her Will, the Laird of *Lochlevin*, who was then her Keeper, refuſed to ſubſcribe it as a Witneſs, and did obtain a Certificate under her Majeſty's own Hand, declaring, that he refuſed to be preſent at the ſaid Reſignation.

Neither can that Renunciation by any Reaſon be thought good, conſidering that no Portion of Revenue was reſerved for her to live upon; neither was her Liberty granted, or any Security given her of her Life. All which weighed in the Ballance of Reaſon, will to Men of indifferent Judgment make manifeſt, that the alledged Dimiſſion, ſo unlawfully procured, can never prejudge her Majeſty in her Royal Eſtate: Eſpecially conſidering, that at her firſt Eſcape out of Priſon, ſhe did revoke the ſame, and in Preſence of a great part of the Nobility at *Hamilton*, by a ſolemn

Oath, declared, that what ſhe had done was by Compulſion, and upon juſt Fear of her Life.

Concerning the *Coronation of the young Prince*, it was urged, That the ſame was moſt unorderly done; becauſe there being in the Realm above an hundred Earls, Biſhops and Lords, having Voice in Parliament (of whom the greateſt part at leaſt ought to have conſented thereto, it being an Action of ſuch Conſequence) four Earls and ſix Lords (the ſame that were preſent at her Apprehenſion) with one Biſhop and two or three Abbots and Priors, were only aſſiſting. And of the ſame Number ſome did put in a Proteſtation, that nothing then done ſhould prejudge the Queen or her Succeſſor, by reaſon ſhe was at that Time a Captive. Nor can any Man think, if the Diſmiſſion had been willingly given by her Highneſs, ſhe would ever have nominated the Earl of *Murray* Regent, there being many others more lawful, and have better Right thereto than he, of whom ſome have been Governors of the Realm in former Times *, and during her Majeſty's Minority had worthily exerced that Place.

To the *Ratification in Parliament*, it was replied, That the Principals of the Nobility diſaſſented, and put in their Proteſtations both to the Lords of the Articles, and in the open Parliament, againſt their Proceedings, affirming that they would never agree to any thing that might hurt the Queen's Majeſty's Perſon, her Crown and Royal Eſtate, farther than her Highneſs her ſelf, being at Liberty, would approve.

Laſtly, as to the Pretence, *of being univerſally obeyed, and of all Things being juſtly adminiſtred*; it was

* The Duke of *Chaſtelherault*.

was anſwered, Both theſe were equally untrue: For a great part of the Nobility never acknowledged another Authority than that of the Queen's, keeping and holding their Courts in her Majeſty's Name. And for the Adminiſtration of Affairs, it is apparent that Wickedneſs did never reign more, and with leſs Controulment, in the Realm; Murder, Blood-ſhed, with Theft and Robbery every where abounding; Policy deſtroyed, Churches thrown down, honourable Families ruinated, and true Men bereft of their Goods, for ſatisfying the Soldiers hired by them to maintain the Regent's uſurped Authority, the like whereof hath not been ſeen nor heard for many Ages before. In regard whereof, They, in Behalf of the Queen of *Scotland* their Miſtreſs, did earneſtly requeſt the Support and Aſſiſtance of the Queen of *England* her Couſin, for reſtoring her to her Crown, and for ſuppreſſing the Rebels that had attempted againſt her. *To theſe Reaſons, the Commiſſioners thought fit to add (the Original being then in Queen* Elizabeth's *Hands) an atteſted Copy of a Proteſtation made by the Earls of* Huntly *and* Argyle, *immediately after King* Henry's *Death, and which ran in theſe Words:*

" Foraſmuch as *Murray* and others, to cloak their " Rebellion againſt the Queen, whoſe Authority " they arrogate to themſelves, do openly calumniate " her as guilty of the Murder of her Husband; We " do publickly proteſt and witneſs theſe Things following; In the Month of *December* 1566, when " the Queen ſtaid at *Craigmillar*, *Murray* and *Le-* " *thingtone* acknowledged before us, that *Mortone*, " *Lindſay* and *Ruthven* ſlew *David Rizzio*, to no " other Intent than to ſave *Murray*, who was at that

" Time

" Time to be proſcribed. Therefore, that they " might not ſeem unthankful, they much deſired that " *Mortone*, and the reſt who lived in Exile for the " Murder of *David*, might be brought home again. " But this, they ſaid, could not be effected, unleſs " the Queen might be divorced from her Husband; " which they promiſed to bring to paſs, ſo as we would " give our Aſſent. Afterwards *Murray* promiſed to " me *Huntly*, that my Inheritance ſhould be reſtor- " ed unto me, and that I ſhould be in eternal Favour " with the Exiles, if I would favour the Divorce. " Then went we to *Bothwell*, that he might alſo " conſent. *Laſtly*, we came unto the Queen, and " *Lethingtone*, in Name of us all, earneſtly entreat- " ed her, that *Mortone*, *Lindſay* and *Ruthven*, might " have their Baniſhment remitted. The King's Er- " rors and Offences againſt the Queen and the " Realm, he aggravated with much Sharpneſs of " Words, and ſhewed that it mainly concerned the " Queen and State, that there ſhould forthwith be a " Divorce; foraſmuch as the King and Queen could " not live together in *Scotland* with Security. She " anſwered, That ſhe would rather withdraw her ſelf " for a Time into *France*, until her Husband did ac- " knowledge the Errors of his Youth; for ſhe would " not that any Thing ſhould be done which might " be prejudicial to her Son, or diſhonourable to her " ſelf. Hereto *Lethingtone* replied, We which are " of your Council will look to that. But I command " you (*ſaid ſhe*) that you do nothing which may ble- " miſh my Honour, or burden my Conſcience; let " the Matter remain as it is, till GOD remedy it " from above. That which you think will be for my " Good, may perhaps turn to my Hurt. To whom

" *Le-*

" *Lethingtone* ſaid, Leave the Matter to us, and you " ſhall ſee nothing ſhall be done but what is juſt and " approveable by Authority of Parliament. Here- " upon, ſeeing the King was murdered by wicked " Hands within few Days after, we out of the in- " ward Teſtimony of our Conſciences, do hold it " moſt certain that *Murray* and *Lethingtone* were " the Authors, Contrivers and Perſwaders of this " Regicide, whoſoever were the Actors of the ſame.

N°. XXIV. *At* Hamilton, May 8th, 1569.

THE Earls *Huntly*, *Argyle*, *Eglinton*, *Crawford*, *Caſſils*, *Rothes*, *Montroſe*, *Sutherland* and *Errol*; *John* Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*, *John* Biſhop of *Dunkeld*, *John* Biſhop of *Roſs*, *Alexander* Biſhop of *Galloway*, *Alexander* Biſhop of *Aberdeen*, *Robert* Biſhop of *Brechin*, *John* Biſhop of the *Iſles*, *James* Biſhop of *Argyle*, and *John* Biſhop of *Murray*. The Lords *Fleming*, *Livingſton*, *Seton*, *Boyd*, *Somervel*, *Herries*, *Roſs*, *Maxwell*, *Ogilvy*, *Oliphant*, *Borthwick*, *Sanquhair*, *Hay* of *Yeſter*, *Drummond*, *Elphinſton*, Lord *Claude Hamilton*, *Sinclair* and *Carlile*. Abbots, St. *Colm*'s Inch, *Lindores*, *Glenluce*, *Holy-rood-houſe*, *New Abbay*, *Dundrennan*, *Salſide*, *Croſs Regale*, *Inchaffray*, *Pluſcarty* and *Kinloſs*. Barons, The Laird of *Lochinvar*, Sheriff of *Tweddale*, *Baſs*, *Waughton*, *Roſlin*, *Corſtorphin*, *Johnſton*, *Wemyſs*, *Balwery*, *Torry*, *Dalhouſie*, *Ferniehers*t, *Lamington*, *Calderwood*, *Cloſeburn*, *Lanton*, *Traquair*, *Kirkaldy*, *Clackmannan*, *Sauchy*, *Tilliallan*, *Findlater* and *Barnbougil*; *Greenhead*, *Banff*, *Haddo*, *Rowallan*, *Drumelzior*, *Whiteford* of that Ilk, *Robert Boyd*, *Badenus*,

nus, *Jeriſwood*, *James Johnſton* of *Torry*, *Robert Johnſton* of *Lochmaben*, *John Crichton* of *Richil*, Sheriff of *Air*, Sir *James Hamilton* Knight, Sheriff of *Clydeſdale*; *Robert* Maſter of *Semple*, *Thomas* Maſter of *Boyd*; The Laird of *Bombie*, *Stirling* Knight, *Boyne*, *Boghall*, *Inverwick*, *Stenhouſe*, *Dunwood*, *Craigiehall*, *Ainsburn*, *Kilbirny*, *Cockpool*, Sir *Neil Montgomery*, *Patrick Congalton* of that Ilk, *Pollock*, *Ladyland*, *Smeton*, *Preſton* Knight, *Caldwel* Knight, Maſter of *Kenland*, *Cambuskenneth*, *Lauchop*; *James Stewart* of *Cardoual*, *Gauſton*, *Balcairn*, *Ramorn*, *Cranſton* Knight, *Newton* of that Ilk, *Badernoth*, *Belſtames*, *Whiteford*, Sir *Andrew Ker* Sheriff of *Linlithgow*, *Gartly*, *Silverton* Knight, *Hanning*, *Riccarton*, *Ardkinlaſs*, *Dalziel*, *Slamence*, *Lickprevick*, *Corehouſe*, *Robert Lawſon* of *Humby*, *Eſſilmont*, *Mackintoſh*, *Gight*, *Crichy*, *Abergeldy* and *Whitelaw*.

The End of the Firſt Volume.



